

# THE ELTGTOU DEMOGRAPHY *of* INDIA

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CENTRE FOR POLICY STUDIES CHE

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**D**EMOCRACY HAS COME TO MEAN THAT THE PEOPLE HAVE  
 QUESIONED THE IMPORTANCE OF DEMOGRAPHIC INFLUENCES ON NATIONS AND ECONOMIES. THOUGH SEVERAL OTHER FACTORS DO INDEED MATTER, YET GROWTH AND DECLINE OF NATIONS IN THE RELATIVE BALANCE BETWEEN VARIOUS GROUPS WITHIN A POPULATION PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE RISE AND FALL OF NATIONS AND EVEN CIVILISATIONS. THAT IS WHY ACTIVE AND ALERT STATESMEN IN MODERN TIMES, KEEP A KEEN EYE ON THE CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS WITHIN THEIR COUNTRIES AS WELL AS EVERYWHERE ELSE IN THE WORLD.

SUCH KEEN OBSERVATION OF DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT IN INDIA FOR A VARIETY OF SEVERAL REASONS. FIRST, KNOWING, PREDICTING AND CONTROLLING THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS CREATED BY OUR CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE SUCCESSFUL ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE NOBLE TASK OF NATION-BUILDING THAT WE HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN SINCE INDEPENDENCE. SECOND, BEING SURROUNDED BY SOME OF THE MOST MULTITUDINOUS AND FAST GROWING SOCIETIES IN THE WORLD, KNOWING THE CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS THERE IS ESSENTIAL FOR US TO FORMULATE SOUND JUDGMENTS ABOUT THE STRATEGIC PRESSURES INDIA IS LIKELY TO FACE WITHIN ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD IN THE FUTURE.

FINALLY, FOR MORE THAN A MILLENNIUM NOW, INDIA HAS BEEN HOST TO SOME OF THE MOST ANCIENT, VAST AND EXPANSIVE RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD. THIS CIRCUMSTANCE HAS ENDOWED INDIA WITH A UNIQUE IDENTITY, BUT IT HAS ALSO GIVEN RISE TO SOME OF THE MOST ACUTE STRATEGIC, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS THAT THE INDIAN NATION HAS HAD TO FACE IN THE PAST AND CONTINUES TO FACE IN THE PRESENT. THUS, THOROUGH AND CONTINUOUS OBSERVATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE CHANGING DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS OF THE VARIOUS GROUPS IN VARIOUS REGIONS OF THE COUNTRY IS THEREFORE OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE FOR THE MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY OF OUR BORDERS, AND PEACE, HARMONY AND PUBLIC ORDER WITHIN THE COUNTRY. THE CENTRE FOR POLICY STUDIES, CHENNAI, HAVE NOW PRODUCED AN EXHAUSTIVE COMPREHENSIVE COMPILATION OF VARIOUS DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF THE LAST HUNDRED YEARS FOR DIFFERENT REGIONS OF THE COUNTRY, THE CONTINENT AND ALMOST ALL DISTRICTS OF INDIAN UNION. AND THEY HAVE PUT THE DATA IN THE CONTEXT OF THE WORLD BY COMPILING THE CHANGES THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN THE DEMOGRAPHY OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES AND REGIONS OF THE WORLD IN THE COURSE OF THE LAST CENTURY. TO MAKE ALL WORK OF THE CENTRE THAT I HAVE HAD OCCASION TO SEE, THIS BOOK IS THE RESULT OF A THOROUGH, DETAILED AND PAINSTAKING COMPILATION AND ANALYSIS OF ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF DATA. THIS BOOK IS LIKELY TO PROVE AN INVALUABLE HANDBOOK FOR POLITICAL LEADERS, STATESMEN, ECONOMISTS AND SOCIAL SCIENTISTS OF INDIA, AND FOR CONCERNED LEADERS OF SEVERAL OTHER COUNTRIES. I MUST ALSO COMMEND THE CENSUS ORGANISATION OF INDIA, WHO HAVE BEEN CONCERNED WITH THE STUDY OF INDIAN DEMOGRAPHY WITH GREAT CONSISTENCY AND REGULARITY FOR MORE THAN A CENTURY. THIS BOOK IS BASED ALMOST ENTIRELY UPON THE CENSUS DATA. THE COMPILATION AND ANALYSIS OF SUCH DATA IS A TASK OF GREAT DIFFICULTY AND THE CENTRE FOR POLICY STUDIES, CHENNAI, HAVE DONE IT WITH GREAT CARE AND DEDICATION.

data provided in this book may indicate to the Census organisation the type of data needs to be collected and that of the previous censuses reorganised. This should make future editions of the book more complete and rigorous.

I congratulate the Centre for Policy Studies for their seminal work, and commend this work to all Indians, but especially to the political leaders, strategic thinkers, administrators and those entrusted with the task of keeping peace and order in the country.

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## Preface

INDIA is one of the only two regions of the world where a great human civilisation several millennia ago and has survived more or less uninterrupted to this day. China. Probably an equally great civilisation arose in the Americas and flourished. The American civilisation and almost all her people were extinguished when it extended its influence to the American shores. African civilisation was also disrupted and decimated, though not as thoroughly as in the Americas. Europe, America and the world peopled by the Europeans, as also the Arab and other West Asian centres of great and vibrant human civilisations today. But, the Christian civilisations that they represent are relatively new developments in human history.

Geographically, India is not as vast as China, Europe or the Americas. But in resources essential for the flourishing of human civilisation – cultivable land, water – India is as well if not better endowed than these. Even today, when India, along other parts of the world, has experienced a great resurgence of population, 1 persons per unit of cultivated land in India remains below that of Europe or China. Surprising therefore that notwithstanding the relative compactness of her geography India has been always a land of great multitudes. India and China together have more than half the population of the world at least from the beginning of the Christian era. In the earlier centuries of the era, the combined share of India and China was more than half that of the world, and Indians outnumbered the Chinese up to at least the 13th century.

The other timeless fact about India, besides the extraordinary fertility of her numerousness of her people, is the homogeneity of her civilisation and culture. Observers of India from the earliest times have often acknowledged and commented upon the homogeneity of Indian ideas and institutions that pervade nearly every part of India. Homogeneity has come under stress during the last two hundred years or so, basically because of the influence of modern ideologies that tend to look upon the homogeneity of India as a sign of oppression and backwardness. This ideological prejudice manifests in the public life in the name of 'protection of distinctive ways of life of religious minorities, especially those of Islam and Christianity. Such influences have led to Partition of India into three separate states; religious heterogeneity of certain parts of India formed the sole basis for the demand for a separate state.

This book attempts to compile and study changes in these two basic determinants of Indian civilisation: the share of her people in the population of the world, and the civilisational homogeneity of her people.

The Indian census operations that began in 1871 have always classified the people of India by their religious affiliation. After Independence, cross-tabulation of data on re-

discontinued until collection of the 1991 census. In the long period, the country has been partitioned; the larger administrative units, the states, provinces and divisions have been extensively reorganised and administrative units comprising of the districts have been repeatedly created. The census data for the previous years therefore has to be carefully reworked to make it comparable with the current administrative units. Much of this reworking has been carried out by the organisations of Indian Union, Pakistan and Bangladesh. We have compiled the information for India, for the three constituent units into which India has been divided, the states, provinces and divisions within these units, and for the districts of India. The extensive data is presented in the Detailed Tables that form the second part of the book.

The first chapter of the book looks at the growth of total population for India, for Indian Union, Pakistan and Bangladesh, separately, and puts this growth in the context of the changing share of different people in the population of the world. This chapter also discusses the basic definitions and assumptions employed in our study and the corrections carried out in the enumerated census data to take care of the errors of under-enumeration, under-coverage, etc.

In the second chapter, we compile and present the changing religious populations of Indian Union, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and of India, which encompasses these units. Since this book is concerned mainly with the heterogeneity introduced by Christianity, populations for the purpose of this study are divided into three large groups: Christians, and the rest, who may be collectively termed as Indian Religionists. In this chapter, we carry this analysis further to the level of the states, provinces and divisions of Indian Union, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The next three chapters go further still, to the districts of Indian Union.

Indian Religionists, as defined above, of course include, besides the Hindus, the large religious groups, like Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains, who are important on the Indian subcontinent, and several smaller groups, some of whom, like Parsis and Jews, may not be of Indian origin. In this chapter, we discuss the growth and distribution of the religious groups other than the Hindus that are included in the category of Indian Religionists separately in the seventh chapter.

In the last chapter, we put the changing religious demography of India in the context of the similar changes that have taken place in the world during the twentieth century. This chapter presents and analyses data on the growth of Christianity and Islam in all major countries of the world.

Throughout our analysis, we employ the term "India" for the geographical area that encompasses the three countries into which India was partitioned in the twentieth century. The individual countries separately are always referred to as India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The last census for which detailed religious composition of population is available is that of 1991; therefore, we carry all collation of data and analysis up to

the year 1991. The period from about the middle of the nineteenth to the middle of the twentieth century was a period of rapid change for most non-European people of the world. During this period, the share of people of European origin in the population of the world rose by about 10 percentage points, while the share of other people correspondingly declined. This rapid rise in the proportion of



people of all the hemisphere. And with the coming of the twentieth century, the share of European people in the population of the world rose nearly 40 percent.

By the middle of the twentieth century, most non-European people of the world came out of the long period of direct European rule. And with the coming of the twentieth century, they began to experience a great blossoming of their populations. In the latter half of the twentieth century, the share of African and Asian populations in the world rose sharply to levels that surpassed the gains made by European people during the previous hundred years or so. The share of people of Indian origin thus rose to above 20 percent of the population of the world from about 16 percent in 1850. The Indian share in the world today is about the same as in 1850. Up to the nineteenth century, however, and perhaps up to the middle of the eighteenth century, was a much larger part of the world.

The people of Indian origin thus have improved their share in the population of the world considerably in the course of the twentieth century. The share of Indian Religionists, however, is a different story.

The proportion of Indian Religionists in the population of India has declined by 17.32 percentage points during the period of 110 years for which census information is available. India formed 79.32 percent of the population in 1881 and 68.03 percent in 1991. This extraordinarily high decline took place in just about a century; at the peak of Mughal rule, the time of Akbar, after nearly four hundred years of Islamic domination, the proportion of Muslims in India was said to be no more than one-sixth of the population. If the trend between 1881-1991 continues, then the proportion of Indian Religionists in India will fall below 50 percent early in the latter half of the twenty-first century.

Within Indian Union, the decline suffered by Indian Religionists during this period was pronounced; their proportion declined from 86.64 percent in 1901 to 85.09 percent in 1951. This is largely because there was an increase of almost 3 percentage points in the proportion of Indian Religionists in Indian Union between 1941 and 1951, as a result of the forced transfer of populations associated with Partition. Since 1951, the share of Indian Religionists within Indian Union has declined by more than 2 percentage points.

In the areas that form Pakistan now, the proportion of Indian Religionists rose during the pre-Partition period, from 15.93 percent in 1901 to 19.69 percent in 1951. In the north-western region of India, where Indian Religionists registered any gains in the course of the twentieth century, Partition immediately negated these gains; the proportion of Indian Religionists fell to 11.60 percent in 1951, and has remained around that figure since then.

In the areas that form Bangladesh now, Indian Religionists formed 33.43 percent of the population in 1901; their proportion declined to 29.61 percent by 1941 and further to 27.11 percent in 1951 as a consequence of Partition. Between 1951 and 1991, the proportion of Indian Religionists in Bangladesh has been declining precipitously; they form only 11.37 percent of the population in 1991, less than half of their share in 1951.

As we have mentioned above, decline in the proportion of Indian Religionists within

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has declined considerably. But our decennial district-wise data also shows that the decline has been fairly steep in certain geographically well defined country, while in most parts Indian Religionists continue to hold sway.

A very large part of Indian Union, comprising almost all of the north-western and southern states, has seen little decline in the proportion of Indian Religionists. They have an overwhelming dominance in this vast region that includes 80 per cent of the geographical area and about 57 per cent of the population in 1991. They are 91 per cent of the population of the region; their proportion has declined only 1 per cent since 1951. Within the region there are only a few small pockets, where Christians or A have a significant presence.

In the heartland and eastern regions of Indian Union, comprising Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam, however, Indian Religionists are under great pressure. Uttar Pradesh encompasses the most fertile lands of India and accommodates about 17 per cent of the population in 1991 on about 19 per cent of the geographic area of Indian Union. Here, Indians have a share of only about 80 per cent in the population and they have suffered a loss of about 4 percentage points in their share in the four decades between 1951 and 1991. The population is formed mainly of Muslims, who have a share of nearly 19 per cent of the population. Christians in this region are few; they have a share of less than 1 per cent of the population. Christians have a significant presence only in two limited pockets. One is formed by the undivided Ranchi district of Bihar and neighbouring districts of Raipur, Chhattisgarh and Sundargarh in Orissa; and two, the North Cachar Hills district of Assam.

Muslims form a significant presence in the whole of this region. But their presence is high in a northern border belt that starts from Bahraich district of eastern Uttar Pradesh, moves through Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria districts of the state; to Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saharsa, Purnia and Santhal Pargana districts of Bihar; to Jalpaiguri, Birbhum and Murshidabad districts of West Bengal; and Goalpara, Kamrup and Nagaon districts of Assam. Muslims form about 28 per cent of the population of the region; their growth here has been high enough to add almost 7 percentage points to the population in the four decades since Partition. The districts we have considered were undivided districts, as they existed in 1971. Since then, the districts have been divided into smaller districts. The proportion of Muslims in the new smaller border districts is even higher than in the old districts. This indicates that several blocks and police-station areas along the border have seen a high presence and growth of Muslims.

In addition to the northern border belt, Muslims also have a high and fast growing presence in an interior region centred on Muzaffarnagar district of western Uttar Pradesh, in the suburbs around Calcutta in West Bengal, and in Cachar district of Assam.

Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam, and especially the border areas of these states, constitute a region of high Muslim presence and growth. The share of Indian Religionists in this region is under great stress and is likely to remain so in the future; Indian Religionists are already turned into a minority in several districts of the region.

Finally, there is a third region of Indian Union comprising the extreme border areas including Jammu and Kashmir in the north, Goa and Kerala in the West, Lakshadweep Islands off the Indian coast, and the states of the northeast – where Indian Religionists have a significant presence.

the share of Indian Religionists in the population of the state as a whole has indeed improved slightly although, however, has become almost entirely Muslim, while the Jammu region has predominantly Indian Religionist in the period following 1951. In Cochin, the Christians constitute about two thirds of the population, of the rest about 30 percent are percent Muslims. There is one of the rare states, where Indian Religionists have improved their share; the state seems likely to acquire a religious profile similar to the neighbouring states of Karnataka and Maharashtra in the near future.

In Kerala, Indian Religionists have been losing ground throughout the twentieth century. They have a share of 57 percent in the population in 1991, this is about 12 percent less than their share in 1901. They have lost about 6 percentage points to Christians and same to Muslims, the gains of Christians occurred largely during the pre-Partition period of 1901-1947 and those of Muslims during the post-Partition period of 1951-1991. The 12 percentage points in the course of the twentieth century has occurred on top of losses that Indian Religionists in Kerala suffered due to large-scale conversions to Christianity in the later part of eighteenth century and to Christianity during the nineteenth century. In the course of the last three centuries, Indian Religionists have comprehensively lost their share in this coastal state.

Lakshadweep Islands off the Kerala coast have been predominantly Muslim throughout the twentieth century. Nicobar Islands that form the southernmost outpost of India, almost 70 percent Christian in the recent past.

The most dramatic story of the twentieth century is that of the northeastern states including Assam which we have already discussed above. In 1901, Indian Religionists formed more than 90 percent of the population of these states, while Christians formed less than 10 percent. In 1991 the proportion of Indian Religionists is reduced to less than 60 percent, while the proportion of Christians has risen to nearly 40 percent. Most of this change has occurred in the period following Independence. In 1941, Indian Religionists still formed nearly 80 percent of the population, and even in 1931, the year for which census figures for converts to Christianity are said to be more reliable, proportion of Indian Religionists in the population was about 85 percent, of the rest only about 10 percent were Christians. Share of Indian Religionists in the population of the region today seems somewhat respectable because of the persistence of Indian Religionists in Tripura and the central districts of Manipur, these areas were ruled by Hindu monarchs for several centuries. In other parts of the region, especially in Nagaland and the outer districts of Manipur and much of Meghalaya, Indian Religionists have been reduced to a significant minority.

In the north-east, Indian Religionists have suffered a loss of more than 33 percentage points between 1901 and 1991 in India as a whole, which constitutes a drastic change in the religious composition of any geographical region like India. It is, however, even more significant that the loss is highly pronounced in border regions, especially after Independence. This is particularly true in the case of border pockets, where Indian Religionists are in a minority or nearly so. Such distinct pockets formed the demographic basis of Partition of the country. A large pocket of high Muslim influence seems to be now developing in the northern

bel covering the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam. And, a border pe even more intense Christian influence has developed in the northeastern states. Nicobari district on the extreme southern tip of the country has been Christianised. And, Indian Relig have lost sway in the western coastal state of Kerala. Most of these changes have taken p the short span of time since Independence and Partition.

Viewed in the perspective of the changes that have taken place in the religious demogr of the world, Indian experience of this period is not too dismal. In the course of the tw century, Christianity has swept through the continent of Africa, where the proportion of Chr in the population has risen to nearly 45 percent from less than 10 percent in 1900. Chr have also made significant gains in several countries of Asia, especially South Korea and India. During the same period, Muslims have considerably increased their share in the world, go from about 12 percent in 1900 to about 19 percent in 1990. Their proportion in the popul, has improved in almost every part of the world, the gains have been especially significant in of Africa, and in Indonesia in Asia.

India, on the whole, has resisted Christianisation; proportion of Christians in India rem around 2 percent. And, India has not succumbed to the expansion of Islam like some coun of Africa. But Indian experience of the twentieth century has not been nearly as robust as th the other great non-Islamic and non-Christian civilisation of the world, China. During the cen of the twentieth century, not only the proportion but also the absolute number of Muslims China has declined, and Christianity has failed to find any foothold there. India has not respo like China. Consequently, India has suffered Partition, and several border areas of the p Partition Indian Union have become vulnerable to non-Indian Religious influences.

We dedicate this book to the memory of Shri Ram Swarup, who made us aware of the gr dynamics of great civilisations and who always encouraged us in our work with his benign blessing.

*Vasanta Pantham, Kali 5104*

February 6, 2008

CHENNAI

*APJ MDS & JKA*

# Population of India: 1871-1991

## POPULATION OF INDIA: 1871-1941

Population of India can be determined with confidence and statistical rigour from 1871 onwards, the first all-India census was conducted. This first census was rather tentative in its coverage, as it was certainly not synchronous. The census was restricted to what was called the British India, comprising the provinces administered directly by the British. The so-called native states, comprising the areas administered indirectly by the British through the Indian princes, were excluded from the census. Even for British India, some of the provinces that had conducted censuses earlier in the sixties were omitted from the general count, and the figures obtained in 1867 onwards were added to the count of 1871-72. Thus, the census in effect ran from 1871 to 1941.

The first synchronous census of almost the whole of India was taken in 1881. From 1881 onwards, census was conducted regularly every 10 years. During the earlier decades, additional areas previously left uncounted were brought into the count with every subsequent census. The techniques were progressively refined and improved in order to minimise error. The coverage, accuracy and reliability of the figures thus kept improving from one census to the next. But, the continuous extension of the area of coverage and improvement in counting techniques make it difficult to use the counted figures in a time-series. To obtain a true picture of the progression of population over the period covered by the censuses, it is necessary to adjust the figures of earlier censuses in the light of the data obtained in subsequent censuses. The figures of the additional area brought under coverage in any census must be extrapolated backwards for the previous census periods, and added to the earlier figures. Similarly, possible overcounting due to less rigorous counting techniques used in the earlier censuses must be corrected in the light of the results of every new census and added to the previous figures. A similar process must be repeated with every new census.

The iterative process of repeated estimation and correction for the eight censuses taken in India before Independence, from 1871 to 1941, has been carried out by Kingsley Davis and his team of researchers. This was accomplished as a part of an intensive study of the populations of different countries of the world undertaken by the Office of Population Research, Princeton University, in collaboration with the League of Nations and the U.S. Department of State. A large part of this study took eight years to complete. The results were published in 1951 in a book that has now become a classic of Indian demography. In Table 1.1, we reproduce the figures for the population of India for 1871 to 1941 from this source.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Kingsley Davis, *The Population of India and Pakistan*, Princeton University Press, Princeton 1951.

These figures cover almost the whole of the area now known as India, which is now divided into three separate political entities of Indian Union, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The figures, however, exclude the population of Goa and other territories under Portuguese control during the British period. The population of these areas was just above half a million. Similarly, Pondicherry and other smaller areas under French control during the British period were also not covered in the pre-1947 census. The population of these areas in the 1940's was around 0.3 million. The census figures do not include Burma; in Table 1.1, figures for Burma have been subtracted from the 1941 figures.

Table 1.1 Population of India, 1871-1941  
(in thousands)

Year	Census Population (1)	Census Population (2)	Estimated Population
1871	203,415		256,166
1881	250,160	250,155	257,380
1891	279,593	279,575	282,154
1901	283,876	283,868	285,288
1911	303,041	303,004	302,985
1921	305,730	305,727	305,679
1931	338,171	337,675	338,171
1941	388,998	388,998	388,998

Source: Kingsley Davis 1951, cited earlier, Table 7, p. 27 and Table 57, p. 101.

The Table lists two sets of figures for the Census-enumerated population of India. The first set, under "Census Population (1)", refers to the total population enumerated in the census. The second set of figures, under "Census Population (2)", refers to the population as it appears in the census tables giving religion-wise break-up of the population. The difference between the two sets of figures is small, amounting to no more than 1,000 persons in 1871, rising to about five hundred thousand persons in 1931, when it rises to about five hundred thousand persons. Davis uses the second set of figures for working out his estimated population. However, since detailed population figures for India is available only for the second set of figures, we shall use the second set of figures for the population of India in most of our subsequent analysis.

The estimated population in Table 1.1 has been calculated by assuming that the 1881 and 1941 represent population of the whole of India, and by adjusting the 1871 population to that of 1931 and 1941. In addition, some adjustments have been made for the population that is said to have occurred. The difference between the enumerated and estimated population is large for 1871. The 1871 census had omitted a large population of which, according to the 1881 census, totalled 33 million.<sup>2</sup> The difference between the enumerated and estimated populations after 1901 are small in magnitude.

#### Population in 1871

In Table 1.1, the figures for 1871 are perhaps the most noteworthy. As

<sup>2</sup> Kingsley Davis 1951, cited earlier, p. 26.

enumerated, after adding the previously counted populations of some estimates for other uncovered areas to the enumerated population. This is only an underestimate, for many of the provinces it was based on counts too hasty and for some of the princely states on mere estimates. The figure put by Davis, though it corrects the census figures for under-coverage, remains an underestimate for the same reasons. Yet these are much higher than the expert-guesses made till then. Parliamentary papers have previously estimated the population of India in 1867 at 191 million, an underestimate of the corrected figures of the 1871 census.<sup>1</sup> The census found the population of Assam alone to be 27 million more than the estimates current at the time. The census figures of 1871 have an important bearing on the historical population with, these figures imply that the population of India in the early nineteenth century, between 1800-1845, was much higher than the estimates that were current up to the time of the first census.<sup>2</sup> Accepting these figures the population of India had doubled in less than three decades. Therefore that such a growth had taken place, especially in view of the rather low growth in the five decades following 1871, as we shall see below.

More importantly, however, the census results of 1871 cast serious doubts on the historical population of India in the previous centuries. If the British had been carrying out detailed administration from the village upwards in large areas for almost a hundred years, and who had been in the country for much longer, they could estimate the population of India in the latter half of the nineteenth century. The estimates put on the estimates for earlier centuries based on the reports of casual European guesses of scholars unacquainted with India. It seems that the European observers, with their different patterns of human habitation, tended to underestimate the population in non-European regions. Such underestimation was also often found to be particularly in the case of Africa and the Americas.

Thus, one of the lessons of the census of 1871 is that estimates of the historical population made on the basis of European and other foreign sources are likely to be underestimates. The historic population of India has to be estimated on the basis of local sources and other sources. Unfortunately, this exercise has not been yet carried out.

#### h 1871-1941

Between the eight decennial censuses held during the pre-Independence period, the population of India rose from 255 to 389 million (see, Table 1.1 above), an average growth of 0.68 percent per year. This was a little less than the average rate of growth for the same period at 0.68 percent per year. Europe and regions of the world that

<sup>1</sup> Parliamentary Papers 1869, *Statistical Tables Relating to the Colonial and Other Possessions*, Vol. 3, 1867, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London 1869. The following statement of population of Bengal and Assam is from W. W. Hunter (ed.), *The Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. 1, 1869. Both references are quoted here from Kingsley Davis 1951, cited above, pp 25 and 26.  
<sup>2</sup> Kingsley Davis 1951, cited earlier, Table 6, p 25.

populated by the European people with immigrants at a rate of 1 per year (see, Table 1.2).<sup>1</sup>

Table 1.2 Relative Growth of Indian Population, 1871-1941  
(Population in millions, Growth Rate in percent per annum)

Continent	1850	1933	Accretion 1850-1933	Growth Rate
Europe	266	519	253	3.8
North America	26	137	111	2.0
Latin America	33	125	92	1.6
Oceania	2	10	8	0.9
European Stock	327	791	464	1.0
Africa	95	145	50	0.5
Asia	749	1,121	372	0.5
India (1871-1911)	255	389	134	0.5
World Total	1,171	2,057	886	0.8

*note:* Figures for "European Stock" are obtained by adding the population of the European continents and of Oceania. *Source:* Abstracted from Carr-Saunders 1936, cited below, p. 49.

In these seventy years, the population of India grew by 134 million. Population during a similar period of 1850-1933, went up from 266 to 519 million; that of North America from 26 to 137 million, of Central and South America from 33 to 125 million; Oceania from 2 to 10 million. Since, populations of the Americas and Oceania by then were of European origin, there was an accretion of 464 million to the European stock by 1933, about three and a half times the accretion recorded for the Indian population during 1871 and 1941. At the beginning of the period, population of India at 255 million was less than one-fourth that of the European stock, which then added to 327 million. By 1933, the population of India was less than half that of the people of European origin.

#### *Relative Growth of India and the World*

Indian growth during 1871-1941 seems respectable when compared with the growth of the newer regions settled by the people of European origin. But, by 1941, as many as 52 million people had emigrated from Europe to the colonies, and it is probable that the European growth during this period came over and above the losses of consistent growth; population of India during the previous hundred years had in all probability stayed static, if not actually declined. Since at the beginning of the period, population of India was less than one-fourth that of the European stock, which then added to 327 million, by 1933, the population of India was less than half that of the people of European origin.

*Statistics of the population of different regions of the world for the latter half of the nineteenth century in the Table and the following discussion are from A. M. Carr-Saunders, London Press, Oxford 1936.*

The only other nation of the world, that grew at a pace approaching anywhere near that of India, was Japan. Population of Japan was 31.1 million in 1873, 43.8 million in 1898 and represented an average annual rate of growth of 1.1 percent, which was more than half that of North America (see, Carr-Saunders 1936, cited above, p. 261). The rate of population growth during this period was, however, almost exactly equal to that of the people of European origin. *Source:* Carr-Saunders 1936, cited above, p. 49.



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THE LAST SEVEN YEARS OF THE EIGHTEENTH century witnessed by the people of Europe at much higher rates. (See Table 1-3 below.)

Table 1-3 Rate of Growth of Europe and United States, 1770-1930

Period	Europe	United States
1770-1800	0.682	1.01
1800-1830	0.707	2.00
1830-1900	0.822	2.10
1900-1930	0.785	1.61

Note: Rate of growth measured in percent per year. Rate of growth for the United States first row is for 1790-1800. *Source:* Carr-Saunders, 1936, cited earlier, Fig. 3 and Fig. 4. Table gives rates of growth from decade to decade for various regions of Europe.

As consistent growth of the European people changed the demographic world in less than two hundred years. At the beginning of this period the European stock constituted about 20% of the world, by 1930 they had largely at the cost of Africa and Asia. (See, Table 1-4 below.)

Table 1-4 Population of the World, 1650-1933  
(in millions)

Continent	1650	1750	1800	1850	1900
Europe	100	140	187	266	401
North America	1	1.3	5.7	26	81
Latin America	12	11.1	18.9	33	63
Oceania	2	2	2	2	6
European Stock	115	154	214	327	551
Africa	100	95	90	95	120
Asia	330	479	602	749	937
World Total	545	728	906	1,171	1,608
Percentage Distribution					
Continent	1650	1750	1800	1850	1900
Europe	18.3	19.2	20.7	22.7	24.9
North America	0.2	0.1	0.7	2.3	5.1
Latin America	2.2	1.5	2.1	2.8	3.9
Oceania	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
European Stock	21.1	21.1	23.7	28.0	34.3
Africa	18.3	13.1	9.9	8.1	7.4
Asia	60.6	65.8	66.1	63.9	58.3
World Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Figures for "European Stock" are obtained by adding the populations of the European continents and of Oceania. *Source:* Carr-Saunders, 1936, cited earlier, Fig. 8, p. 42.

Records of the population of India above, Western scholars have  
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Estimates of the population of the Americas at 13 million in Table 1.4, but current scholarship indicates that the population of these regions fifty years previously, before the European contact, was more than 100 million. A tendency to underestimate the population of Africa for the seventeenth century minimise the impact of the subsequent almost two centuries of intensive European slaves. Estimates of Asian population are largely the sum of the estimate of these populations. Indian population is usually estimated on the assumption of 10 million Indians at the time of Akbar and the population had remained unchanged up to 1800.<sup>9</sup> Both these assumptions are suspect. The 1871 census figures, not to be reconciled unless we assume a much higher population in 1800, and China in 1650 was also probably higher than 150 millions that is assumed in Table 1.4. All this implies that the share of European people in the world in 1650 was in all probability much lower than 20 percent, and even lower when the American continent was fairly thickly populated by her own people. From such beginnings, the share of people of European stock in the world had grown to almost 40 percent in 1933.

By 1650, the Americas were almost completely depopulated, and from around the eighteenth century these parts of the world began to be repopulated by people. In Table 1.4, we have added populations of the Americas and Oceania to estimate the total population of European people in the world. The figures in this period of almost two centuries between 1750 and 1933, population of Europe grew consistently and the pace of their growth kept accelerating. Their rate of growth was 0.6 percent per annum in 1750-1800, to 0.85 in 1800-1850, to 1.05 in 1850-1900, and 1.25 percent per annum in 1900-1933. The rate of growth of European population during 1900-1933, in spite of the attrition caused by the War of 1914-1918,

#### Estimation of Indian Population

In the perspective of this breathtaking growth of the European stock, the population at the rate of 0.6 percent per annum during 1871-1911 was rather a small portion of this meagre growth occurred in the last two decades of this period. By 1921, the population of India increased by just about 50 millions, while there were 3 million in the next two decades. Population figures for 1871-1911 show a century decade of respectable growth is followed by a decade of stagnation (see Table 1.4). The last decade of this series.

<sup>9</sup> Henry F. Dobyns, *Estimating Aboriginal American Population: An Appraisal of Techniques to 1492*, Current Anthropology, 1966, vol. 7, pp. 395-416. Also see, Henry F. Dobyns, *Indian Population Dynamics in Eastern North America*, University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, 1960. W. H. Moreland, *India at the Death of Akbar*, Macmillan Press, London 1920, pp. 9-22.

INDIAN POPULATION AND GROWTH: 1871-1941

Table 1.5. Decadal Growth of Indian Population, 1871-1941

Year	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Decadal Growth	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.9	1.0
Accretion	2.2	21.8	3.2	17.7	2.7	32.5

Note: Decadal Growth measures percentage increase over the previous census. Accretion in millions. *Source:* Kingsley Davis 1951, cited earlier, p.28 and Table 1.1 above.

#### *Partition of the Constituent Units of India*

British ruled over an India that was almost coterminous with the historic Indian subcontinent. Before their departure, however, they divided India into two political units, India and Pakistan. Pakistan consisted of two geographically separate units, West Pakistan; the two are more than a thousand and five hundred kilometers apart. East Pakistan separated from Pakistan, to form the new state of Bangladesh. In addition to these three units as Indian Union, Pakistan and Bangladesh, "India" also included the princely states of historic and geographic India.

The census data for the period 1871-1941 are for the whole of India. Later, the data were reworked in the constituent political units of India separately. To use 1871-1941 census data with more recent data, it is necessary to split 1871-1941 census figures into three units: Indian Union, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. The Census of India, 1951, published the figures for West and East Pakistan for the previous five decades. The figures were republished with slight alterations as part of the Census of India, 1991. We use these latter sources to compile the data for the constituent units in Table 1.6. The figures for Indian Union are worked out by subtracting the figures for Pakistan and East Pakistan from the total enumerated population.<sup>11</sup> As shown in the "Census Population (2)" of Table 1.1 for the total enumerated population, the figures in the column of Table 1.6.

A striking feature of Table 1.6 is the distinct difference between the rates of growth in the units into which India was split at the time of Independence. In the four decades after 1947, while the population of India as a whole grew at an average rate of 1.0 per cent per annum, that of the areas that later formed Pakistan grew at a rate of 1.34 per cent per annum. During the same period, population of the areas that later formed Bangladesh grew at a rate of 0.94 per cent and of the areas that remained in Indian Union grew at a rate of 0.94 per cent per annum (see, Table 1.7).

<sup>11</sup> For example, L. Visaria and P. Visaria, Population 1757-1947, in Dharma Kumar (ed.), *Demography of India*, Vol. II, Cambridge 1982, pp. 528-531.

The figures for the population of Indian Union for 1901-1941 given by Census of India 1951 differ slightly from the figures calculated thus. The numbers in Census of India 1951, for example, differ from the numbers in Table 1.6 at most by 447 thousands, for the population of India after Independence, however, does not seem to have published religion and caste figures for the pre-Independence period.

Table 6 Population of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh  
(in millions)

Year	Indian Union	Bangladesh	Pakistan	India
1901	238,364	28,927	16,577	283,868
1911	252,068	31,555	19,381	303,004
1921	251,365	33,254	21,108	305,727
1931	278,530	35,804	23,541	337,875
1941	318,717	41,999	28,282	389,000

Source: Census of Pakistan 1961, Vol. 1, Tables and Reports, Statement 4 B, Govt. of Pakistan; Bangladesh Population Census 1991, Vol. 1, Analytical Report, Government of Bangladesh, Dhaka 1994, p 191, and Table 1.1 above.

the distinct difference in the rate of growth between Pakistan and other areas established at least since 1850. According to estimates of McEvedy and Jones, the areas that were to later constitute Pakistan rose at a rate of 0.75 percent per year, while that of areas that formed Bangladesh and Indian Union rose by 0.47 percent per annum.<sup>12</sup> In Table 1.7, we have also included these estimates.

Table 1.7 Rates of Growth of Pakistan, Bangladesh and Indian Union

	Population		Av Growth 1850-1900	Population	
	1850	1900		1901	1941
Pakistan	11	16	0.752	16.6	28.3
Bangladesh	23	29	0.465	28.9	42.0
Indian Union	189	237	0.454	238.4	318.7
India	223	282	0.471	283.9	389.0

12. Population in millions, average growth in percent per year. Source: Estimates by McEvedy and Jones 1978, cited below, p 186; 1901-1941 data from Table 1.6 above.

The higher rate of growth of population in Pakistan, especially during 1901-1941, was due to the opening up of extensive new territories for cultivation with the canal irrigation projects.<sup>13</sup> New canal irrigation works began to be undertaken from 1880 onwards. By 1930, a total of 5 million hectares of new irrigated land had been created in the western part of Punjab province. Sind, the other major province, was also provided with extensive irrigation. Sukkur Project alone was designed to irrigate 1 million hectares of additional area under irrigation.

The growth of population in the new territories occurred both through immigration and natural increase. But immigration from outside Pakistan alone is unlikely to fully explain the growth: the population of Pakistan also had a higher rate of natural increase. Muslims, who constituted a significant majority in this region, have been the fastest growing religious groups, especially Hindus. Analysis of census data from 1891

<sup>13</sup> McEvedy and Richard Jones, *Atlas of World Population History*, Allen Lane, London 1978; Kingsley Davis 1951, cited earlier, pp 119-121.

is in higher than that for Hindus, for 1901, the difference was nearly 20 per cent. The population of the areas that later constituted Bangladesh (the other Muslim areas), also grew at a rate higher than that of India as a whole. But, the rate was much lower than that of Pakistan. This relatively lower rate of growth was probably because of the great disruption and devastation that took place in the years of the establishment of British rule (about one third of the inhabitants of the famine of 1771 alone).<sup>14</sup> From 1900 onwards, there began a mass movement of people from these areas into the Brahmaputra valley of Assam. The movement has continued during the period following Independence and Partition. This movement has altered the demographic profile of Assam, which we shall discuss in some detail later. Here we need only notice that the relatively lower rate of growth in India as compared to Pakistan is not necessarily a reflection of a lower natural rate of population increase.

### POPULATION OF INDIA: 1951-1991

After the Partition of India in 1947, census operations have been carried out in the constituent units. Indian Union has held regular decennial censuses from 1951 to 1991. Pakistan conducted censuses in 1951 and 1961 for both West and East Pakistan. East Pakistan became Bangladesh in 1971. The next census of Pakistan, due in 1976, was postponed in 1972 for West Pakistan alone. The 1981 census was conducted only for West Pakistan. The 1981 census was not carried out in Bangladesh. Bangladesh conducted its first census in 1974. It held decennial censuses in 1981 and 1991.

In Tables 1.8, 1.9 and 1.10 below, we give population figures of Indian Union, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, respectively, for the period 1951-1991. Indian figures in Table 1.8 are for the Indian Union as of India, 1991.

Table 1.8: Population of Indian Union, 1951-1991  
(in thousands)

Year	Population
1951	361,088
1961	439,235
1971	548,160
1981	683,329
1991	846,303

Source: Census of India 1991, Paper 2 of 1992. The figures for 1951 are a slight undercount. The census of that year did not count the population of Jammu and Kashmir and Pondicherry was taken as counted in 1948. Correction for these two uncounted territories is less than three hundred thousand.

<sup>14</sup> For a detailed analysis of the differentials in fertility during the pre-Independence period, see the author's book, cited earlier, pp 79-81.

<sup>15</sup> For example, Letter of Warren Hastings to the Court of Directors of the Company, 1772.



to unrounded figures, keeping in view the large corrections involved

Table 1.11 Population of India, 1951-1991  
(in thousands)

Year	Indian Union	Pakistan	Bangladesh	India
1951	361,088	40,451	44,166	445,705
1961	439,235	51,313	55,223	545,801
1971	548,160	67,443	70,885	686,488
1981	683,329	88,197	89,912	861,438
1991	846,303	122,397	111,455	1080,155

Source: From Tables 1.8, 1.9 and 1.10 above

#### 1951-1991, The Constituent Unity of India

The most remarkable feature of Table 1.11 above is the rapid rise in the population of the Indian Union during the decades following Independence. In the 40 years between 1951 and 1991, the population grows from 446 to 1080 million, showing a net accretion of 634 million. The average annual rate of growth is 2.24 percent per annum. All three constituent units of India have shown similarly high rates of growth.

However, the trend of population of the areas that constitute Indian Union is not uniform. The rate of growth of the Indian Union, as compared to Pakistan, is maintained throughout the period 1951-1991. As shown in Table 1.12 below, rate of growth of Pakistan is considerably higher than that of the whole of India at 2.24 and of India as a whole at 2.238. Bangladesh has also grown faster than both Indian Union and India as a whole. The difference in the rate of growth is not as remarkable as in the case of Pakistan. In comparison we have included, in Table 1.12 below, the relative rates of growth of the Indian Union and the other two constituent units of India, 1850 onwards.

Table 1.12 Rates of Growth of Pakistan, Bangladesh and Indian Union  
Average Rate of Growth (in percent per annum)

	India	Indian Union	Pakistan	Bangladesh
1951-1991	2.238	2.152	2.806	2.341
1901-1941	0.791	0.729	1.344	0.93
1850-1900	0.471	0.454	0.752	0.46

Source: Based on Tables 1.7 and 1.11 above

The difference in the rate of growth of Indian Union and the other two constituent units of India, Pakistan has grown the fastest and Indian Union the slowest in every decade between 1951 and 1991. As shown in Table 1.13 below, the rate of growth of the Indian Union is the fastest in every decade. In the case of Bangladesh, the rate of growth seems to have increased in the last decade of the period, 1981-1991, but between Pakistan and Bangladesh, the gap in growth seems to be increasing from decade to decade.<sup>18</sup>

During the previous period, the relatively lower rate of growth of Bangladesh is partly due to the migration of Bangladeshi people into Indian Union. The United Nations estimates that

Tab 11 C 1 o Pak B (in percent)

Decade	India	Indian Union	Pakistan	Banglades
1951-61	22.5	21.6	26.9	25.0
1961-71	25.8	24.8	31.1	28.1
1971-81	25.5	24.7	30.8	26.8
1981-91	25.4	23.9	38.8	24.0
1951-91	142.3	131.4	202.6	132.3
1901-91	280.5	255.0	638.4	285.1

Source: Based on Tables 1.6 and 1.11 above.

This difference in the rates of growth of the three constituent units, into which have been split mainly on the basis of religion, persisting over such long periods, has changed the relative population of the three units. The population of Pakistan has grown more than seven-fold between 1901 and 1991 while that of Bangladesh has grown three times, and that of Indian Union has grown 3.5 times. (See, Table 1.6 and 1.11) Consequently, the religious profile of Indian population has undergone a dramatic change. We turn towards a consideration of this changing religious profile in the next chapter.

#### *Growth 1951-1991: In the Context of the World*

It is important to place the growth of Indian population during 1951-1991 in the context of the demographic pattern in other regions of the world. As shown in Table 1.11 for the period when the populations of all regions of the world show a rapid growth, India continues to grow at a rate of 0.70 percent per annum which is only slightly less than the 0.80 percent registered during the previous about a hundred years that we have discussed (see, Table 1.2). The rate of growth of the people of European origin improves from 0.51 percent per annum. Thus the pattern of continuing rise in the rate of growth of Europe which we noticed earlier for 1650-1933 in the context of the figures of Table 1.4, is continuing during this period. For a people to not only keep growing, but also to keep increasing its rate of growth, continuously for a period of three and a half centuries is indeed remarkable.

What is unusual about 1951-1991 is not any slackening in the growth of Europe but a strong spurt in the growth of non-European people of Africa and Asia. Africa grows at a rate of 2.61 percent per annum as against a growth of mere 0.51 percent per annum during 1850-1933, and Asia registers growth of 2.07 percent per annum as against 0.51 percent per annum for the previous period (see, Table 1.2). It seems as if the European colonial administrations had kept the growth impulses of Asia and Africa physically under control. These impulses were forcefully released with the lifting of the colonial yoke. Indian growth

population of Bangladesh, even after adjustment for under-enumeration, was over 7 million fewer than projected. The reasons appeared to be both lower levels of fertility than thought earlier and higher emigration in India and elsewhere. Correspondingly, the estimate of Indian population was revised upwards by 10 million with the comment that, "The upward revision of the population of India is the result of revised estimates of immigration from Bangladesh." See, *World Population Prospects, 1994 Revision*, United Nations, New York 1996, p. 137.



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Table 1 14. Relative Growth of World Population, 1950-1990  
 (Population figures in millions)

Continent	1950	1990	Accretion 1950-90	Av. Growth in % per annum
Europe	517	722	175	0.70
North America	172	282	110	1.24
Latin America	166	438	272	2.46
Oceania	12.6	26.4	13	1.87
European Stock	898	1,468	570	1.24
Africa	224	629	405	2.61
Asia	1,402	3,184	1,782	2.07
China	555	1,155	600	1.85
India	446	1,080	634	2.24
Indian Union	361	846	485	2.15
World Total	2,524	5,282	2,758	1.86

Source: Indian statistics as in Table 1 11 above. Figures for other regions of the world are taken from  
 United Nations, *World Population Prospects*, 1996 Revision, cited earlier. Data for India and Indian Union  
 for 1951-1991

Another way to put the strong growth of Africa and Asia, including India, during 1950-1990  
 perspective is to study growth rates of different regions of the world for the longer period  
 1990, encompassing both the phase of stagnation under colonialism and the phase of  
 independent growth. We list these rates of growth for 1850-1990 in Table 1 15

Table 1 15: Relative Growth of World Population, 1850-1990  
 (Population figures in millions)

Continent	1850	1990	Accretion 1850-1990	Av. Growth in % per annum
Europe	266	722	456	0.72
North America	26	282	256	1.72
Latin America	33	438	405	1.86
Oceania	2	26.4	24	1.86
European Stock	327	1,468	1,141	1.08
Africa	95	629	534	1.36
Asia	749	3,184	2,435	1.04
India	223	1,080	857	1.13
Indian Union	189	846	657	1.08
World Total	1,171	5,282	4,111	1.08

Source: Figures for 1850, except in the case of India and India Union, are from Table 1 2; Indian figures  
 for 1850 from Table 1 7 above. Figures for 1990 are from Table 1 14, Indian figures in this column are  
 for 1991

From this longer perspective, the rates of growth of the Asian and the turn out to be almost equal. Asia grew at a rate of 1.04 percent per annum while people of European stock grew at a rate of 1.08 percent per annum period. Incidentally, the rate of growth of Indian Union during this period is exactly the same as that of the people of European stock as well as that of the For Asia and India, therefore, the strong growth of 1950-1990 can be seen, the suppression of growth from 1850 to at least 1920, which represents the pre experience for Asia.

The rapid growth experienced by different regions of the world during 1950 to bring their relative shares in the world population nearer the level of 1850 began expanding its share in a big way. In Table 1.16, we have listed the share of in the population of the world for 1850 and 1990. For the sake of comparison, we have added the information for 1933. As is evident from the table, the share of Asia, which was significantly between 1850 and the middle of the twentieth century, has been reduced to the position of 1850. India and Indian Union also have similarly regained the world.

Table 1.16 Share of Different Regions in the Population of the World, 1850-1990 (in percent of total world population)

Continent	1850	1933	1990
Europe	22.72	25.23	13.67
North America	2.22	6.66	5.34
Latin America	2.82	6.08	8.29
Oceania	0.17	0.49	0.50
European Stock	27.92	38.45	27.79
Africa	8.11	7.05	11.91
Asia	63.96	54.50	60.28
India	19.04	16.42	20.45
Indian Union	16.14	13.54	16.02
World Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: From Table 1.4 and Table 1.15 above. Figures for India and Indian Union in the third column are for 1931 and are taken from Table 1.6 above.

The growth of Africa during the 1950-1990 phase was however strong enough to bring its share in the world population from 8.11 percent in 1850 to 11.91 percent in 1990. As we noted earlier, had to face a much longer period of suppression and decline and had to regain the share in the world population it had before it began to be devastated by the Europeans.

Notwithstanding the strong growth of Africa and Asia during 1950-1990, the people continue to retain the gains in their share of the world that they had achieved in the last couple of centuries before 1850 at the cost of the people of Africa and those of the Oceania.

The growth in the population of India during 1950-1990 should therefore be followed by a necessary historical correction, which has been accomplished by all people of the

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## Religious Composition of India

### RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION, 1881-1941

The changing religious profile of Indian population has had a strong impact on the history of India, and it continues to be amongst the major determinants of state and society on the subcontinent. Fortunately, unlike the caste and community affiliations, the religious affiliations of the people of India have always been recorded during the census operations. It is possible to obtain a fairly rigorous picture of the changes in the relative population of different religions since 1881.

Table 2.1 Religious Composition of India, 1881-1941  
(in thousands)

	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Hindu	187,849	207,560	206,862	217,197	216,249	238,621	270,111
Sikh	1,853	1,905	2,189	3,008	3,234	4,325	5,166
Jain	1,222	1,417	1,334	1,248	1,177	1,251	1,111
Buddhist	0,167	0,243	0,293	0,337	0,369	0,439	0,444
Tribal	6,427	9,112	8,185	9,594	9,072	7,630	8,711
Indian R.	197,518	220,237	218,862	231,383	230,102	252,260	286,557
Muslim	49,953	57,068	62,119	67,835	71,005	79,306	94,444
Christian	1,778	2,164	2,776	3,666	4,497	5,966	7,432
Parsi	0,085	0,090	0,094	0,100	0,101	0,109	0,111
Jewish	0,012	0,017	0,018	0,020	0,021	0,023	0,024
Other R.	51,828	59,339	65,007	71,621	75,624	85,404	102,011
Others	0,808	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.	0,003	0,411
Total	250,155	279,575	283,868	303,004	305,727	337,675	388,998

Note: Figures for "Indian Religionists" and "Other Religionists" are totals obtained by adding the figures listed in the rows above. "Total" in the last row corresponds to Census Population (2) of Table 1.1. Kingsley Davis, 1951, cited earlier, Tables 77, p. 179.

In Table 2.1 above, we give populations of adherents of different religions enumerated at the censuses held before Independence and Partition, from 1881 to 1941.<sup>1</sup> The data is reproduced from Kingsley Davis. As explained in that source, the data is drawn from the

<sup>1</sup> Data for 1871 is not included here: the 1871 census was incomplete in several respects, as we have noted in the previous chapter.

provinces that was not enumerated by censuses of 1911-1941 has been assumed to be entirely Muslim. And, two, following classification, the 1941 census counted a very large number of persons as "Others" but numbers have been allocated to the appropriate religious affiliations on the basis of census data from individual provinces and rates of growth of different religions of the previous censuses.<sup>2</sup>

The census classifies population into nine religious groups: Hindu, Sikh, J. Tribal, Muslim, Christian, Parsi and Jewish. As can be seen from Table 2.1, almost Indian population is covered under these categories, negligibly few people fall apart except in 1881 and 1941 when "Others" become somewhat large. This is of course of changes in classification, there are few persons in India who claim to be of indeterminate religious affiliation. As we shall see in a later section, this characteristic population remains largely unaltered in the period following independence.

Of the nine religious groups listed in the census, five, Hindu, Sikh, J. Tribal, Buddhist constitute a distinct family. It can be said, with much truth, that these five spring from source; there is indeed a great deal in common in the fundamental doctrine and these religions. In any case, these five are of native Indian origin. Up to today, the, these religions, excepting Buddhists, are found largely in India alone; Buddhists are neighbouring regions that share a close cultural and civilisational affinity with India. The Christian, Parsi and Jewish religions, on the other hand, came to India from outside. As fundamental distinction in mind, we have added together the first five religions under the category of "Indian Religionist" and the latter four under the category "Religionist".

#### *Religious Composition in 1881: Historical Background*

At the time of the first detailed census in 1881, the adherents of religions of native origin constituted about 79 percent of the population, of which 95 percent were Hindu, making about 21 percent of the population that followed religions of alien origin, of which 78 percent were Muslims. This religious heterogeneity of the Indian population and its dominance by the Hindus and the Muslims was a demographic reflection of relatively recent Indian history.

Up to about 1200 AD, India showed remarkable religious and civilisational homogeneity, notwithstanding the great geographical expanse of India and the linguistic and ethnic diversities of people living in different regions, there prevailed an almost timeless continuity of fundamental civilisational and religious principles. These basic principles of Indian civilisation, in diverse expressions in sophisticated philosophical discourse as well as in lay beliefs, are collectively known by the name of *sanatana dharma*, the timeless discipline, as the core of all religious doctrines of Indian origin.

All those who entered India from outside soon accepted these basic civilisational and religious principles. In fact, up to the coming of Darius of Persia in the sixth century BC and Alexander

<sup>2</sup> Details of the method adopted for the estimation, see Kingsley Davis 1951, cited earlier, Appendix I.

Macedonia in the fourth century BC. The isolation of India, due to the peculiar geography of India. The Indian subcontinent's isolation from rest of the world. The land frontier in the north is blocked by the wall of the Himalaya, which is impassable except at a few points in the north. The seacoasts in the south are far away from any other major lands and have few ports. The land enclosed within these impregnable frontiers is one of the richest in the world. Therefore not surprising that Indians, living securely within their vast and fertile land without fear of external aggression or internal scarcity, developed into a homogeneous area. This homogeneity, as we have mentioned earlier, was anchored in *sanatana dharma*. Living in their splendid and rich isolation, were at peace with themselves, with the world; the *sanatana dharma* enshrines, at its heart, a sense of deep respect for creation.

The Macedonian forces that entered India from the northwest were not able to enter India. The generals whom Alexander left behind to govern the small northwestern states that came under Macedonian control were soon defeated. The invasion led to an unconsolidation under a vast and powerful indigenous empire. This deterred any further invasion into India up to the beginning of second century BC. It was only after the decline of the empire that the Indo-Greeks and Indo-Bactrians began obtaining a foothold in India. They, however, merged into the Indian civilisational milieu so well that the king Milinda is remembered as a great Buddhist scholar, and another Greek general became a devout *Bhagavata*, follower of the *vaishnava* stream of *sanatana dharma*.

Apart from the Greeks, others who made incursions into India included the Indo-Parthians, the Kushanas of probably Central Asian origin, and the Hunas. All were convincingly defeated, those who succeeded in establishing significant kingdoms became great adherents and defenders of the Indian civilisation. Kanishka, the great Kushana king, established an empire that extended from central and western India to Central Asia. He is also known to have been a devoted follower of Buddhism and to have convened the Fourth Buddhist Sangha in Kashmir.

The Indo-Greeks, Indo-Bactrians, Indo-Parthians, Kushanas and others thus disrupting the cultural homogeneity of India, became the carriers of Indian civilisation and principles far and wide. Vast areas, stretching from northwestern India through Xinjiang in China, and much of Central Asia beyond, became suffused with Indian influence.

Starting from seventh century AD, India faced a new external incursion, this time by the adherents of Islam. Islam, as is known, arrived on the world-scene with great expansion,

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Greek accounts of India often mention this fact. For example, Arrian in his *Indica* quotes Megasthenes as saying "Indians neither invade other men, nor do other men invade the Indians." And, Diodorus Siculus in his *Historia* (Book II) asserts, "It is said that India, being of enormous size when taken as a whole, is peopled with many numerous and diverse, of which not even one was originally of foreign descent, but all were autochthonous, and moreover that India neither received a colony from abroad, nor sent out a colony to any other land." Arrian and Diodorus Siculus are quoted here from R. C. Majumdar (ed.), *Classical Accounts of India*, Chopra & Co., Calcutta 1960, p 218 and p 235 respectively. For a detailed description of the isolation of Indian lands, the extraordinary richness of Indian social and cultural homogeneity of India, see J. K. Bajaj and M. D. Srinivas, *Timeless India, Resurgent India, A Celebration of the Indian People of India*, Centre for Policy Studies, Chennai 2001. Also see Davis 1951, cited earlier, p. 2.

Prophet Muhammad began in AD 1 and ended in AD 632 AD. He had consolidated Arabia into a political and religious unit. In another decade following his death, the Islam expanded the boundaries of Muslim power to cover almost the whole of Byzantine territories, the two great powers of the time. Between 637 and 643 AD, Persia was the Islamic borders touched Afghanistan. Egypt fell in 640 AD. In 711 AD, Spain. Then southern France was annexed. Within one hundred years of the Prophet became the rulers of a vast region encompassing most of southern Europe and all of west and central Asia.

Islamic naval and land expeditions began exploratory incursions on Indian territory as early as 630 AD. But Islam could obtain a foothold in India only in 713 AD, with Sindh. India successfully resisted further spread of Islam into Indian territories for centuries. From the beginning of eleventh century AD, India began facing many invaders of Turkish origin. Mahmood Ghazni invaded India several times from 1118 and annexed Punjab to his empire. The Ghur successors to the Ghazni Empire went to extend Islamic conquest into the heart of India after defeating the valorous Prithviraj in 1192.

Thus, in contrast to the easy conquest the Islamic forces had in many other world, it took them more than five centuries to break the defences of India. From the end of the seventeenth century, various Islamic dynasties, derived from the Turan and later the Central Asian Mughals, ruled over large parts of India. These about 200 years of Islamic rule constitute the first period in the long and unbroken history of India was ruled by a group that did not subscribe to the fundamental civilisational principles of India.

Islamic rulers, even those who were relatively tolerant of the Indian beliefs and did not attempt to forcibly propagate Islam, were committed to retaining a distinct identity and presence within the larger and otherwise homogenous civilisation of India. All those who came into India before them, the Islamic rulers, consciously and unconsciously, resisted acculturation into the timeless civilisational and religious milieu. This thus became the first source of heterogeneity in India, dividing the Indian society into two distinct religious communities, Hindus and Muslims, as reflected in census figures in Table 2.1 above. In time, this demographic heterogeneity led to the country into Indian Union and two separate Islamic enclaves.

However, after more than five centuries of Islamic rule and at the pinnacle of domination during the first half of the seventeenth century, the proportion of Muslim population of India had reached no more than one sixth. This indeed is a measure of the Indian civilisational values, and the strength of commitment the people of India had. Emperor Jehangir, who ruled during 1605-1627, records in his memoirs, *Tuzk-i-Jehangir*, that "for the whole population of Hindustan, it is notorious that five parts are composed of Hindus, the adorers of images, and the whole concern of trade and manufacturing, and other industrious and lucrative pursuits, are entirely under the management of these classes. Were it, therefore, ever so much my desire to convert them to the true religion, it would be impossible, other wise than through the incision of millions of people. Attached to their religion, such as it is, they will be snared in the web of their own inventions."

ca...not escape the retribution prepared for them: but the massacre of a whole be any business of mine." Jehangir also records a conversation with his father who is said to have advised his son, "Besides are not five parts in six of mankind aliens to our faith; and were I to be governed by motives of the kind suggested what alternative can I have but to put them all to death? I have thought it the plan to let these men alone."<sup>25</sup>

Peninsular India, consisting of the southern Malavalam, Kannada, Tamil and had largely escaped Islamic domination. Islamic incursions into this part of the fourteenth century led to a powerful consolidation under the mighty Vijayanagara was emphatically committed to the defence of *sanatana dharma*. From about the seventeenth century, people all over India, under several charismatic leaders, revolted against the Mughal rule in almost all parts of India. The Marathas under Shahu and his great disciple Shivaji, the Jats under Gokula, and the Sikhs under Guru created powerful military organisations that shook the Mughal Empire. By the end the Empire had more or less collapsed, and indigenous rulers were in the process themselves everywhere in India. However, before this Indian resurgence consolidated, the British entered the scene, and the restoration of Indian rule was by another couple of centuries.

The British were perhaps even more contemptuous of the fundamental religious principles of India than the Turko-Afghans and Mughals. They, through the and propagation of Christianity, introduced another source of religious heterogeneity. But more than the spread of Christianity, the British contributed to the increase of it by systematically negating and suppressing the civilisational homogeneity of India, though the growth of Christianity in India during the British rule was less than its share of adherents of indigenous religions began to decline precipitously during this decline has not been arrested yet.

Islam and Christianity are the only heterogeneous faiths present in India. There is a sprinkling of Jews and Parsis in the Indian population. They came at different escape persecution in their homelands, and established small communities that remain for centuries in the generally tolerant milieu of India. As is well known, the Parsis completely annihilated in its land of origin with the rise of Islam; the adherents could survive only in India. Jews acknowledge that while they were being persecuted in the rest of the world, their small community in India never had to face any disability.

Returning now to Table 2.1 above, we find that in 1881, after about a century of Christianity were just beginning to make their presence felt in India, but the proportion had risen to about 20 percent from about 16 percent indicated at the pinnacle of Muslim rule. The proportion of Muslims during this period was probably even sharper because of the reasons. One, the figure of one-sixth mentioned in *Tarikh-i-Salim-Shahi* is for those parts that came under Mughal rule. The 1881 census covered many areas that were not under Mughal rule and thus had little Muslim presence. Two, by the middle of eighteenth century,

<sup>25</sup> For David Price (tr.), *Memoirs of the Emperor Jehangir written by Himself*, London 1829, pp 15 and 25; for example, Nathan Katz and Ellen S. Goldberg, *The Last Jews of Cochin, Jewish Identity in India*, University of South Carolina Press, Columbia 1993.



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Muslims. In the period following 1881, rise in the proportion of Muslims and C  
continuous phenomenon that we explore in some detail below

### *Religious Composition, 1881-1941*

In Table 2.2, we give percentages of adherents of different religions and population figures in Table 2.1. The relatively large proportion of Muslims in 1881 has the historical estimates of their proportion at the pinnacle of Mughal rule. Most striking features of Table 2.2. The other equally striking feature is the decline in the proportion of Other Religionists, mainly Muslims and Christians, between 1881 and 1941. In this period of 60 years, the proportion of Other Religionists in the population of India fell from 0.72 to 0.26 percent, with the proportion of Muslims rising from 19.97 to 24.21 percent and of Christians from 0.71 to 1.91 percent. The proportion of Indian Religionists declined from 78.96 percent in 1881 to 73.67 percent in 1941.

Table 2.2 Religious Composition of India (Percentage Distribution), 1881-1941

	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Hindu	75.093	71.241	72.873	71.681	70.733	70.666	69.4
Sikh	0.741	0.681	0.771	0.993	1.058	1.281	1.5
Jain	0.488	0.507	0.470	0.412	0.385	0.370	0.3
Buddhist	0.067	0.087	0.103	0.111	0.121	0.130	0.1
Tribal	2.569	3.259	2.883	3.166	2.967	2.260	2.2
Indian R.	78.958	78.776	77.100	76.363	75.264	74.708	73.6
Muslim	19.969	20.412	21.883	22.387	23.225	23.486	24.2
Christian	0.711	0.774	0.978	1.210	1.471	1.767	1.9
Parsee	0.034	0.032	0.033	0.033	0.033	0.032	0.03
Jewish	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.00
Other R.	20.718	21.225	22.900	23.637	24.736	25.292	26.22
Others	0.323	neg.	neg.	neg.	neg.	0.001	0.10

Source: Derived from Table 2.1 above.

Amongst Indian Religionists the proportion of Sikhs rose from 0.74 to 1.5 percent. During this period, the British undertook an intense intellectual and political campaign to emphasise the separateness of Sikhs from the Indian mainstream.<sup>2</sup> Buddhists rose from 0.067 to 0.12 percent. Proportion of Jains, however, declined slightly from 0.49 to 0.37 percent. The changes that took place in the relative population of adherents of different religions, especially the sharp decline in the proportion of Indian Religionists, can be viewed in the context of the compound rates of growth of different religious communities during this period. We present these growth rates in Table 2.3 below.

As shown in the Table, population of India in these sixty years rose at a compound rate of 1.2 percent per annum. Population of adherents of religions of Indian origin rose at a

for example, M. A. Macauliffe, *The Sikh Religion. Its Gurus, Sacred Writings and Authors*, Oxford 1917.

lower rate of 0.62 percent per annum, while that of adherents of Other Religions grew twice as fast, at a rate of 1.14 percent per annum.

Table 2.3 Rates of Growth of Different Religious Communities, 1881-1941

	Population in thousands		Avg. Growth in % per annum
	1881	1941	1881-1941
Hindu	187,849	270,187	0.607
Sikh	1,853	5,691	1.888
Jain	1,222	1,449	0.284
Buddhist	0,167	0,458	1.096
Tribal	6,427	8,791	0.523
Indian R.	197,518	286,577	0.622
Muslim	49,953	94,147	1.067
Christian	1,778	7,427	2.411
Parsi	0,085	0,115	0.505
Jewish	0,012	0,022	1.015
Other R.	51,828	102,011	1.135
Others	0,808	0,410	-
Total	250,155	388,998	0.738

Source: Derived from Table 2.1 above.

Amongst Indian Religionists, Hindus rose at a still lower rate of 0.61 percent amongst whom the urges of distinctness from the mainstream have been the least; rose at 0.28 percent per annum. Sikhs recorded an annual growth of 1.89 percent and of 1.70 percent. Followers of indigenous native religions, classified as "Tribal", grew at 0.52 percent per annum. Amongst adherents of Other Religions, Christians grew with an average annual growth of 2.41 percent, Muslims, the largest community, recorded a rate of growth of 1.07 percent per annum, three-fourths higher than the Jews almost doubled their numbers, growing at a rate of 1.02 percent per annum.

This remarkable difference in the growth of Other Religionists, especially compared to Indian Religionists, especially Hindus, was repeatedly noticed by the British authorities from 1901 onwards. The census of 1901 sought to attribute this differential prevalence of famines in the Hindu-majority regions.<sup>2</sup> Several reasons were given for differential growth in subsequent censuses. But, the data seem to indicate that during times there was a premium on a community being alien from the mainstream of India; the more a community asserted such alien-ness the more it flourished.

#### *Religious Composition of the Constituent Units: 1901-1941*

Since 1951, census has been conducted separately for the three units into which Sri Lanka has been split. To put this later information in perspective, it is necessary to apportion the figures for the previous period of 1901-1941 to these three units. Census organisations

<sup>2</sup> Census of India 1901, General Report, p. 386.

figures for Indian Union can be worked out by subtracting foreign figures from the total figures for India in Table 2.1. We carry out the

Table 2.4 below, we give religion-wise population of Pakistan for the 1961 Census of Pakistan 1961.

Table 2.4. Religious Composition of Pakistan, 1901-1941  
(in thousands)

Year	Total Enumerated	Muslims	Hindus	Christians	Others	Un-enumerated
1901	13,630	10,957	2,327	0,032	0,314	2,947
1911	16,094	13,077	2,267	0,119	0,631	3,287
1921	17,042	13,554	2,523	0,214	0,751	4,066
1931	21,317	16,533	3,115	0,357	1,312	2,224
1941	28,282	22,293	3,800	0,421	1,768	-

Source: Census of Pakistan 1961, Vol. 1, Tables and Reports, Statement 4-B, p. 20

Figures in the "un-enumerated" column in Table 2.4 refer to persons in Frontier Provinces and Agency areas. Tribal population in this region was not enumerated, but is presumed to be Muslim. Kingsley Davis counts these persons as Muslims in Table 2.1. Census of Pakistan also adds 2,331 thousand un-enumerated persons to the Muslims. We, therefore, add the numbers in this column to the "Others" in Table 2.4 consist mainly of adherents of Indian faiths, such as Sikhs, Jains, etc. They can be added to the population of Hindus to obtain the number of Hindus. Making out these modifications, we obtain Table 2.4a below.

Table 2.4a. Religious Composition of Pakistan, 1901-1941  
(in thousands)

Year	Indian R.	Muslims	Christians	Total
1901	2,641 (15.932)	13,904 (83.875)	0,032 (0.193)	16,577
1911	2,898 (14.953)	16,364 (84.433)	0,119 (0.614)	19,381
1921	3,274 (15.511)	17,620 (83.475)	0,214 (1.014)	21,108
1931	4,427 (18.805)	18,757 (79.678)	0,357 (1.517)	23,541
1941	5,568 (19.687)	22,293 (78.824)	0,421 (1.489)	28,288

Source: Derived from Table 2.4 above. Figures in parentheses indicate percentage of total population.

The figures in Table 2.4a indicate that during the pre-Independence period, the percentage of adherents of Indian Religions was declining in India as a whole.

region that later came to constitute West Pakistan. There was a decline of point in the proportion of Indian Religionists in the first decade of this period. In 1941, they registered a significant improvement in their share of the population about 5 percentage points in these three decades. This was largely because of the rate of growth of Sikhs, counted amongst "Others" in Table 2.4, but the proportion also rose from 11.70 percent in 1911 to 13.44 percent in 1941. Christians too grew rapidly. Thus, between 1901 and 1941, the proportion of Muslims in this region rose from 83.88 to 78.82 percent. This trend was reversed with Partition, when, as we shall see, the region became almost entirely Muslim.

### *Bangladesh*

In Table 2.5, we give religion-wise break-up of the population of Bangladesh from Bangladesh Population Census 1991. As in the case of Pakistan, we obtain the number of adherents of Indian religions below by adding the "Others" to Hindus. "Others" comprised mainly of tribal people following their indigenous religious practices.

Table 2.5: Religious Composition of Bangladesh, 1901-1941  
(in thousands)

Year	Hindus	Others	Indian R.	Muslims	Christians	Total
1901	9,545 (32.996)	0,269 (0.933)	9,814 (33.927)	19,113 (66.073)	neg	28,927
1911	9,952 (31.539)	0,401 (1.271)	10,353 (32.809)	21,202 (67.191)	neg	31,555
1921	10,166 (30.571)	0,442 (1.329)	10,608 (31.900)	22,646 (68.100)	neg	33,254
1931	10,453 (29.359)	0,359 (1.008)	10,812 (30.367)	24,731 (69.461)	0,061 (0.171)	35,604
1941	11,747 (27.970)	0,690 (1.643)	12,437 (29.613)	29,509 (70.261)	0,053 (0.126)	41,999

Source: Bangladesh Population Census 1991, Vol. 1 Analytical Report, p.101. Indian Religionists are obtained by adding Hindus and Others. Figures in parentheses indicate percentage of the total.

Table 2.5 indicates that unlike in the region that came to constitute Pakistan, the proportion of Indian Religionists in Bangladesh was on the decline during 1901-1941. In these three decades, the proportion of Muslims in the population of this region rose from 66.07 to 70.26 percent. The proportion of Indian Religionists came down from 33.93 to 29.61 percent. This trend, as we shall see, became much stronger in the period following Partition.

### *Indian Union*

The Census of India, following Independence, does not seem to have worked out details of the population of Indian Union from the pre-Partition census information. The religious composition of the region that constitutes Indian Union today for the period 1901-1941, we use the figures provided by Census of Pakistan 1961 and Bangladesh Census 1991.

We will estimate the Muslim and Christian populations for the whole of India in Table 2.1. We assume the remaining population of India to be Indian Religionists. Following this procedure, we obtain religious composition of Indian Union as in Table 2.6. We are thus counting Jews, Parsis and "Others" of Table 2.1 as Indian Religionists. The number of "Others" is negligible except in those refer largely to either tribal religionists or other indigenous religionists as to Indian Religionists. Jews and Parsis are, of course, not Indian Religionists, but add to only 137 thousand in 1941. Table 2.6 thus overestimates the population of Indian Religionists at the most to this extent.

Table 2.6: Religious Composition of Indian Union, 1901-1941  
(in thousands)

Year	Indian R.	Muslims	Christians	Total
1901	206,518 (86.640)	29,102 (12.209)	2,744 (1.151)	238,364
1911	218,232 (86.585)	30,269 (12.008)	3,547 (1.407)	252,068
1921	216,343 (86.067)	30,739 (12.229)	4,283 (1.704)	251,365
1931	237,164 (85.148)	35,818 (12.860)	5,548 (1.992)	278,530
1941	269,119 (84.438)	42,645 (13.380)	6,953 (2.182)	318,717

Source: Table 2.1, 2.4a, 2.5 above and Table 1.6. Figures in parentheses indicate percentage of total population.

From Table 2.6, it is clear that the region that later constituted Indian Union had a larger proportion of Indian Religionists at the time of Partition than the other two regions. The relative sparseness of Indian Religionists in regions that constituted Bangladesh is, of course, the main cause of Partition. But, Table 2.6 also indicates that even in constituted Indian Union, the relative presence of Indian Religionists was on the decline over the forty years between 1901 and 1941 for which we have the data.

The difference between the rate of growth of Indian Religionists and Other Religionists in Indian Union was almost as large as in India as a whole. Between 1901 and 1941, Indian Religionists in Indian Union grew at a compound rate of 0.66 percent per annum, while Muslims and Christians by 2.35 percent per annum. The corresponding rates for India as a whole, as given in Table 2.3, were 0.62 for Indian Religionists, 1.07 for Muslims and 1.07 for Christians. As we shall see below, the proportion of Indian Religionists in the population of Indian Union continues to be in decline even in the period following Independence and

## RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION: 1951-1991

Following Independence and Partition in 1947, Indian Union and Pakistan held separate censuses. After further division of Pakistan in 1971, the new state of Bangladesh began conducting its own census.

census operations. Figures for 1951-1991 below are combined from the censuses of the three countries and collated together to get an all-India population composition of the population.

*Union*

Indian Union conducted its first census after Independence and Partition. A regular census has been taken every ten years. Based on the census information, the religious break-up of the population of Indian Union for 1951-1991 in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7: Religious Composition of Indian Union, 1951-1991  
(for the total enumerated population, in thousands)

Year	Hindu	Sikh	Jain	Buddhist	Indian R	Muslim	Christian	Other
1951	303,575	6,219	1,618	0,181	311,593	35,414	8,392	1,800
1961	366,503	7,845	2,027	3,250	379,625	46,939	10,726	1,600
1971	453,292	10,379	2,605	3,812	470,088	61,418	14,223	2,200
1981	549,725	13,078	3,193	4,720	570,716	75,572	16,174	2,800
1991	687,647	16,260	3,353	6,388	713,648	101,596	19,640	3,600

Source: 1951 and 1961 figures from Census of India 1961, Paper 1 of 1963, 1971 figures from Census of India 1971, Paper 2 of 1972, 1981 figures from Census of India 1981, Paper 3 of 1983, 1991 data from Census of India 1991, Paper 1 of 1993.

The "total" in the last column of Table 2.7 is the total of population for which religious composition is available. The totals in this column are slightly less than total population for the period 1951-1991 given by Census of India 1991 and reproduced in the previous chapter. This is because, on many occasions detailed census could not be taken in some parts of the country, and therefore religion-wise break-up for these areas is not available. Just for this by using religious composition of the relevant areas as enumerated in previous censuses, as explained below.

For 1951, the difference between the figures of Table 2.7 and Table 1.6 is 1,800 thousand. Of this, a difference of 3,254 thousand arises on account of the population of Jammu and Kashmir, where the census was not taken in 1951. The census estimated the population of Jammu and Kashmir, but no religion-wise break-up was worked out. Religion-wise break-up is not available also for the population of Pondicherry, amounting to 317 thousand persons in 1951. We assume that religious composition of the population of Jammu and Kashmir and Pondicherry in 1951 was the same as in the subsequent census taken in 1961. For the unaccounted population of Punjab, we assume the same religious break-up as enumerated in 1951 for the rest of the state.

For 1961, the difference between the figures of Table 2.7 and Table 1.6 is 1,600 thousand. This corresponds to the population of Arunachal Pradesh, for which census was not enumerated during the 1961 census. However, an estimate of the religious composition of the population was made in a report prepared as a part of the 1961 census. We assume this estimate to represent the religious profile of the state.

Source: *Religious and Socio-Economic Profiles of Hill Areas of North East India* (mimeo), Census of India 1961.

1 between the 1981 and 1991 census. Table 2.7a and Table 2.7b and This corresponds to the population of Sikkim, for which the 1991 religion-wise break-up. We use religious composition of the population as published in Census of India 1981, Sikkim, Paper 3 of 1985. For 1981, the difference between the figures of Table 2.7 and Table 1.8a is 10,000. This corresponds to the estimated population of Assam, where the census was not conducted. Total population of Assam was estimated while publishing a report on the religious break-up of the population by applying the relative proportions of 1981. For 1991, the difference amounts to 7,735 thousand. Of this, 7,719 thousand is the estimated population of Jammu & Kashmir. In 1991, census was not taken in Jammu & Kashmir. The proportion of the total population was published. We estimate religious break-up of Jammu & Kashmir by applying the religious distribution of 1981 to the published total. The 1991 census provides religion-wise details for 16 thousand persons from about 30 villages in Jammu & Kashmir. We assume that religious composition for this population is the same as the rest of Jammu & Kashmir. "Others" in Table 2.7 include those counted under the categories of "Other Religions and Persuasions" and "Religion not Stated". Those under "Religion not Stated" are probably Indian Religionists. "Other Religions and Persuasions" refers to all other religions except Indian Religions. The only groups that clearly belong outside the category of Indian Religionists are the Jews, Parsis and Bahais, who are also counted amongst "Other Religions and Persuasions". Together they amount to about 87 thousand in 1991, and are less than in earlier censuses. As in the case of pre-Partition period (see, Table 2.6a), we treat "Others" as a whole to Indian Religionists. This may overestimate the population of Indian Religionists at most by 0.01 percent. In a subsequent chapter (Chapter 7), we will discuss the absolute numbers and growth rates of the "Others".

Table 2.7a: Religious Composition of Indian Union, 1951-1991  
(for the total estimated population, in thousands)

Year	Indian R	Muslims	Christians	Total
1951	315,001 (87.237)	37,661 (10.430)	8,426 (2.334)	361,088
1961	381,567 (86.871)	46,940 (10.687)	10,728 (2.442)	439,235
1971	472,517 (86.201)	61,418 (11.204)	14,225 (2.595)	548,160
1981	586,681 (85.856)	80,003 (11.708)	16,645 (2.436)	683,329
1991	720,100 (85.088)	106,552 (12.590)	19,651 (2.322)	846,303

Source: Derived from Table 2.7 above. Figures in parentheses indicate percentage of the total population.

On the basis of the above assumptions, we work out religious break-up of the Indian Union in Table 2.7a. Notice that as a consequence of Partition, the proportion of Indian Religionists in Indian Union increased by about 3 percentage points, and that of Muslims declined by about the same percentage. But, in the

1951 and 1991, the proportion of Indian Religionists has continuously declined. The relative proportion of Indian Religionists and Muslims has come nearer what it was before Partition. We shall have occasion to discuss this issue further.

### *Pakistan*

Pakistan conducted regular census in 1951 and 1961. For these two censuses, Pakistan and East Pakistan were made available separately. In 1971, East Pakistan became a separate entity of Bangladesh; and Pakistan now refers to what was earlier called West Pakistan. Because of the events associated with the creation of Bangladesh, the census in Pakistan was delayed and was conducted in 1972. The 1981 census was conducted on a scheduled date, but the census could not be taken. In Table 2.8 below, we give religious composition of Pakistan for 1951-1991 as enumerated in various censuses.

Table 2.8 Religious Composition of Pakistan, 1951-1991  
(for the total enumerated population, in thousands)

Year	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others	Total
1951	0.531 (1.576)	32.732 (97.119)	0.433 (1.285)	0.007 (0.021)	33,703
1961	0.622 (1.451)	41.666 (97.169)	0.584 (1.362)	0.008 (0.019)	42,880
1972	0.905 (1.449)	60.435 (96.755)	0.908 (1.454)	0.214 (0.343)	62,462
1981	1.281 (1.320)	81.554 (96.796)	1.310 (1.553)	0.100 (0.129)	84,254
1991	Census not Conducted				

*Note:* Sikhs and Buddhists have been added to Hindus, Ahmadis to Muslims and Parsis to others in parentheses are percentage of the total. *Source:* 1951 and 1961 figures from Census of Pakistan, Vol. 1, Tables and Reports, Statement 4-B, pp 20-21, 1972 and 1981 figures from the corresponding census volumes.

Census figures for Pakistan are generally believed to be grossly under-enumerated. The 1996 medium-estimates for the population of Pakistan during this period are much higher. We have used these estimates in the previous chapter, Table 1.9, to estimate the population of Pakistan for this period. The United Nations estimates, however, do not give a break-up of the population. To obtain such break-up, we assume the religious composition of the population for 1951-1981 to be as enumerated in the corresponding censuses in Table 2.8 above. For 1991, we take the religious composition of the population to be that of 1981. We apply these proportions to the United Nations estimates for the total population of Pakistan as we did for the 1881-1941 period, add the "Others" to Indian Religionists, to obtain the population below.

The most noticeable aspect of Table 2.8a is the precipitous decline in the percentage of Indian Religionists and corresponding increase in that of Muslims in 1951 as compared with the percentage of 1941 in Table 2.4a. The percentage of Indian Religionists declined from about 20 percent in 1941 to less than 2 percent in 1951, and their numbers declined from more than 5 million. We shall have more to say about it later in this chapter.



Table 2.8 Religious Composition of India, 1951-1991  
 of the total enumerated population in thousands

Year	Indian R	Muslims	Christians	Total
1951	0.646 (1.596)	39,286 (97.119)	0,520 (1.285)	40,451
1961	0.754 (1.469)	49,889 (97.169)	0,699 (1.362)	51,343
1971	1,208 (1.791)	65,254 (96.755)	0,981 (1.454)	67,143
1981	1,454 (1.649)	85,371 (96.796)	1,371 (1.555)	88,197
1991	2,018 (1.649)	118,475 (96.796)	1,903 (1.555)	122,397

Figures in parentheses are percentage of the total. *Source:* Derived from *World Population Review*, cited earlier, and the religious composition of Table 2.8

*des*

Table 2.9, we give religion-wise break-up of the population of Bangladesh 1991 as enumerated and compiled by the Bangladesh Population Census

Table 2.9 Religious Composition of Bangladesh, 1951-1991  
 (for the total enumerated population, in thousands)

Year	Hindu	Buddhist	Indian R	Muslim	Christian	Others
1951	9,239	0,319	9,558 (22.794)	32,227 (76.854)	0,107 (0.255)	0,041 (0.098)
1961	9,380	0,374	9,754 (19.186)	40,890 (80.429)	0,149 (0.293)	0,047 (0.092)
1974	9,673	0,439	10,112 (14.147)	61,039 (85.396)	0,216 (0.302)	0,111 (0.155)
1981	10,570	0,538	11,108 (12.750)	75,487 (86.647)	0,275 (0.316)	0,250 (0.287)
1991	11,179	0,623	11,802 (11.101)	93,881 (88.305)	0,346 (0.325)	0,286 (0.269)

Population for which religion-wise break up is given in 1951 is slightly less than the population of 42,063 thousands. Figures in parentheses indicate percentage of the total population Census 1991, Vol. 1, Analytical Report, Sept. 1994, Table 1.1, p. 101

noticed in the previous chapter, Census of Bangladesh has carried out adjustments in the enumerated population to account for under-enumeration. The religious composition as enumerated in various censuses and listed in Table 2.9 is added to the population in Table 1.10 to obtain Table 2.9a. As for the pre-Partition population, we add the "Others" to Indian Religionists. The percentage of Indian Religionists and their numbers in Bangladesh during the Partition as in Pakistan. (Compare with figures for 1941 in Table 2.5.) How

proportion of Indian Religionists has been falling persistently and has declined in 1991 to 11.4 percent in 1991. We shall discuss the issue in further detail later.

Table 2.9a. Religious Composition of Bangladesh, 1951-1991  
(for the total estimated population, in thousands)

Year	Indian R.	Muslims	Christians	Total
1951	10,110 (22.891)	33,943 (76.854)	0.113 (0.255)	44,066
1961	10,646 (19.278)	44,415 (80.429)	0.162 (0.293)	55,223
1971	10,138 (14.302)	60,533 (85.396)	0.214 (0.302)	70,885
1981	11,722 (13.037)	77,906 (86.647)	0.284 (0.316)	89,912
1991	12,672 (11.370)	98,420 (88.305)	0.363 (0.325)	111,455

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentage of the total population. Source: Obtained estimated totals of Table 1.10 and the corresponding percentages of Table 2.9.

### India

Having determined religion-wise break-up of the populations of Indian U. and Bangladesh for 1951-1991, we can now obtain religious composition of the India as a whole. In Table 2.10, we give the populations of adherents of different India for 1941-1991; for the sake of comparison we have included the data for 1881. Table 2.11 gives percentages of different religions in the population. As the data for India and the three constituent units for 1881-1991 in Detailed Table

Table 2.10. Religious Composition of Indian Population, 1881-1991  
(in thousands)

Year	Indian R.	Muslims	Christians	Total
1881	198,424	49,953	1,778	250,155
1891	220,343	57,068	2,164	279,575
1901	218,973	62,119	2,776	283,868
1911	231,503	67,835	3,666	303,004
1921	230,225	71,005	4,497	305,727
1931	252,403	79,306	5,966	337,675
1941	287,124	94,447	7,427	388,998
1951	325,756	110,890	9,059	445,705
1961	392,968	141,244	11,589	545,801
1971	483,863	187,205	15,420	686,488
1981	599,853	243,280	18,300	861,438
1991	734,791	323,447	21,917	1,080,155

Source: Figures from 1881-1941 are from Table 2.1 and 2.2. Parsis, Jews and Others of these table have been added to Indian Religionists. Figures from 1941-1991 are based on Tables 2.7a, 2.8a and 2.

Table 2.10      (in percent)

	Indian R	Muslim	Christian
1881	79.320	19.969	0.711
1891	78.814	20.412	0.774
1901	77.139	21.883	0.978
1911	76.403	22.387	1.210
1921	75.304	23.225	1.471
1931	74.747	23.486	1.767
1941	73.812	24.279	1.909
1951	73.088	24.880	2.033
1961	71.998	25.878	2.123
1971	70.484	27.270	2.246
1981	69.634	28.241	2.124
1991	68.026	29.944	2.029

*Source:* Derived from Table 2.10

In Table 2.10 and 2.11, the most noticeable aspect is the persistent decline in the proportion of Indian Religionists in the population of India throughout the period. The decline continues but also becomes sharper after Partition. Thus in the 60 years between 1881 and 1941 the proportion of adherents of Indian religions declines by 5.5 percent, from 79.32 to 73.81 percent, and in the forty years after Partition between 1951-1991, the proportion declines by 6.6 percent, from 73.09 to 68.03 percent. This long-term trend of declining proportion of adherents of religions of Indian origin in India is a matter of continuing concern. In the following sections, we shall study the phenomenon in some detail and also analyse the implications of projecting into the future these trends that have persisted at least for the last couple of centuries and are well documented for the 110 years since the beginning of regular census of India.

### CHANGES IN RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION: 1881-1991

Based on the data collated so far, we summarise below the trends of changes in religious composition. Table 2.12 records these changes for India and her three constituent units during the census period. Two measures of change have been used in Table 2.12. First, the "overall growth of the population of adherents of different religions in different periods" records the number of times the population has grown in a given time period. Second, we measure the compound annual rate of growth of the population in the given period. In addition to the trends for the whole period of 1881 to 1991 for which census data are available, we also present separate trends for the period before Independence and Partition, from 1881-1941 and the period following Independence and Partition, from 1941-1991. In studying the growth rates in three constituent units of India, we however shift the base year to 1901, because that is the first year for which disaggregated data for the three units are available. For comparison of pre-Partition and post-Partition trends for the three units, we use the periods 1901-1941 and 1951-1991, thus excluding the decade of Partition during which the religious composition of these three units changed drastically.

Table 2.1a: Growth of Adherents of Different Religions, 1881-1991

	1881-1951		1951-1991		1881-1991	
	Growth Factor	Rate of Growth	Growth Factor	Rate of Growth	Growth Factor	Rate of Growth
<b>India</b>						
Indian R.	1.642	0.711	2.256	2.054	3.703	1.88
Muslims	2.220	1.146	2.917	2.712	6.175	2.88
Christians	5.095	2.353	2.119	2.233	12.328	4.11
Total	1.782	0.828	2.423	2.238	4.318	1.99
<b>Indian Union</b>						
Indian R.	1.303	0.664	2.286	2.089	3.487	1.88
Muslims	1.465	0.960	2.829	2.634	3.661	2.88
Christians	2.534	2.352	2.332	2.140	7.161	4.11
Total	1.337	0.729	2.344	2.152	3.550	1.99
<b>Pakistan</b>						
Indian R.	2.108	1.882	3.124	2.889	6.764	4.11
Muslims	1.603	1.187	3.016	2.798	8.521	2.88
Christians	13.156	6.654	3.660	3.297	59.469	4.11
Total	1.706	1.344	3.026	2.807	7.384	2.22
<b>Bangladesh</b>						
Indian R.	1.267	0.594	1.253	0.566	1.291	0.22
Muslims	1.544	1.092	2.899	2.697	5.149	1.88
Christians	-	-	3.212	2.961	-	-
Total	1.452	0.936	2.524	2.341	3.853	1.51
India	1.370	0.791	2.423	2.238	3.805	1.49

Note: "Growth Factor" indicates the number of times the population has grown in the given time. "Rate of Growth" measures the compound rate of growth in percent per annum. *Source:* Based on population data compiled in the Tables above.

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As we have remarked earlier, the defining feature of the religious demography during the last 110 years for which census data are available is the distinctly lower adherents of Indian religions as compared to Muslims and Christians. Between 1881 and 1991, the population of Indian Religionists grew by a factor of 3.7, while Muslims grew 6.5 times and Christians by as much as 12.3 times, though the latter started from a negligibly small base. From another perspective, over this long period of 110 years, the compound annual rate of growth for Indian Religionists was about two-thirds that of Muslims and half that of Christians. Such substantial differences in the rates of growth persisting over such a long period have led to the percentage of Indian Religionists in the population dropping from about 79.0 percent in 1881 to 68.0 percent in 1991. The percentage of Muslims during the same period increased from 20 to 30 percent and that of Christians from 0.7 to 2.0 percent (see, Table 2.1a). The percentage of Indian Religionists in the population of India thus dropped by more than 11 percentage points and of Other Religionists increased correspondingly. Such large changes in the

average rates of population growth, especially, among the Hindu and Sikh communities, the differential is leading to significant changes in the religious composition of the country. The independence led to a rise in the rate of growth of Indian population as a whole, as discussed in the previous chapter, but differentials in the rate of growth between the different religious communities, especially Muslims, remained largely unaltered. Thus, in the pre-Independence period, Indian Religionists grew at an average rate of 0.71 percent per annum, while the rate of growth for Muslims and Christians was, respectively, 1.15 and 2.35 percent per annum. In the post-Partition period of 1951-1991, corresponding rates for Indian Religionists and Muslims were 2.05, 2.71 and 2.23 percent per annum. Thus following Independence, all the major components of Indian population registered substantial increase in the rate of growth. The difference in the rates of growth of Indian Religionists and Muslims, however, remained. Christians did lose their earlier great advantage over others, but their rate of growth remained higher than that of Indian Religionists. The extraordinarily high rate of growth of Christians in the earlier period was caused by their low initial base and the rule of an autocratic government. Following Independence, both these factors became inoperative. Yet, in the post-Independence period, they were able to achieve very high rates of growth, as we shall see in the next chapter.

### Population of Partition

Before we begin discussing the growth rates of adherents of different religions in the constituent units into which India was partitioned, it is important to recall a few facts about the Partition on their relative population. The Partition involved the separation of more than 22 percent of the area and about 14 percent of the population of undivided India. The area and the population that separated from India were divided into two distinct units, West Pakistan and East Pakistan, the latter of which later became Bangladesh. In Table 2.13 below, we compile the area and the population of the constituent units of India after the country got split. Populations listed below are for 1941.

Table 2.13: Area and Population of the Constituent Units of India, 1941

	Area	Population
India	4,235	389
Indian Union	3,287	319
Pakistan	948	70
West Pakistan	804	28
East Pakistan	144	42

Note: Area in thousand sq. km. Population in millions, for 1941. Source: Tables 2.1 and 2.2.

At the time of Partition, there was large-scale migration of Indian Religionists from the areas that constituted Pakistan and Bangladesh and a reverse migration of Muslims into India. To form an estimate of the extent of migration, we compile, in Table 2.14, the number of Indian Religionists in Pakistan and Bangladesh and Muslims in India in 1951. For 1951, we also estimate the number of Indian Religionists who remained in India and the number of Muslims in India. If the percentages in the respective constituent units had remained the same as in 1941, the numbers would have been different. The actual numbers are given in Table 2.14.

Table 2.14 indicates that there was an almost total transfer of Indian Religion between 1941 and 1951, their numbers declined from 5.57 million to about their percentage in the population of Pakistan came down from about 19.7 per cent. If the percentage of Indian Religionists had remained unchanged since 1941, there been another 7.3 million of them in Pakistan in 1951. Movement of Indian to Bangladesh was not as complete as from Pakistan. Their numbers declined from 1941 to 10.1 million in 1951, and their percentage in the population of Bangladesh from 29.6 to 22.9 percent. In the absence of such decline, their numbers would have been about 3 million.

Table 2.14: Effects of Partition on the Relative Populations, 1941-1951  
(in thousands)

	1941 (actual)	1951 (actual)	1951 projected	Deficit
Indian R. in Pakistan	5,568 (19.69)	646 (1.60)	7,950 (19.69)	7,304
Indian R. in Bangladesh	12,437 (29.61)	10,110 (22.89)	13,078 (29.61)	2,968
Muslims in Indian Union	42,645 (13.38)	37,661 (10.43)	48,313 (13.38)	10,652

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentages of the total population. Source: Based on Tables 2.6, and Tables 2.7a, 2.8a and 2.9a.

Migration of Muslims from Indian Union, though large in absolute numbers, less significant as a percentage of their population. While almost all the Indian Religionists in Pakistan had to migrate out, only about a fifth of Muslims in Indian Union migrated in the reverse direction. The population of Muslims in Indian Union declined from 42.941 to 37.7 million in 1951; and their percentage in the population came down from 19.43. If the percentage had remained unchanged at the level of 1941, there would have been about 10.7 million more of Muslims in Indian Union, which number incidentally is about the deficit of Indian Religionists in Pakistan and Bangladesh together. Census of 1951 counted 7.2 million persons who had emigrated from the territories of Indian Union. Of these, 6.5 million were in West Pakistan and about 0.7 million in East Pakistan, later Bangladesh.

Partition affected the relative proportion of Indian Religionists in Pakistan much more than it did Muslims in Indian Union. What is more, the proportion of Indian Religionists in Bangladesh continued to decline precipitously from decade to decade (see, Table 2.15). This was a result of a continuous stream of out-migration to Indian Union. And Indian Union, as we shall see below, continued to exhibit the long-term trend of declining proportion of Indian Religionists in the population, which soon neutralised the small increase in their population that took place at the time of Partition.

the Indian Union. Table 2.12 and our discussion of the changing religious composition of India. The Table shows that, of the three constituent units of India, the region that came to form Indian Union, where Indian Religionists were in a majority. Thus, as we have mentioned earlier, was one of the reasons for the growth of Indian Religionists in India as a whole. But, even within Indian Union, the growth of Indian Religionists was growing slower than that of others. Thus, while Indian Union grew at an average annual rate of 0.66, the rate for Muslims was only 0.35 percent.

These differentials continued to persist in the post-Partition period of 1951-1991. Indian Union continued to grow at a slower rate than that of Pakistan and Bangladesh. In Indian Union, Indian Religionists continued to have a lower rate of growth than Muslims, though they almost caught up with Christians. Indian Religionists in Indian Union grew at an average rate of 2.09 percent per annum. The corresponding rate for Muslims was 1.63 and 2.14 percent per annum, respectively. The difference in the growth rates of Indian Religionists and others thus became somewhat less pronounced than in the pre-Partition period, though it remained significant, especially between Indian Religionists and Muslims. This differential in the rate of growth of Indian Religionists as compared to Muslims was completely wiped out the increase in the proportion of Indian Religionists in the population of Indian Union as a consequence of Partition. Between 1941 and 1951, proportion of Indian Religionists in the population increased from 84.44 to 87.24 percent. In the forty years between 1951 and 1991, it came down to 85.09 percent. Proportion of Muslims during the same period increased from 12.59 to 12.59 percent, thus reaching near the pre-Partition level of 13.38 percent. Proportion of Christians has not changed significantly in these forty years. As far as the proportion of Indian Religionists in the population of Indian Union is concerned, Partition has proved to be a minor event in the long-term trend. As we shall see in the following chapters, the growth of Muslims and Christians in Indian Union over the whole of Indian Union. It has been concentrated in various parts of the country, the formation of several clusters within Indian Union, where the proportion of Indian Religionists in the population is getting sharply eroded.

## Pakistan

The most significant feature of data concerning Pakistan in Table 2.12 is that this region has been growing the fastest amongst the three constituent units of India. Between 1901 and 1991, population of this unit multiplied by a factor of 3.55. The population of Indian Union and Bangladesh grew 3.55 and 3.81 times, respectively. This growth persisted both in the pre-Partition and post-Partition periods. As we have mentioned in the previous chapter, population of the region that came to constitute Pakistan grew at a much faster rate than other regions of India at least since 1850.

The other significant aspect of data concerning Pakistan is that amongst the three constituent units of India, this is the only one where Indian Religionists were growing at a faster rate than Muslims during the pre-Partition period. During 1901-1941, Indian Religionists in Pakistan grew at an average rate of growth of 1.88 percent per annum against a rate of 1.63 percent for Muslims.

Correspondingly, proportion of Indian Religionists in the population of Pakistan 15.9 percent in 1901 to 19.7 percent in 1941; and proportion of Muslims declined 78.8 percent during the same period (see, Table 2.4a).

This phenomenon, which became pronounced from 1921 onwards, had modulating the overwhelming Muslim majority of the region and making it part of India. However, Partition brought this possibility to a swift end. At Partition, Pakistan was almost clean of Indian Religionists. Their number came down from 7.57 to 0.65 million in 1951, and their proportion in the population declined from 1.6 percent (Table 2.14).

The few Indian Religionists remaining in Pakistan continued to register a rate of growth than that of Muslims even in the post-Partition period of 1951. Absolute numbers have remained insignificant. The effect of Partition on them is deleterious that in spite of their relatively higher rate of growth in the pre-Partition and Partition periods, their overall growth in the whole of this period put together is negative. The number of Indian Religionists in Pakistan in 1981, the last year for which data is available, is about 55 percent of their number in 1901. Incidentally, Indian Religionists that remain in Pakistan are largely concentrated in the province of Sindh. Pakistan figures for 1981 show that of a total of 1.39 million Indian Religionists, as many as 1.27 million were in Sindh. Also, more than 80 percent of all Indian Religionists in Pakistan were in the rural areas.

Christians in the region constituting Pakistan today have grown at a rate considerably higher than that of the Muslims in both the pre-Partition and post-Partition periods. At Partition, Christians did not experience the kind of purge that Indian Religionists did. Consequently, they have increased their proportion in the population of Pakistan from 3.2 percent in 1901 to almost 1.6 percent in 1981.

Of the three major religionists in the three constituent units, the effect of Partition was the severest on the Indian Religionists in Pakistan. It seems as if Partition was counter to the growing presence of Indian Religionists in this region.

### *Bangladesh*

Rate of growth of Indian Religionists in the region that constitutes Bangladesh is the lowest amongst the three units, both before and after Partition. In the period of 1901-1941, average rate of growth of Indian Religionists in this region was 0.48 percent per annum as against 1.09 percent per annum of Muslims. In forty years of the post-Partition period, their rate of growth has further declined to 0.48 percent per annum. During this period, rate of growth of Muslims has risen substantially to 2.70 percent per annum, and those who were negligibly few in the earlier period, have begun to grow at nearly 3 percent per annum.

Because of this persistent differential in the rates of growth, proportion of Indian Religionists in the population of Bangladesh came down from 33.9 to 29.6 percent in the forty years from 1901 to 1941 (Table 2.5). Their proportion declined to 22.9 percent in 1951 as a consequence of Partition; and in the forty years from 1951 to 1991, the proportion of Indian Religionists cut down to almost half, at 11.4 percent (see, Table 2.9a). In this 90 year period, proportion of Muslims in this region has increased from 66.1 to 88.3 percent, and that of Indian Religionists declined from 33.9 to 11.4 percent.

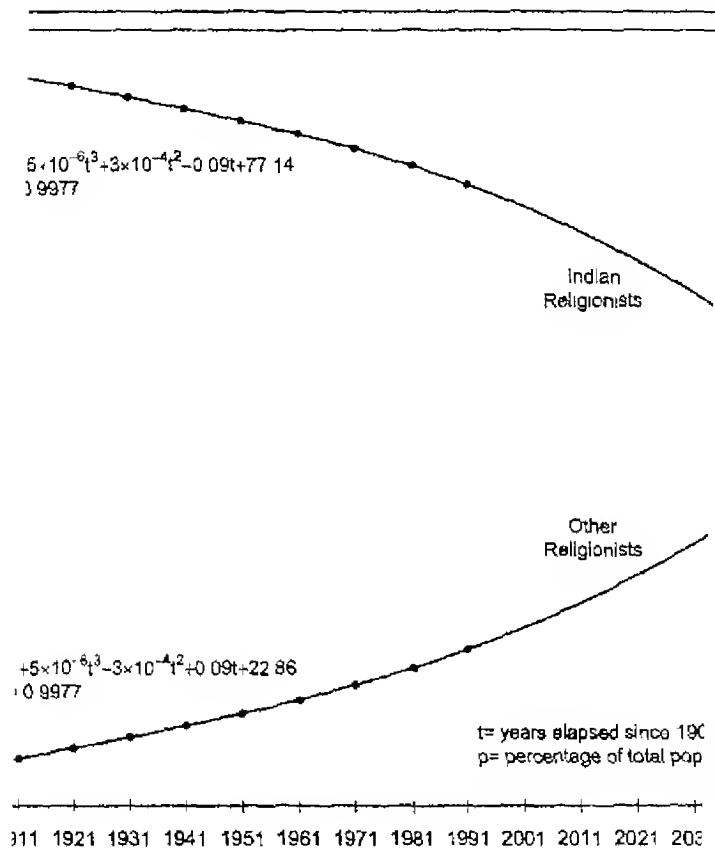


known as the post-field Religionists. The  
 has been under continuous decline during the whole of the tw  
 entirely purged of Indian Religionists at the time of Partiti  
 steady expulsion of Indian Religionists from the region has

## PROJECTING THE TRENDS INTO THE FUTURE

f the religious composition of the population of India pro  
 over a period of 110 years from 1881-1991. The data for 1  
 able with the rest, because the coverage and accuracy of the  
 lower than of the later censuses, as we have discussed in Chap  
 v, giving religious composition of Indian population from  
 ing time-series to statistically project the trend into the near

### 2.1. Growth Trends of Indian and Other Religionists in In



re 2.1 above we attempt such a projection by obtaining the  
 ta points and letting the resulting trend-line extend further  
 : graph plots percentage of Indian Religionists as recorded

cure pots percentage of Other Religionists, obtained by subtracting the per Religionists from 100, or by adding the percentage of Muslims and Christians

The available data fits best to a polynomial equation of third order. As is obvious from Table 2.1, the fit obtained is quite good.  $R^2$ -value for the fit at 0.9977 is almost 1.0. The  $R^2$ -value based on this fit should therefore be fairly reliable.

The best-fit curve for the percentage of Indian Religionists is smoothly increasing from about 77 percent in 1901 to about 68 percent in 1991, the curve for the percentage of Muslim Religionists correspondingly keeps moving up, and the two curves projected intersect at the 50 percent mark just before 2061. Thus, if the trends of the last century continue to persist in the future, then Indian Religionists shall become a minority in the near future.<sup>11</sup>

This is an entirely statistical conclusion. It follows from the best possible fit data of the last hundred years; it involves no assumptions. However, we can make of the plausibility of this conclusion by analysing the United Nations projections of India. The latest United Nations estimates published in *World Population Prospects*, place the medium estimates for the population of Indian Union, Pakistan and 2050 at 1572, 344 and 265 millions, respectively. These estimates are based on details about various human development factors like the spread of literacy and accept. planning. Following the current trends, we may assume that in 2050 Indian Rel have a share of 80 percent in the population of Indian Union, 1.5 percent in th and 5 percent in Bangladesh. Then, in 2050, the share of Indian Religionists in th of India turns out to be 58.5 percent.

For Indian Religionists to have a share of 80 percent in the population of India, 50 percent in that of Pakistan and 5 percent in Bangladesh towards the middle of the century is a highly optimistic expectation. Their share in the population of Pakistan near this figure, in Bangladesh, their share has been declining rapidly and it is certain to go below 5 percent in the next fifty years. In Indian Union also, the share of Indian in the population has been declining steadily. Their share is likely to fall even below 50 percent by 2050. If we take the share of Indian Religionists in the population of Indian Union as 75 percent, and apply it to the United Nations estimates for the total population of the world in 2050, the share of Indian Religionists in the population of India comes down to about 20 percent.

e have studied changes in the religious composition of population in India as a whole and the three constituent units into which India has been partitioned. The data indicate that the majority of the religionists in India are likely to turn into a near minority by 2050 or thereabout. With the passage of a few hundred years, their presence in Pakistan has been reduced to negligible proportions. In Bangladesh their share has come down to a little above 10 percent. In Indian Union they continue to have a share of about 85 percent in the population and are likely to remain so in the foreseeable future, though their share shall continue to decline steadily. However, the growth of Other Religionists in Indian Union has not been geographically uniform, the

The data fits almost equally well to a second order equation.  $R^2$ -value for this curve is 0.9967 and the mark is reached about 30 years later in around 2090.

and Indian Union, it is important to analyse the changing religious composition of the states and districts of India. We turn to such detailed analysis in the

## Religious Composition of States and Provinces

Most of the vast yet geographically and civilisationally compact area that constitutes India is populated mainly by adherents of Indian Religions. But, there are also various pockets, where other religions have come to dominate. The existence of such pockets, of course, the primary reason for the Partition of India that took place in 1947. Religious composition in several areas of India has continued to change even after that traumatic event. A comprehensive picture of the religious demography of India and its changing profile is necessary to study the population data at the level of the states, provinces and divisions and further at the level of the districts into which these larger units have been divided. In this chapter, we carry out such a study for the states, provinces and divisions of Indian Union and Pakistan and Bangladesh, respectively. For Indian Union, we take this analysis further to the level of districts in the following three chapters.

While studying the changing religious demography at the level of the states and provinces, etc., we also notice that their share in the total population has been changing over time. India, blessed with an unusually fertile and habitable geography, therefore almost everywhere excepting the higher ranges of the Himalayas in the north and some parts of the deserts of Rajasthan and Sind, is densely populated. But the region of Sindhu-Ganga plains, which stretches across the three entities into which India has been partitioned and covers almost a third of the geographical area of India, is naturally more densely populated than others. Peninsular India, fertilised as it is by several major rivers, forms another large region of intense population. These naturally fertile and densely populated areas have formed the core region of civilisation. During the last hundred years or so, for which we have analysed the population data, the relative share of the population of these core areas seems to have slowly declined in comparison with other areas. Before going into the religious composition of different states and provinces, we look at the declining share of these core areas in the population of India.

Boundaries of the provinces, states and divisions of India have been redrawn several times since the first decennial census of 1871; the process of reorganising the states, and within the states, has been especially frequent in the Indian Union after Independence. Therefore, to obtain time-series data for the population and religious composition of provinces, states and divisions from the available census information is a somewhat complicated exercise. We have carried out this exercise for the states of Indian Union and provinces and divisions of Pakistan and Bangladesh, as also for several of the districts in the Indian Union.

In Detailed Table D-1, we have summarised the data for the total population of India and its three constituent units for the period 1881-1991 on the basis of discussion and analysis

Table D-2, D-3 and D-4 with respect to the states and union territories of India, respectively. Tables D-5, D-6 and D-7 give religion-wise break-up of the population of the states and union territories of India, respectively. In Tables D-8 to D-28, we disaggregate the population of the states and union territories of Indian Union up to the district level. We have been able to provide this level of disaggregation for several districts from 1901 onwards, for many districts the data are available for a much shorter period. We have also provided the ratios of different religious groups in the states and union territories of India in Table D-29 on the basis of census data of 1991. For this latest year for which the census data are available, we have carried out analysis further up to the towns and urban areas of the states and union territories. For population of more than 100,000 persons, the data is presented in Table D-30.

## RELATIVE POPULATION OF THE STATES

*Indian Union*  
Before studying religious composition of the population of the states, provinces and union territories, it is useful to analyse changes in their relative total population. In Table 3.1, abstracted from Table D-2, we present the changing share of different states and union territories in the total population of Indian Union for the period 1901-1991.

Table 3.1 Share of Different States in the Population of Indian Union, 1901-1991 (in percent)

	Ka	TN	AP	Orissa	Total	Bihar	UP	Total	
1901	5.48	8.08	8.00	4.32	25.88	11.46	20.34	31.80	
1991	5.31	6.60	7.86	3.74	23.51	10.21	16.44	26.65	
	Kerala	Mah	Guj	Raj	Total	WB	Assam	Total	NE
1901	2.68	8.14	3.82	4.32	18.96	7.11	1.38	8.49	0.41
1991	3.44	9.33	4.88	5.20	22.85	8.04	2.65	10.69	1.08
	Pb	Hu	HP	Delhi	JK	Total			
1901	3.17	1.91	0.81	0.17	0.90	6.99			
1991	2.10	1.95	0.61	1.11	0.91	6.98			

Ka: Karnataka, TN: Tamil Nadu, AP: Andhra Pradesh, UP: Uttar Pradesh, Mah: Maharashtra, Raj: Rajasthan, WB: West Bengal, NE: Northeastern States excluding Assam, MP: Madhya Pradesh, Pb: Punjab, Hu: Haryana, HP: Himachal Pradesh, JK: Jammu and Kashmir. The 1901 figure includes Arunachal Pradesh. *Source:* Abstracted from Table D-2.

Table 3.1 shows that the three core southern states of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, and the neighbouring Orissa, that together are home to a quarter of the population of Indian Union, have lost about 2.5 percentage points in their share of the population between 1901 and 1991. The loss has been the most significant for Tamil Nadu, which has lost about 1.5 percentage points consistently from 1921 onwards, excepting the decade of 1941-1951. Andhra Pradesh and Orissa have also shown similar declining trend at least from 1931 onwards. The loss in the share of population is however not significant. (See, Table D-2 for detailed data for individual states and union territories).

The heartland states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, which together constitute the population of Indian Union, have been losing in share even more precisely the core states of the south. In 1901, these two states contributed 31.80 percent to the areas that constitute Indian Union; in 1991 their share is down to 26.65 percent, extremely high in Uttar Pradesh, where the share has declined by 4 percent, 20.34 in 1901 to 16.44 percent in 1991. Bihar has lost relatively less, with its share 11.46 to 10.21 percent during the same period. The trend for both states is consistently downwards for seventy years between 1901 and 1971. During the last 1971-1991, Uttar Pradesh has registered a slight rise in share, decline in the share of these two decades has been less marked than in the earlier decades. This seems the long-term trend of a continuous and significant loss in the share of these two of India may have begun to reverse.

As against the core states of southern India and of the heartland, the western states Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan, have all shown an increasing trend in the population of Indian Union. Between 1901 and 1991, the four states together have gained 4 percentage points in their share. The share of Kerala and Gujarat has been rising from decade to decade up to at least 1971; the trend seems to have reversed in 1971, and reached a plateau for Gujarat during 1981-1991. The share of Madhya Pradesh has been rising consistently since 1901, except during 1911-1921 and 1931-1941, when it showed a slight decline. Rajasthan has gained mostly in the period following Independence, rising from 4.42 percent in 1951 to 5.20 percent in 1991.

The eastern states of West Bengal and Assam have also shown a similarly rising share of the population. The two states together have gained more than 2 percent in their share of the population of Indian Union during this period. The share of Assam has been consistently rising since 1901, and it has also risen in the 90 years up to 1991; the rise in the share of West Bengal has taken place in the period following 1931. The trend, however, seems to be plateauing off during the last two decades.

The northeastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura have registered the highest growth in their share of the population of Indian Union. With their combined share rising from 0.41 percent in 1901 to 1.08 percent in 1991, most of this increase has accrued in the period following Independence; the share of the four states in 1951, immediately following Independence, was 0.62 percent, which was about one and a half times their share in 1901.

In addition to the four western states, the two eastern states and the six states of the heartland mentioned above, the only other major state to gain significantly in its share of the population of Indian Union is Madhya Pradesh. Its share has increased by 0.75 percentage points, from 6.87 percent in 1901 to 7.62 percent in 1991. However, the share of the state in 1911 was 7.7 percent, which declined to 7.22 by 1951, the rise since 1951 has barely made up for the loss during 1911-1951.

Share of the northwestern region including the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi has remained almost unchanged since 1901. Share of the

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population data for Arunachal Pradesh is not available for the period before 1961. The share of the states in Table 3.1 above for 1901 therefore excludes the population of Arunachal Pradesh. The share of Arunachal Pradesh in the population of Indian Union was 0.08 percent in 1961 and 0.10 in 1991.

... and constituted the Indian Union was 0.10 percent. Within the region, the share of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh indeed declined by almost 1 percentage point, but most of this decline occurred in 1911 and 1911-1951. This early decline has been neutralised by the rise in 1951 and after Independence to keep the total of the region unchanged.

The share of Delhi has been rising throughout the period, relatively slowly in the Independence phase, and much faster since 1951. The share of Himachal Pradesh has been declining slowly and consistently since 1901. The share of Punjab rose slowly before 1911 following the sharp decline of 1901-1911; it suffered another decline of about 0.1 percent at Partition and has undergone a further decline of about 0.1 percent since 1951. The share of Jammu and Kashmir has been more or less stable around 0.1 percent.

Thus the trend since 1901 has been towards a consistent decline in the share of the peripheral states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, of the core southern states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and of Orissa. Correspondingly, there has been a consistent rise in the share of the peripheral states, including the western states of Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan, and of the eastern states of West Bengal and Assam and the northeastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura.

#### *Pakistan*

Pakistan is divided into four provinces: Punjab and Sind in the east bordering India, and North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Baluchistan in the west bordering Afghanistan. The capital region of Islamabad has later been carved out of Punjab as a separate province.

Population of the provinces of Pakistan for the period 1901 to 1981 is collated in Table D-3 and in an abbreviated form in Table 3.2 below. No data is available for 1901. The 1901 data is not reliable, particularly because populations in large areas of North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) were neither enumerated nor estimated. Census procedures in NWFP administered states and agencies of NWFP varied from census to census; large variations in population numbers for these areas makes the time-series data for the relative population of provinces somewhat limited reliability.<sup>4</sup>

Table 3.2 Share of Different Provinces in the Population of Pakistan, 1901-1981  
(in percent)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981
Baluchistan	1.89	4.31	3.79	3.69	3.03	3.42	2.71	3.89	5.1
NWFP	12.82	19.70	24.05	19.90	19.15	17.40	17.67	12.86	15.7
Punjab	61.72	56.71	55.71	58.94	60.70	61.23	59.66	60.21	56.1
Sind	20.57	19.28	16.45	17.48	17.12	17.94	19.96	22.66	22.58
Islamabad								0.38	0.41

Note: Figures for 1972 are not comparable with those of other years because these have not been corrected for un-enumerated population of Frontier Agency areas of NWFP, estimated to be about 2,848 thousand. Source: Abstracted from Table D-3.

The trend of peripheralisation has been replicated in the Indian Union to some extent replicated in Pakistan, where the heartland province losing its share in the population since Independence. Share of Punjab in the areas that constituted Pakistan after Partition was 61.72 percent in 1901, the not reliable because of the under-enumeration of the population of NWFP. In 1921, there was a significant rise in the share of Punjab over the next three decades rose from 55.71 percent in 1921 to 61.23 percent in 1951. Since 1951, however, decline, with the share of the province in the population of Pakistan falling to 1981. The slight rise during 1961-1972 indicated in Table 3.2 is not mean population of NWFP for 1972 is considerably under-enumerated.

Sind, the second most populous province of Pakistan, suffered a decline 1921. Between 1921 and 1951, there was a slight rise from 16.45 to 17.94 per however, Sind has been making significant gains, in 1981, the population of 22.59 percent of the total population of Pakistan.

Not counting the highly under-enumerated figure of 1901, the data for NWFP shows a sharp decline in share, from 19.70 percent in 1911 and 24.05 percent in 1921 to 1981. Much of the decline in the share of NWFP seems to have come after Indian Partition, if we do not take into account the abnormally high figure of 1921.

Baluchistan, the least populous province of Pakistan, showed a declining trend in population from 1901 to 1961, but during the next two decades, its share has risen from 2.71 to 5.14 percent of the population.

Thus, the share of the four provinces of Pakistan has shown a fluctuating trend in the pre-Independence period, since 1951, there is a consistent decline in share of the heartland and core province of Punjab and the other northern province of NWFP. The corresponding rise in the share of the two southern provinces, Sind and Baluchistan.

### Bangladesh

Bangladesh is divided into four divisions. Dhaka and Chittagong in the east, bordering Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram of Indian Union and on Myanmar, and Rajshahi in the west, bordering the Indian Union states of West Bengal and Assam. South Dhaka have later been carved out into a separate division, Barisal.

Table 3.3: Share of Different Divisions in the Population of Bangladesh, 1901-1991 (in percent)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1974	1981
Chittagong	23.47	24.34	24.81	25.95	26.93	27.95	26.81	26.07	25.94
Dhaka	28.77	29.34	30.20	30.05	30.72	30.12	30.08	29.82	30.11
Barisal	8.59	8.28	8.55	8.97	9.07	8.69	8.38	7.59	7.17
Khulna	13.13	12.12	11.57	11.20	10.87	10.97	11.42	12.27	12.22
Rajshahi	26.04	25.48	24.87	23.89	22.41	22.27	23.31	24.25	24.27

Source: Abstracted from Table D-4

Population data for the divisions of Bangladesh for 1901-1991 is presented in Table 3.3 above. The relative proportion of the four divisions



n 1ae l f l c D ka B s  
 j j l n B f c l g and kashmir form about 25 percent  
 about 12 percent The relative proportion of the four provinces in 1901 was at

A detailed look at the time-series presented in Table 3.3, however, indicates divisions of Khulna and Rajshahi lost about 6 percentage points off their combined share of the total population of the province pre-Independence phase, between 1901 and 1941 During the same period, the share of Dhaka and Chittagong gained by 2 and 3.5 percentage points respectively After Independence, the share of Dhaka and Chittagong has been declining slowly, while the share of Khulna and Rajshahi has been correspondingly rising This phenomenon has tendered the relative proportions of 1901 to some extent But Chittagong, the extreme south bordering on Myanmar, has gained about 2 percentage points between 1901-1991 Khulna and Rajshahi, the two western divisions that share long borders with the state of West Bengal, while the share of Dhaka has remained unchanged

Thus the phenomenon of peripheral states gaining in share at the cost of core states seems to prevail in all the three units into which India has been partitioned The reason for this is, of course, to be found in the naturally rapid growth that takes place in peripheral and remote regions as these are opened up through the processes of economic and social change This explains why the phenomenon seems to have gathered strength after 1947, especially in Pakistan But, such changes do not seem to fully explain the long-term decline in the share of heartland states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and the core southern states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa losing in proportion to other states of Indian Union The share of these states, as we have noticed, has declined consistently for almost the whole period for which data is available, and the decline may have begun even before 1901 Such long-term decline is closely related to the suppression and neglect that alien rulers often practise against areas that form the civilisational, economic and political core of a conquered nation The animus against the heartland areas of India, especially against Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, which was manifested during British times, is even today reflected in the elite public discourse of India However, to study the population data in much more detail and relate it to the economic and other factors, before we can draw any definite conclusions

### RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION, PAKISTAN AND BANGLADESH

In Tables D-5, D-6 and D-7, we present detailed data on religious composition of provinces and divisions of Indian Union, Pakistan and Bangladesh respectively for 1901-1991. The information indicates that while in the years before Independence, the proportion of Indian Religionists was rising in at least some parts of India, especially in the areas that went on to constitute Pakistan, their proportion after Independence has been declining in almost every state, division or province of each of the three units into which India was partitioned Amongst the major states of Indian Union, only Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh managed to retain more or less their proportion of Indian Religionists And, only the union territories of Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Pondicherry and Tripura, and to some extent the Muslim-majority state of Jammu & Kashmir registered an increase in the share of Indian Religionists Before analysing the information

If the provinces and territories of Indian Union in detail, let us first look at the situation prevailing in the provinces and divisions respectively of Pakistan.

#### Pakistan

Detailed census data for the provinces of Pakistan are presented in abbreviated form in Table 3.4 below.

Table 3.4 Religious Profile of Pakistan and its Provinces, 1901

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	
<b>Pakistan</b>								
Total	16,577	19,381	21,108	23,541	28,282	33,703	42,880	62
I.R.	15.93	14.95	15.51	18.81	19.69	1.60	1.47	
M	83.88	84.43	83.48	79.68	78.82	97.12	97.17	9
C	0.19	0.61	1.01	1.52	1.49	1.28	1.36	
<b>Baluchistan</b>								
Total	811	835	800	869	858	1,134	1,161	2,
I.R.		5.63	7.44	7.19	8.16	1.13	0.86	1
M.		93.76	91.73	91.88	91.52	98.54	98.73	98
C		0.61	0.84	0.93	0.31	0.35	0.41	0
<b>NWFP</b>								
Total	2,125	3,819	5,076	4,684	5,416	5,865	7,578	8,0
I.R.		4.04	4.09	4.37	4.50	0.05	0.02	0,
M		95.79	95.63	95.28	95.40	99.88	99.88	99,
C		0.18	0.27	0.35	0.10	0.07	0.10	0,
<b>Punjab</b>								
Total	10,231	10,990	11,759	13,874	17,167	20,637	25,582	37,61
I.R.		16.32	17.93	22.19	22.65	0.16	0.17	0.5
M.		82.80	80.32	75.53	75.03	97.89	97.78	97.3
C.		0.88	1.54	2.29	2.33	1.95	2.05	2.0
<b>Sind</b>								
Total	3,410	3,737	3,473	4,114	4,841	6,018	8,560	14,15
I.R.		24.18	25.86	26.29	28.21	8.09	6.72	5.99
M		75.53	73.80	73.34	71.52	91.53	92.73	93.54
C		0.29	0.34	0.37	0.28	0.38	0.55	0.68
<b>Islamabad</b>								
Total								235
I.R.								0.11
M.								98.64
C.								1.26

Note: Rows marked I.R., M. and C give percentage of Indian Religions: Christians, Muslims, and others respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Census data in 1971, 1972, and no census was conducted in 1991. NWFP population for 1972 does not include 2.8 persons for whom religious break-up is not available, this number is also not included in population of Pakistan. Source: Abstracted from Table D-6.

At the time of Partition, the Indian population that constitutes Pakistan today. Their proportion rose from 15.93 to 19.69 percent. After Independence and Partition, their proportion declined to a mere 1.60 percent in 1951, and it has remained at that level since then.

Reliable data for the provinces of Pakistan is available from 1911 onwards. The proportion of Indian Religionists between 1911 and 1941 was significant in all four provinces of Pakistan. The rise was the highest in Punjab, where their share in the population rose by more than 6 percentage points, from 16.32 percent in 1911 to 22.65 percent in 1941. In Sind, the share of Indian Religionists in the population rose by 4 percentage points, from 24.11 percent in 1911 to 28.21 percent in 1941. They registered a gain of about 2 percentage points in Baluchistan, where their share rose from 5.63 to 8.16 percent. In NWFP, rise in the share of Indian Religionists was unremarkable, with the proportion changing from 4.04 to 4.50 percent.

After Independence and Partition, the proportion of Indian Religionists fell to pre-Partition levels everywhere except in Sind. The fall was the sharpest in Punjab, where the proportion of Indian Religionists came down from 22.65 percent in 1941 to a mere 0.16 percent in 1951. In 1941, there were 3.9 million Indian Religionists in Punjab; in 1951 there were just 0.16 million of them. They were similarly cleansed from NWFP, where their proportion in the population fell from 4.50 to 0.05 percent, and their absolute numbers declined from about 250,000 to about 3 thousand. By 1981, the proportion of Indian Religionists in Punjab has declined to 0.12; their proportion in NWFP is 0.07 percent.

The expulsion of Indian Religionists at Partition was relatively less thorough in the southern provinces of Sind and Baluchistan. In the latter their presence declined from 8.16 percent in 1941 to 1.13 percent in 1951; their proportion has remained more or less at that level since then. In Sind, where Indian Religionists constituted about a third of the population prior to Partition, they continued to retain a significant presence of 8.09 percent in 1951. Since then, their proportion in the population has declined slowly to 6.6 percent in 1981. Even though the 1981 figure for Indian Religionists may be a slight overestimate due to the inclusion of some other non-Muslim and non-Christian groups in it, yet it seems clear that Indian Religionists have continued to retain some presence in Sind, unlike in the other provinces of Pakistan. Almost 92 percent of 1.39 million Indian Religionists in Pakistan are residing in Sind.

In the new province of Islamabad, there were 250 Indian Religionists forming 0.03 percent of the population in 1971, in 1981 there were only 90 of them forming about 0.03 percent of the population.

The share of Christians in the population of Pakistan increased slowly from 0.19 percent in 1911 to 1.49 percent in 1941, it declined to 1.28 percent in 1951 following Partition, and has been slowly rising since then to reach 1.55 percent in 1981.

The highest presence of Christians has been in the province of Punjab, where their share in the population rose from 0.88 percent in 1911 to 2.33 percent in 1941. Following Partition, there was a decline to 1.95 percent in 1951, over the next three decades their share has risen to reach the same level as in 1941. Of 1.3 million Christians in Pakistan, more than 80 percent, or about 1 million, are in Punjab.

Christians form an insignificant proportion of the other three provinces of Pakistan. In Baluchistan their presence has nearly doubled during 1961-1981 to reach about 1 percent. In the

past there has been a significant increase in the Christian population. But the share in the population of these provinces is still below 0.5 percent. In the case of Islamabad, carved out of Punjab, the Christian share has almost doubled in from 1.26 percent in 1971 to 2.31 percent in 1981.

The data thus show that though Christians have always formed a small proportion of each of the four provinces, and they suffered a substantial decline in Partition, yet unlike Indian Religionists, they have been improving their share in all of every province since then. In 1981, the number of Christians in Pakistan is about the same as that of Indian Religionists at 1.30 million. Indian Religionists are concentrated in Sindh, while Christians are similarly concentrated in Punjab.

### *Bangladesh*

Detailed census data for Bangladesh is presented in Table D-7 and in an abridged Table 3.5 below. As noticed in the previous chapter, the proportion of Indian Religionists in Bangladesh before Partition was much higher than in Pakistan. In 1911, Indians constituted more than 30 percent of the population in every division of Bangladesh. The highest was in Khulna, where they formed about 37.5 percent of the population; they constituted about 34 percent of the population in Chittagong and about 31 percent (including Barisal) and Rajshahi.

Unlike in Pakistan, the proportion of Indian Religionists in the pre-Partition India was slowly declining in Bangladesh as a whole and in three of its four divisions. Only in Rajshahi did Indian Religionists manage to maintain their presence during this period. Chittagong, at the opposite end, where Indian Religionists suffered the highest decline in their proportion, their share going down by about 5 percentage points to 28.5 percent in 1941. In Dhaka (including Barisal) and Rajshahi, their share declined to about 28 and 30 percent, respectively. In 1941, Indian Religionists formed nearly 30 percent of the population of Bangladesh in three of its divisions; their share in the fourth division, Khulna, was considerably higher.

Partition did not lead to a complete expulsion of Indian Religionists from Bangladesh as happened in Pakistan. Between 1941 and 1951, their proportion in Bangladesh declined by about a quarter, from about 29.6 to about 22.9 percent. Amongst the four divisions of Bangladesh, Rajshahi and Dhaka (including Barisal) suffered the greatest decline, where the proportion of Indian Religionists came down by about a third, from nearly thirty percent to about 22.9 percent. In Chittagong, their proportion declined less steeply to about 24 percent. And, in Khulna, the proportion of Indian Religionists was the highest, suffered the least impact, with the decline from 37.4 in 1941 to 33.2 percent in 1951.

After Independence and Partition, Indian Religionists have continued to be present in Bangladesh, and their share in the population has been declining rapidly in the last decade. In the four decades since Partition, their share has been halved from the 22.9 percent to 11.4 percent in 1991. Similar halving of the share since 1951 has occurred in all divisions of Bangladesh, except Dhaka (including Barisal), where the decline has been somewhat larger. Consequently in 1991, Khulna continues to have the highest proportion of Indian Religionists at about 16 percent, while Dhaka (including Barisal) has the lowest, at about 8 percent. The share of Indian Religionists in Chittagong and Rajshahi is 12.8 and 11.1 percent, respectively.

	I	R	M	Bangladesh			D	R	
				B	I	I	I	97	1
Bangladesh									
Total	28,927	31,555	33,254	35,604	41,999	41,932	50,840	71,478	87,131
I.R.	33.93	32.81	31.90	30.37	29.61	22.89	19.28	11.30	13.33
M	66.07	67.19	68.10	69.46	70.26	76.85	80.43	85.40	86.67
C.	neg.	neg.	neg.	0.17	0.13	0.25	0.29	0.30	0.00
Chittagong									
Total	6,789	7,680	8,250	9,239	11,310	11,722	13,630	18,636	22,131
I.R.		33.66	32.16	30.46	28.52	24.15	20.25	14.56	14.56
M		66.29	67.78	69.46	71.45	75.75	79.60	85.29	85.44
C.		0.05	0.06	0.08	0.03	0.11	0.15	0.16	0.00
Dhaka and Barisal									
Total	10,807	12,029	12,886	13,893	16,711	16,274	19,555	26,743	32,131
I.R.		31.21	30.07	28.77	28.19	20.45	16.87	12.61	10.61
M		68.56	69.69	70.93	71.59	79.11	82.67	86.95	88.39
C.		0.23	0.24	0.30	0.22	0.45	0.46	0.44	0.00
Dhaka									
Total	8,322	9,416	10,043	10,699	12,902	12,632	15,294	21,316	26,131
I.R.						20.54	16.65	11.90	9.56
M						78.98	82.84	87.57	89.44
C.						0.49	0.51	0.53	0.00
Barisal									
Total	2,485	2,613	2,843	3,194	3,810	3,642	4,262	5,427	6,131
I.R.						20.13	17.67	15.42	13.33
M						79.56	82.04	84.50	86.67
C.						0.31	0.29	0.10	0.00
Khulna									
Total	3,798	3,824	3,847	3,988	4,565	4,598	5,805	8,768	10,131
I.R.		37.54	38.22	37.06	37.41	33.23	28.75	20.86	19.56
M		62.46	61.78	62.92	62.39	66.56	70.98	78.93	80.44
C.		neg.	neg.	0.02	0.20	0.21	0.26	0.20	0.00
Rajshahi									
Total	7,533	8,040	8,270	8,506	9,412	9,338	11,850	17,331	21,131
I.R.		31.86	31.01	29.92	29.66	20.49	17.49	13.32	11.33
M		68.10	68.89	69.95	70.30	79.38	82.32	86.39	88.67
C.		0.04	0.10	0.13	0.04	0.12	0.20	0.29	0.00

Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give percentage of Indian Religions, Christians and Muslims respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstract of the 1991 Census, Table D-7.

Christians do not have a significant presence in Bangladesh or in any of its districts. Their share has increased from 0.17 percent in 1931 to 0.33 percent in 1991. The highest concentration of Christians is in Dhaka, where they form about half a percent of the population.

ans in Bangladesh, about 155 thousand, forming 15 percent of the total population. In the recent past, there has been a noticeable increase in their population. Their proportion has increased from 0.12 percent in 1951 to 0.32 in 1991.

### RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION: INDIAN UNION

The religious situation in the states of Indian Union is more complex, with some states dominated by Muslims, having substantial proportions of Other Religions. And, even in a Hindu majority situation, the proportion of Indian Religionists has been declining steadily. In the Indian Union, rapidly in some, slowly in others.

Data for the religious composition of the states and union territories of India are given in Table D-5. Detailed district-wise break-up of this data is presented for the states and union territories in Tables D-8 to D-28 and, in an abbreviated form, in the next three chapters.

We have already discussed the changing religious profile of Indian Union during the twentieth century in the previous chapter. In Table 3.6 below, we have a summary. Briefly, the proportion of Indian Religionists in the Indian Union declined during the century, from 86.6 percent in 1901 to 85.1 percent in 1991. The proportion of Muslims has risen by less than half a percentage point from 12.2 to 12.6 percent. The proportion of Christians by about 1 percentage point from 1.2 to 2.3 percent.

Table 3.6: Religious Profile of Indian Union, 1901-1991

1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
238,364	252,068	251,365	278,530	318,717	361,088	439,235	518,160
206,518	218,252	216,343	237,164	269,119	315,001	381,567	472,517
(86.64)	(86.58)	(86.07)	(85.15)	(84.44)	(87.24)	(86.87)	(86.20)
29,102	30,269	30,739	35,818	42,645	37,661	46,940	61,418
(12.21)	(12.01)	(12.23)	(12.86)	(13.38)	(10.43)	(10.69)	(11.20)
2,744	3,547	4,283	5,548	6,953	8,426	10,728	14,225
(1.15)	(1.41)	(1.70)	(1.99)	(2.18)	(2.33)	(2.44)	(2.66)

"Total" gives total population in thousands. Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give populations of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians, respectively, in thousands. Figures in brackets are percentage of the total population. Also see, Detailed Table D-5.

This gross and seemingly comfortable picture, however, hides the fact that in the middle of the century, the proportion of Indian Religionists in the Indian Union declined sharply and correspondingly there was a rise in the proportion of Muslims in the Indian Union. The effect of that rise has been almost completely wiped out in the proportion of Indian Religionists in the four decades following Partition.

The detailed time-series data thus indicate that the proportion of Indian Religionists declined from 1901 to 1941, when it fell from 86.6 to 84.4 percent; their proportion rose between 1941 and 1951 as a result of Partition; and since 1951 their proportion has been rising at almost the same rate as in the period prior to Independence and reached 85.1 percent in 1991. The proportion of Muslims correspondingly rose from

1. *Chandigarh* have grown from 200,000 in 1971, after which to have begun to decline slightly. They formed 1.15 percent of the population in 1971, in 1991 their proportion in the population is 2.32 percent. This is the picture that emerges when we look at Indian Union as a whole. As mentioned earlier, the situation in different states and of districts within the states is far from each other. Looking at the state-wise figures in Table D-5, it is possible to identify broad yet distinct regions of Indian Union with distinct religious profiles. We now look at these regions in some detail.

### 1.1 Where Indian Religionists Dominate

First, there is a large part of the Union, including all of northwestern, western India – excepting only Jammu & Kashmir in the northwest, Goa in the south – where Indian Religionists dominate. (See, the accompanying map.) In Table 3.7 below, we have added the total population of this region along with its religious profile. Several of the states in this region were reorganised after Independence. Detailed religious profile for the pre-Independence period of 1901-1941 is given in many of these.

Table 3.7 Religious Profile of the Region where Indian Religionists Dominate

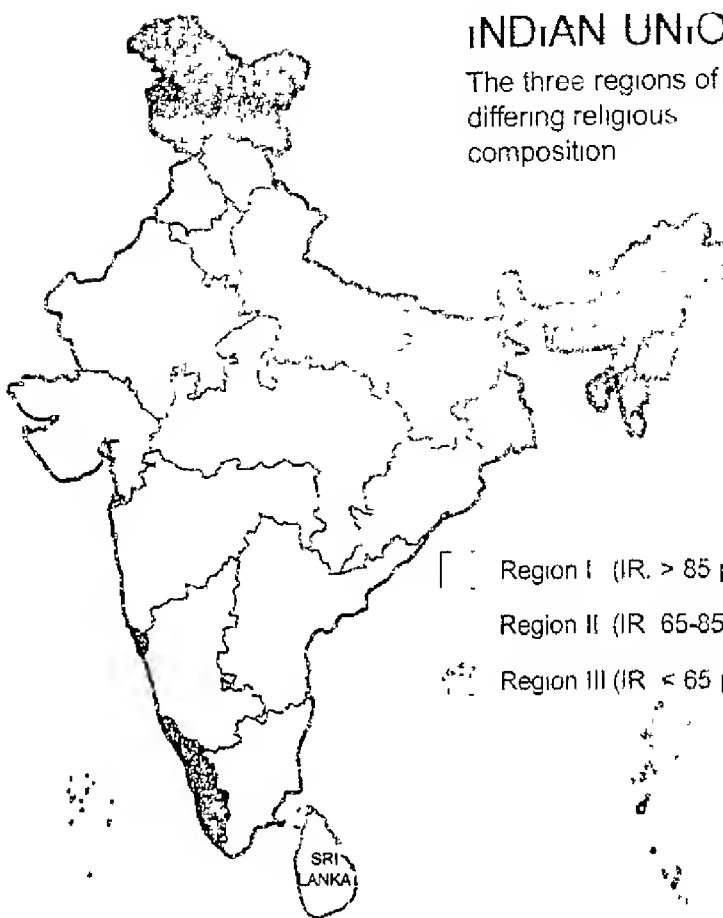
1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
132,185	142,556	142,270	158,991	180,470	205,041	248,365	312,570
					188,412	228,549	285,922
					(91.89)	(92.02)	(91.47)
					12,325	14,831	20,012
					(6.01)	(5.97)	(6.41)
					3,948	4,960	6,593
					(1.93)	(2.00)	(2.12)

"Total" gives total population in thousands. Rows marked I, R, M, and C, give population of Indian Religionists, Muslims, and Christians, respectively, in thousands. Figures in brackets are percentage of the total population. Detailed census data in Table D-5.

This region spread over 11 states and several smaller territories of India. It covers almost two-thirds of the geographical area and 57 percent of the population of the Indian Union. Of the 440 million people inhabiting the region, about 440 million are Indian Religionists. More than 91 percent of the population. Of the remaining, about 35 million are Muslims and 8 million Christians. Their share in the population in 1991 is 7.23 percent and 1.23 percent, respectively. The share of Muslims has increased by about 1.2 percent since Independence, while that of Christians has slightly declined, especially since 1951. Indian Religionists have correspondingly lost about 1 percentage point since 1951. Within the region, Indian Religionists have maintained a high presence. Indian Religionists are more than 85 percent in each of the states and union territories falling within the region. They form nearly 95 percent or more of the population in Punjab, Haryana, and Himachal Pradesh in the northwest, and in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa in central India. They form more than 90 percent or more in Rajasthan and Gujarat in the west and in Maharashtra in the south.

## INDIAN UNION

The three regions of differing religious composition



MAP 1

the south. In Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, they form between 87% and 90% of the population. The percentage of Indian Religionists in several states and territories of this union, has been declining, especially during the four decades since independence. But the decline is slow and not very noticeable. There are only a few pockets where Other Religionists have come to acquire a substantial percentage of the population. We shall discuss about these specific pockets in the following chapter.

### *Where Indian Religionists are under Pressure*

The second region comprises the heartland states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, West Bengal and Assam. (See, Map 1 above.) This is the region of the Ganges-Brahmaputra plains, and is consequently densely populated. The region covers about 37% of the area of Indian Union and accommodates more than 37% of the population. In Table 3.8 below, we have added together the populations of these states and the tiny state of Sikkim to obtain religious profile of the region and



96,097	98,267	96,833	105,532	121,568	136,469	166,127	203,841
79,877	81,346	79,924	86,265	98,983	115,085	138,730	168,488
(83.42)	(82.78)	(82.54)	(81.74)	(81.42)	(84.33)	(83.52)	(82.66)
15,868	16,408	16,316	18,528	21,942	20,502	26,502	33,927
(16.51)	(16.70)	(16.85)	(17.56)	(18.05)	(15.02)	(15.83)	(16.64)
352.2	512.8	592.2	739.2	642.4	881.9	1,074	1,425
(0.37)	(0.52)	(0.61)	(0.70)	(0.53)	(0.65)	(0.65)	(0.70)

total' gives total population in thousands. Rows marked I, R, M, and C give populations of Muslims, Hindus, Christians, and Buddhists, respectively, in thousands. Figures in brackets are percentage of the total, though not a part of the Ganga and Brahmaputra plains, is contiguous to this region and along with the other four states of the region in the table above. *Source:* Abstracted from Table D-5.

Indian Religiomists form only about 80 percent of the population of this region. Their share keeps declining as we move from west to east in the region. Thus in Bihar, Indian Religiomists form between 80 to 85 percent of the population; in Uttar Pradesh, their proportion declines to about 75 percent, and it declines further to less than 70 percent in the other two states. In this region, Indian Religiomists are under great pressure. Their share has declined by about 4 percentage points in the four decades between 1951 and 1991. They formed about 83.1 percent of the population in 1901 and declined slowly thereafter. As a consequence of Partition, the proportion of Indian Religiomists rose to 86.6 percent in 1951 and has since declined to 80.6 percent in 1991. The decline in the share of Indian Religiomists in this region and corresponding rise in that of others, mainly Muslims, has been more rapid in the period following Independence than in the earlier period. And, the decline has been especially sharp during 1981-1991.

As we shall see in Chapter 5, proportion of Indian Religiomists is declining in all parts of the region, they have lost 3 to 5 percentage points off their share in every decade between 1951 and 1991. And, there are several pockets and districts within the region where the proportion of Indian Religiomists has fallen so steeply as to turn them into a minority. Muslims form about 19 percent of the population of the region. Their share has risen from 16.6 percent in 1901 to 18.1 percent in 1941, declined to 15 percent in 1951 as a consequence of Partition and has risen since then to 18.8 percent in 1991.

Christians form less than 1 percent of the population of this region. Their share has remained unchanged at around 0.65 percent since 1951, though they experienced a slight decline in the pre-Independence period, from 0.37 percent in 1901 to about 0.70 percent in 1941. Notice that the proportion of Christians in this region is much lower than in the other four states we have discussed above. In general, Christians in Indian Union have a low population. Their presence happens to be significant. As we shall see in the following chapter, their presence seems to operate almost district by district; and in a state like Karnataka, where Muslims and Christians have large presence, the districts of Christian and Muslim population are clearly and separately demarcated. Incidentally, of about 2 million Christians in India, more than 1.5 million are in Bihar and Assam, and within these two states they are concentrated in districts that have little Muslim presence.

### III Where Indian Religionists are a near Minority

The third region comprises of Jammu & Kashmir in the northwest, Go territory of Lakshadweep in the west, Andaman & Nicobar Islands in the northeast. In none of these states and territories on the periphery are Indian Religionists in a commanding majority, they are already in a minority in 1901, and in most of these their share in the population has been declining since 1901, and in most of these their share in the population has been declining since 1901, we have added together the population of these states and territories to get the total of the region. Indian Religionists in the region constitute only 57.1 percent of the population in 1991, their share in the population was 57.1 percent in 1951 and 57.1 percent in 1901. Muslims constitute 26 percent of the population, which is about a percentage higher than their share in 1901, but is 1.3 percentage points higher than their share in 1951. Christians constitute 20.2 percent of the population, they have gained about 8.5 percentage points in their share in the region was only 11.7 percent.

Table 3.9 Religious Profile of the Region where Indian Religionists are a

1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
10,008	11,153	12,079	14,310	16,462	19,603	24,712	31,718
6,138	6,746	7,127	8,298	8,899	11,199	14,269	18,105
(61.34)	(60.48)	(59.00)	(57.98)	(54.06)	(57.13)	(57.67)	(57.03)
2,702	2,996	3,238	3,737	4,212	4,846	5,799	7,467
(27.00)	(26.86)	(26.81)	(26.11)	(25.59)	(24.72)	(23.44)	(23.52)
1,167	1,411	1,714	2,276	2,537	3,558	4,675	6,176
(11.66)	(12.65)	(14.19)	(15.91)	(15.41)	(18.15)	(18.90)	(19.45)

Total" gives total population in thousands. Rows marked I, R, M and C give population of Indian Religionists, Muslims, Christians, respectively, in thousands. Figures in brackets are percentage of Indian Religionists in the population of Jammu & Kashmir for 1951, we have used the data for Indian religionists for 1931-1961, for 1901, we have assumed the religious composition to be the same as in 1951. For the proportion of Christians in 1941 in the state, we have used the value of 1931. See Table D-5.

This region, incorporating the states and territories on the borders of India, comprises 15 percent of the area and accommodates about 6 percent of the population. Unlike the other two regions that we have analysed above, this region is not a homogeneous whole, and the situation in the different states and territories is very different from one to the other. In Jammu & Kashmir, Indian Religionists form only 11.7 percent of the population; the other 64 percent are almost all Muslims. This is one of the few states where Indian Religionists have improved their share during the twentieth century following Independence and Partition. In Goa, Indian Religionists form 20.2 percent of the population, about 30 percent are Christians and about 5 percent Muslims. In Kerala, Indian Religionists have unproved their share by about 20 percentage points since 1901. In Kerala, on the other hand, Indian Religionists have been losing ground since 1901. Indian Religionists formed somewhat less than 69 percent of the population in 1901, they have lost about 12 percentage points off their share during the the nine decades. Muslims have almost equally through the century, with both of them experiencing a decline of 12 percentage points in their share between 1901 and 1991. Kerala is the most po

religious profile of the population recorded in Table 3.9 largely reflects the situation in the northwestern states, excluding Assam, is quite different from the situation in the northeastern states, excluding Assam, is quite different. In the northwestern states, the proportion of Christians in the population has been dropping precipitously, and almost exclusively Christians. Indian Religiomists in 1991 have turned into a minority in all the 6 states in the region, where whole communities have been Christians since the beginning of the century and even before. In the northeastern states, Christians formed a preponderant majority in all these states. Christianity has spread in the remote island territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. In the Andaman Islands, Christians form about 68 percent of the population, Christians have a share of about 70 percent in the population of the Nicobar Islands component of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. In 1991, Indian Religiomists had a share of 80 percent in the population of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The proportion of Christians was only about 2 percent in the Nicobar Islands component of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. In the northeastern states, they formed 97 percent of the population in 1991. In the northwestern states, there was just about 1 percent.

### *Distribution of Christian and Muslim Populations*

Having classified Indian Union into the three regions discussed above, it is now possible to give a picture of the regions where Christian and Muslim populations are concentrated.

Of about 106 million Muslims in Indian Union in 1991, 59 million are in Region II, 47 million in Region I and 0 million in Region III. In Region II, they are largely concentrated in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam comprising Region II above. In Region I, they are largely concentrated in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, these four states have about 35 million of the total of 35 million Muslims in this region. Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh have about 7 million. The northwestern and central states forming part of Region III have about 12 million Muslims. Finally, there are about 12 million Muslims in Region III; of them about 4 million in Kerala and about 4 million in Jammu & Kashmir.

Of about 20 million Christians in Indian Union, about 8 million are in Region I, about 12 million in Region II and about 0 million in Region III. They are concentrated in the southern states. Tamil Nadu accommodates about 5 million Christians in the region amounting to more than 5 million. There are another 3 million Christians in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra. Like Muslims, there are about 2 million Christians in the northwestern and central India. There are only about 2 million Christians in a few districts of Bihar and Assam. The remaining half of the Christians, adding to about 10 million persons, is in Region III. Of these, 5.6 million are in the northeastern states, excluding Assam.

The religious profile of the three broad regions of Indian Union discussed above shows a clear trend of the changing proportion of different religions in India and of the concentration and concentration. But the changes have been distinctly sharper and more intense in certain compact pockets within these broad regions. In Region II and Region III. We shall learn about these in detail in the following chapters when we look at detailed data for the districts and towns in the states and territories.

# Religious Composition of Districts of Indian States where Indian Religionists Dominate

Indian Religionists constitute a substantial majority in a large part of Indian Union, in the northwestern, western, central and southern India, excepting the states of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa in the west and Kerala in the south. We have presented the religious composition of this region in the previous chapter. (See, Table 3.7.) As discussed there, about two-thirds of the area of Indian Union and about 60 percent of the population of Indian Union have an average presence of more than 90 percent Indian Religionists. In this chapter, we present detailed district-wise data for the states and union territories of Indian Union. This chapter proceeds from north to south, states and territories falling in geographical regions of northwestern, western, central and southern India. Each region is geographically extensive, culturally distinct northwestern, western, central and southern India. The data are presented together in separate sections.

## NORTHWESTERN REGION

*Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh*

The northwestern states of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh and the union territory of Chandigarh, the capital of Punjab and the union territory of Himachal Pradesh before 1966, have the highest percentage of Indian Religionists in the Indian Union (see Table 4.1 below.) Proportion of Indian Religionists in all three states is about 90 percent. Orissa is the only other major state of Indian Union with an equally high percentage of Indian Religionists.

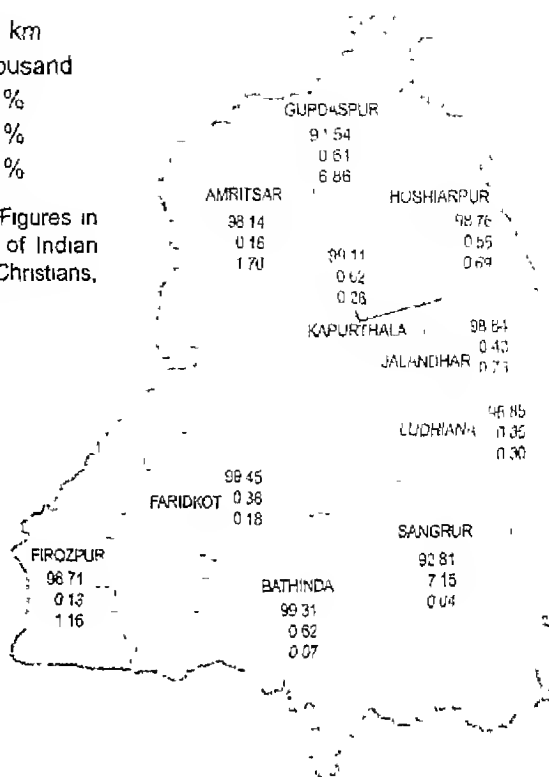
This preponderance of Indian Religionists in this region is, of course, a result of the concentration of populations that occurred at the time of Partition. Before Partition, the proportion of Indian Religionists in East Punjab that later formed part of India was 97.58 percent; it rose to 97.58 percent in 1951.

During the period before Partition, while the proportion of Indian Religionists in West Punjab that fell to the share of Pakistan, it was declining in East Punjab. After Partition, the proportion of Indian Religionists has declined markedly in West Punjab. In the states of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, the proportion of Indian Religionists has declined markedly above 95 percent in each of the three states into which the region has been divided. As we shall see below, people other than Indian Religionists in these states are concentrated in a few specific districts.

# PUNJAB

Area	50,362 sq. km
Population	20,282 thousand
Indian R	97.71 %
Muslims	1.18 %
Christians	1.11 %

All numbers are for 1991. Figures in the map give percentage of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians, respectively, for the district.



MAP 2

nineteenth century. Proportion of Muslims in Sangrur has risen significantly since Partition, rising from 3.61 in 1951 to 7.15 percent in 1991. Proportion in Gurdaspur has, however, grown only slightly from 6.62 in 1951 to 6.86 percent. After Sangrur, the adjoining Patiala and Roopnagar districts have the highest proportions at 1.61 and 1.29 percent of the population, respectively. Outside Gurdaspur, a significant presence of 1.70 percent in the adjoining Amritsar district and 1.16 percent in our district lying further south along the border. In all other districts, the proportion of both Muslims and Christians in the population is less than 1 percent. The figures in Table D-21 indicate that during the four decades of Indian independence, especially since 1971, the proportion of Muslims has been rising slowly in every district, including the two border districts of Amritsar and Firozpur. The rise is particularly significant in the industrially vibrant central districts of Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Kapurthala. Taken together, the total number of Muslims has more than tripled between 1951 and 1991, though their share in the population of these districts remains below 1 percent. The rise in the proportion of Muslims seems significant also in Bathinda, especially during 1971-1991. Muslims in Punjab are somewhat more urban than Indian Religionists are. About 30 percent of Indian Religionists, 40 percent Muslims and 20 percent Christians live in urban areas (see, Table D-29.) There are, however, no large towns

Christian population. In 1981-1991, they form nearly 1 percent of the population. Christians form 2.1 percent in Batala town of Gurdaspur district and of 1.7 percent in district. In Moga of Faridkot district, they form 1.25 percent of the population. In Ludhiana they have a presence of nearly 1 percent. (See, Table D-30.)

iii

Detailed district-wise population data for Haryana is given in Table D-13, and the data for 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of the state. (See, Map D-13.) The share of Muslims in Haryana at around 16.4 percent in 1991 is considerably higher than in Uttar Pradesh. Their share has increased significantly since 1961, when it was 10.1 percent of the population. There are almost no Christians in the state; their share has remained unchanged at around 0.1 percent since 1961.

Muslims in the state are concentrated in the composite Gurgaon district, which includes Gurgaon and Faridabad. In 1991, of 76.1 thousand Muslims in Haryana, 68.1 thousand were in the composite district of Gurgaon. Gurgaon, along with the adjoining districts of Faridabad and Sonapat, accommodates a concentration of Mew Muslims, who are known to be a Hindu Gajjar community of the region. Proportion of Muslims in the composite district was 33.18 percent in 1941, it came down to 16.91 percent in 1951 followed by a decline to 20.76 percent since then, the rise was especially steep during 1971-1981. The proportion in the current Gurgaon district, excluding Faridabad, is even higher at 28.45 percent. The proportion in Faridabad is correspondingly lower at 10.18 percent. After Gurgaon and Faridabad, Yamunanagar has the highest proportion of Muslims at 8.45 percent of the population of the district. Yamunanagar, which earlier was part of Ambala district, adjoins Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh, where Muslims form a large proportion of the population. Sonapat and Panipat, in the neighbourhood of Gurgaon, have a relatively high presence of Muslims at 2.37 and 3.84 percent respectively.

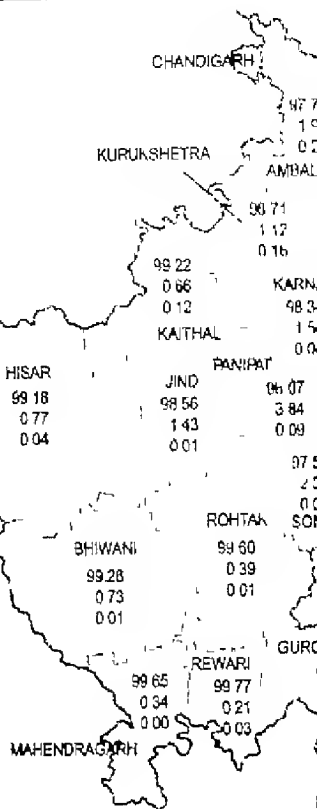
Muslims have a presence of between 1 and 2 percent in Ambala, Karnal, Sonapat and Panipat. Their share in all other districts of the state is less than 1 percent. Western districts including Mahendragarh, Rewari, Rohtak, Bhiwani, Hisar and Sirsa, have a very low Muslim presence. Their presence is negligibly small also in Kaithal.

The districts of Haryana have been split repeatedly during the last three decades, making it difficult to assess changes in the percentage of Muslims over time. In Gurgaon, the proportion of Muslims has certainly been rising significantly, in the composite Gurgaon-Faridabad district it has increased by about 4 percentage points since 1951 and in the current Gurgaon district it has increased by about 4 percentage points during the single decade of 1981-1991. There has been an equally significant gain in Yamunanagar component of Ambala district. The Christian population of Haryana is small, adding up to just 15,700 people in 1991. They are located in Ambala, Yamunanagar, Kurukshetra, Gurgaon and Faridabad. Muslims in Haryana are largely based in rural areas, in 1991 only about 10 percent of the state are urban, as against about a quarter of Indian Religionists. Over 80 percent of Christians in the state are urban. (See, Table D-29.) Muslims form about 2 percent of the population of Panipat and Faridabad, between 2 to 3 percent in Sonapat and about 1 percent of the district town of Gurgaon.

## HARYANA

Area	44,212 sq km
Population	16,464 thousand
Indian R	95.27%
Muslims	4.64%
Christians	0.10%

All numbers are for 1991. Figures in the map give percentage of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians, respectively, for the district.



MAP 3

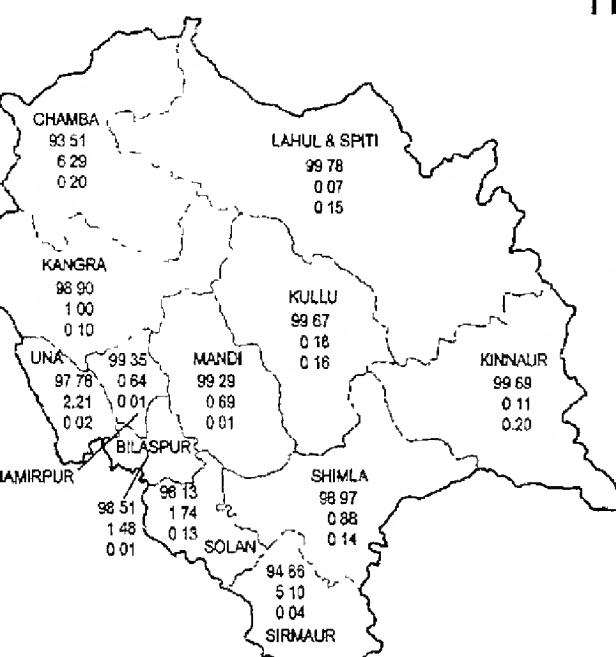
... only in Ambala urban area, where they form about 0.8 percent of the population (see Table D-30.)

### Himachal Pradesh

Detailed district-wise population data for Himachal Pradesh is given in Table D-30. The population for 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of the state. (See, Map 4.) In 1991, 98.19 percent of the population in 1991; Muslims have a share of 1.72 percent and Christians 0.09 percent. The proportion of Muslims has increased slightly from the 1951 level of 1.61; the share of Indian Religionists has correspondingly declined a little from 98.39 percent. The Muslim population of the state is concentrated in Chamba district bordering Jammu and Kashmir and Sirmaur district bordering Yamunanagar in Haryana and Dehradun in Uttar Pradesh. There are about 44 thousand Muslims in the state, about 44 thousand are located in these two districts. Their proportion has been rising in both districts, going up from 2.96 percent in Chamba and from 3.36 to 5.10 percent in Sirmaur.

Una, bordering Hoshiarpur district of Punjab, also has a relatively high Muslim population, 5.10 percent in 1991. Una was part of Mahasu district, which has been split into Hamirpur and Una districts. If we add the populations of Una and Hamirpur for 1991 and assume the boundaries of the older Mahasu, then proportion of Muslims in Mahasu has risen from 3.36 percent in 1951 and 1991.

## HIMACHAL PRADESH



Area 55,600 sq km  
 Population 5,500,000  
 Indian Religionists 96.49%  
 Muslims 1.6%  
 Christians 0.6%

All numbers are for 1991. The map gives percentages of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians respectively, for the districts.

MAP 4

In the pre-Partition period, Shimla had a fairly high presence of Muslims at about 12 percent. In Kangra (including Lahul and Spiti), Muslim share declined to 1.6 percent. In Kangra (including Lahul and Spiti), Muslim share declined to 1.6 percent. In Kangra (including Lahul and Spiti), Muslim share declined to 1.6 percent. In Kangra (including Lahul and Spiti), Muslim share declined to 1.6 percent.

There are only 4,435 Christians in the state in 1991. In the pre-Partition period, the presence of Christians is negligibly small in every district. Himachal Pradesh has a low level of urbanisation. Muslims at about 12 percent are urban, while Indian Religionists of whom only about 9 percent are urban. The population of the state is more than half urban. In Shimla, the only town of over 100 thousand persons, Christians form about 0.6 percent and Muslims about 1.6 percent in 1991. (See, Table D-29 and Table D-30)

## Chandigarh

The centrally administered territory of Chandigarh is an integral part of Punjab. Its demographic profile of the territory is similar to that of the rest of the region, as shown in the map of Punjab (Map 2) above.

Indian Religionists constitute 96.49 percent of the population of this territory. The proportion has declined from 98.05 percent in 1961; meanwhile the proportion of Muslims has risen from 1.22 in 1961 to 2.72 percent in 1991. Christian population of Chandigarh is 0.6 percent.



or less unchanged; they formed 0.72 percent of the population in 1981, 0.78 percent, though their presence had risen to about 1 percent in the 1990s.

Table 4.2: Religious Profile of Chandigarh, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Total	21.97	18.44	18.13	19.78	22.57	24.26	119.9	257.3	157.8
I.R.							98.05	97.58	90.0
M							1.22	1.45	2.0
C							0.72	0.97	0.8

*Note:* Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. *Source:* Abstracted from Census of India, 1991.

Chandigarh is an urban enclave, with almost 90 percent of the population living in the city (Table D-29.)

Delhi lies on the southern boundary of the northwestern region, but proportion of Indian Religionists in Delhi at 89.67 percent in 1991 is significantly lower than in the northwestern region (Table 4.3 below, Table D-5, and Map 3.) Part of the reason is that the transition was not as complete in Delhi as in the then Punjab; Muslims constituted 1.45 percent of the population of Delhi in 1941 before Partition, in 1951 their proportion was 1.22 percent, while in Punjab it declined from 33.09 to 1.80 percent. Since 1951, the proportion of Muslims in Delhi has been rising fairly fast from decade to decade; the rise has been particularly rapid during 1981-1991. In absolute numbers, the population of Muslims in Delhi has multiplied 9 times, rising from 0.10 to 0.89 million, while total population of Delhi has multiplied by only 5.4 times, from 1.7 to 9.4 million.

Table 4.3: Religious Profile of Delhi, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Total	405.8	413.9	488.5	636.2	917.9	1,744	2,659	4,066	6,000
I.R.			68.23	64.80	64.88	98.22	93.05	92.46	90.0
M			29.04	32.53	33.22	5.71	5.85	6.47	8.0
C			2.73	2.67	1.90	1.07	1.10	1.08	1.2

*Note:* Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. *Source:* Abstracted from Census of India, 1991.

Proportion of Christians in the population of Delhi is not too significant. They constituted 1.90 percent of the population of Delhi, their presence declined to 1.08 percent in 1991 and in 1991 their proportion is 0.88 percent. Delhi is, of course, an urban area, and 90 percent of the population was city-based.

In sum, the northwestern region, excluding Jammu & Kashmir, has the highest proportion of Indian Religionists in Indian Union. Their proportion is above 95 percent

where the proportion of Indian Religionists has increased since 1951, especially after 1971, with a corresponding rise in the presence of Muslims in the three states and the union territory of Chandigarh that have been part of the organisation Punjab and the old Himachal have maintained a high proportion of Indian Religionists since Partition. Other Religionists in these states are concentrated in pockets, like Gurdaspur and Sangrur in Punjab and Gurgaon in Haryana. The historical background for the relatively high presence of Other Religionists in Chamba and Jammu & Kashmir is their presence in the neighbouring states of Uttar Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. In these states there has been a significant rise in Muslim presence. In Chamba and Jammu & Kashmir their presence has risen to around 6 percent from about 3 percent in 1951. And, in Haryana their presence has lately shown a sharp increase of nearly 4 percent from 1981 to 34.41 percent in 1991.

Outside these pockets, however, the share of Indian Religionists has remained unchanged since 1951. There are some indications that because of large-scale migration of labour into this region, religious profile of the population in Punjab, is undergoing a change; confirmation of such change must wait for the 2001 census.

#### WESTERN REGION: RAJASTHAN AND GUJARAT

In the northwestern region discussed above, the two western states, Rajasthan and Gujarat, have long borders with Pakistan. Partition therefore had a similar impact on the religious composition, though not of the same intensity. We do not have detailed pre-Partition census data for these states; both these states, as well as several others, were formed after Indian reorganisation of the presidency areas and princely states falling in the region.

Table 4.4 Religious Profile of Rajasthan and Gujarat, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
<b>Rajasthan</b>									
Total	10,294	10,984	10,293	11,748	13,864	15,971	20,156	25,766	34,411
I.R.						93.72	93.36	92.98	92.41
M						6.21	6.52	6.90	7.59
C.						0.07	0.11	0.12	0.00
<b>Gujarat</b>									
Total	9,095	9,803	10,175	11,490	13,701	16,262	20,633	26,697	34,411
I.R.						90.60	91.10	91.17	91.17
M						8.92	8.46	8.42	8.42
C.						0.48	0.44	0.41	0.41

Note: Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Table D-5 of the Census of India, 1991.

The census data presented in detailed Table D-5 and summarised in Table 4.4 shows that Rajasthan has the third highest proportion of Indian Religionists, after the northwestern region.

in the central Indian region of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Indian Muslims form 90 percent of the population in both Rajasthan and Gujarat. Muslims comprise the rest of the population of the region. Christians have a share of only about 0.1 percent in the population of Gujarat and about 0.1 percent in Rajasthan.

Proportion of Indian Religionists in Rajasthan has been declining significantly. Their presence in the state has declined from 93.72 percent in 1951 to 91.88 percent in 1991. The presence of Muslims during the same period has risen from 6.21 percent to 9.4 percent. Indian Religionists in Gujarat, however, have retained their percentage in the state, which has remained unchanged at somewhat above 90.5 percent.

#### *Rajasthan*

Detailed district-wise population data for Rajasthan is given in Table D-22. The population in 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of the state (See, Map 5.) Jaisalmer, bordering Pakistan, has the highest proportion of Muslims in the state. They comprise 10.1 percent of the population before Partition; after Partition their proportion rose to 10.1 percent and has remained around that figure. Amongst other border districts, Jaisalmer has a much lower Muslim presence of around 11 percent. The four districts bordering Punjab, Ganganagar, on the northern edge of the state, has a Muslim presence of less than 5 percent. This is because Sri Ganganagar is contiguous with Punjab and Haryana, where an exchange of populations took place at the time of Partition. The census data indicate that there was some reverse migration of Muslims into this and other districts during 1951-61.<sup>1</sup>

In the remaining 24 districts of Rajasthan, proportion of Muslims follows a general pattern, with their presence decreasing from about 10 percent to less than 5 percent from the north to the south of the state. Southern districts of Jalor, Sirohi, Udaipur and Banswara have less than 4 percent Muslims in their population; as we shall see, bordering Gujarat districts of Sabar Kantha and Mahesana also have a fairly low proportion of Muslims. Pali, Bhilwara, Chittaurgarh and Bundi, north of these, have a Muslim presence of about 5 percent. In almost all districts further north, Muslim presence rises to about 8 percent, with only exceptions are Jaipur, where Muslims form 8 percent of the population. Districts on the eastern edge of the state bordering Madhya Pradesh. Amongst the districts, Sawai Madhopur in the north and Jhalawar in the south have a Muslim presence of about 9 percent, and Kota, also in the south, has a relatively high 9.4 percent.

Almost all districts of Rajasthan, except the four bordering Pakistan, have experienced a decline in the proportion of Muslims and a corresponding decline in the proportion of Muslims.

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<sup>1</sup> Census of India 1961, Rajasthan General Report, observes, "In the population of the Muslims (10.1%) was found in Ganganagar district. The increase was high in tehsils bordering Pakistan (10.1%), Karanpur and Padampur (94.93%) and, Raisinghnagar and Anupgarh (10.1%), Mangarh and Suratgarh and Nohar and Bhadra also show increases to the tune of 51.10% respectively. In the border district of Bikaner, Muslims have increased by 26.05% while in Jaipur by 67.00%. In Barmer, which is also a border district, the decadal increase has been 15.47%. It may be noted that while in its Barmer, Sheo and Chotan tehsils, which have come under the control of Pakistan, the rate of increase of Muslim population was as much as 75.39%, in the tehsils Pali and Bikaner, which are not on the border the growth rate was merely 15.47%." (p.145)

## RAJASTHAN

342,239 sq km

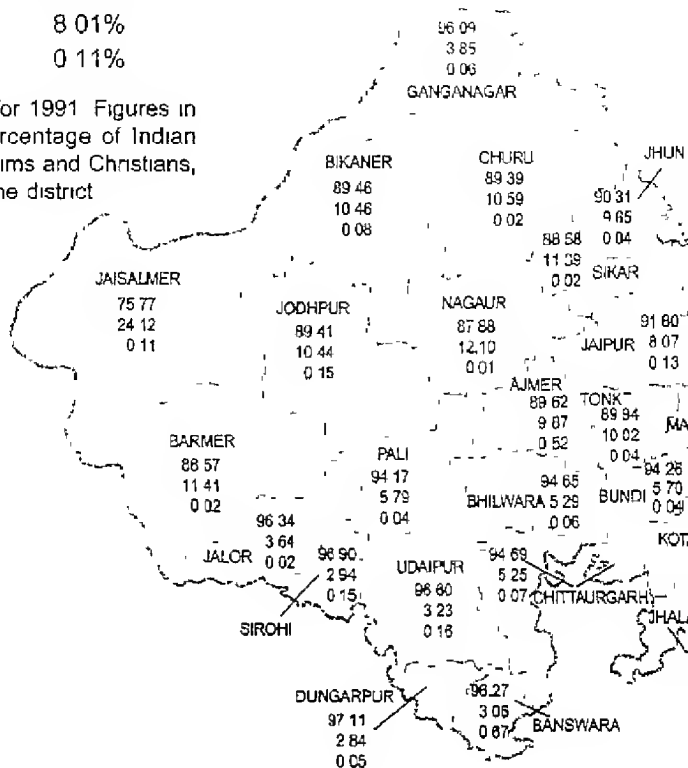
Population 44,006 thousand

an R 91.88%

8.01%

Christians	0.11%
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Numbers are for 1991. Figures in map give percentage of Indian Sikhs, Muslims and Christians, respectively, for the district.



MAP 5

onists during 1951-1991. The phenomenon is more pronounced in northern districts like Bhiwara, Chittaurgarh and Pali, which have relatively low Muslim population. These districts have experienced a rise of 1.8, 1.2 and 2.5 percentage points in the proportion of Muslims. Thus the rise of about 2 percentage points in the proportion of Muslims in the state during 1951-1991 is spread over almost the entire state. In the northern districts registering a rise of about 3 percentage points and the southern districts registering a rise of about 1.5 percentage points. Alwar in the northeast, which borders on the high Muslim presence districts, has registered a growth of as much as 5 percentage points, with the proportion of Muslims in the district rising from 6.11 percent in 1951 to 11.12 percent in 1991. Christians have a presence of more than half a percent only in Ajmer and Pali. In both of these districts, their share in the population has declined during 1951-1991. In Ajmer, the decline follows a significant increase between 1951 and 1981, when Christians formed 0.7 percent of the population. It rose to almost 1 percent. In all other districts, Christians form less than 0.5 percent of the population, in most of these less than 0.10 percent. Several of the districts

in the population of Christians during 1981-91 is 3.71 percent. Significant amongst such districts is Jaisalmer, where the share of Christians has gone up from 0.05 to 0.11 percent within the decade. Muslims in Rajasthan are distinctly more urban than Indian Religions. Most of the state are based in cities and towns, compared to only one-fifth of India (Table D-29.) In 1991, there are several towns in the state with a population of more than 100 thousand persons, where Muslim presence is around 15 to 20 percent. The cities of Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Kota situated in districts of relatively low Muslim presence, but also Pali, Udaipur and Bhilwara in the southern districts, where the proportion of Muslims is rather low. In two of the medium-sized towns of India, Jaipur and Bikaner, Muslims form a near majority, with a presence of 43 and 47 percent respectively (Table D-30.)

The proportion of urbanisation amongst Christians in the state is even higher at 61.1 percent. But, with their numbers being small, they do not have a significant presence in any of the towns with more than 100 thousand persons. Their highest proportion is in Ajmer, where they form 1.5 percent of the population. (See, Tables D-29 and D-30.)

Gujarat is one of the few states of the country where the proportion of Indian Christians in the population has not suffered a decline after 1951, their proportion, as we have seen, has remained steady at a little below 9.1 percent. In 1991, Indian Religions form 8.73 percent of the population; Muslims form another 8.73 percent, and Christians form 9.1 percent (Table 4.4 above.) Detailed district-wise population data for Gujarat is given in Table 4.5. The district-wise religious profile for 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of India. Christians form a significant proportion of the population only in one district, Dangs, in the southeast corner of the state, bordering Nashik and Dhule districts. The Christian population of this tiny district of 144 thousand persons has multiplied more than three times in the single decade of 1981-91. The proportion of Christians in the population has gone up from 1.33 percent in 1981 to 5.43 percent in 1991.

Dangs, adjoining the Dangs, has a Christian presence of 0.94 percent. In Ahmedabad has 1.48 percent. In Ahmedabad (including Gandhinagar), Vadodra has 1.48 percent. The proportion is between 0.5 and 1 percent. In all other districts of Gujarat, the proportion is very small. Of the six districts with a non-negligible Christian presence, Dangs and, to a lesser extent, Surat and Vadodra have experienced a rise in the proportion of Christians in the last four decades.

Muslims are distributed in the whole of the state; they form nearly 5 percent of the population in all districts, except in the Dangs. Their presence is smaller in the northern districts, which thus form a continuation of the southern districts of Rajasthan. As we move towards the southern Gujarat districts, most of which have a Muslim presence of around 10 percent. Amongst these, Bharuch has an exceptionally high Muslim presence of 15.4 percent.

In the Saurashtra sub-region in the southwest of the state, Muslim presence is higher in the northern districts of Jamnagar, Junagadh and Rajkot, and relatively lower in the southern districts of Porbandra, Bhavnagar and Amreli. In Jamnagar the percentage of Muslims is 15.4 percent.



in cities or towns. There are 15 towns with a population of more than 10,000. These towns have a presence of around or more than 10 percent. Their proportions are: Bhuj 15 percent or more. The highest proportion of Muslims at 40 percent is in the Kutch Mahals district, though their proportion in the district as a whole is only 10 percent. Kutch with Muslim presence of 24 percent, Patan in Saurashtra with 27 percent, Bhuj in Gujarat with 28 percent are the other towns with high Muslim presence. Bhuj in Saurashtra and Surat in south Gujarat also have relatively high proportions of 20, 18 and 14 percent, respectively. In all of these towns, except Bhuj, the proportion of Muslims is considerably higher than in the surrounding district. (See, Table 4.4 for this and the following paragraph)

Khambhat with 4 percent Christians and Anand with 5.6 percent, both of Kutch are two towns of Gujarat with substantial Christian presence. Besides them, Valsad and Gandhidham of Kachchh have about 1 percent Christians. The presence in other cities and towns of the state is negligibly small.

#### *Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli*

Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli are small enclaves on the coast of India, administered as union territories. Of these Daman & Diu has a relatively high proportion of Indian Religionists, while in Dadra & Nagar Haveli, they constitute above 98 percent of the population. (See, detailed Table D-5 and Table 4.5 below. Also see, Map 6 at the end of the book.)

Table 4.5. Religious Profile of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
<b>Daman &amp; Diu</b>									
	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>			<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>		
Total	32.01	32.47	31.41	36.43	42.81	48.61	36.67	62.65	78.12
I.R.	82.79	82.68	82.61	83.82	82.92	84.76	84.74	86.99	88.12
M.	12.04	11.93	11.93	10.91	11.93	10.69	8.22	9.21	9.12
C.	5.17	5.39	5.45	5.27	5.15	4.56	7.05	3.80	2.76
<b>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</b>									
	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>				<u>1950</u>	<u>1962</u>		
Total	24.28	29.02	31.05	38.26	40.44	41.53	57.96	74.17	100.00
I.R.	98.59	99.26	98.71	98.42	97.08	97.52	97.86	96.42	99.98
M.	0.44	0.27	0.42	0.53	0.43	0.38	0.76	1.00	0.02
C.	0.97	0.47	0.87	1.05	2.49	2.09	1.38	2.59	0.00

Note: Rows marked I.R., M and C give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Table D-5 of the Census of India, 1981.

In Daman & Diu, Indian Religionists form 88 percent of the population in 1981, and in 1991; this is one of the rare units of Indian Union, where the proportion of Indian Religionists has been rising continuously since at least 1921. The proportion of Christians have correspondingly declined. Proportion of Muslims in the territory has declined from 12.04 percent in 1900 to 8.91 percent in 1991; and that of Christians from 5.17 percent in 1901 to 2.76 percent in 1981. During the same period, though their proportion rose to 7.05 percent in 1961.

Dadra & Nagar Haveli has a higher presence of Indian Religionists, they form 97.52 percent of the population of about 138.5 thousand in 1991. However, unlike in Daman, the presence of Indian Religionists in Dadra & Nagar Haveli has declined since 1951, when it was 97.52 percent. Proportion of Muslims in this period has risen consistently from 2.09 percent in 1951 to 2.41 percent in 1991. Christians during the same period have declined from 2.09 to 1.51 percent.

Of the two units that constitute Daman & Diu, Diu situated next to Amreli district has a lower percentage of Muslims at 5.57 percent of the population, which is lower than the proportion in Amreli. In Daman, situated on the south Gujarat coast, proportion of Muslims is 10.83 percent, which is much higher than that in the neighbouring district of Amreli. Dadra & Nagar Haveli to the east of Daman and also situated in the neighbourhood of Amreli has a lower percentage of Muslims. Thus, it is only Daman that shows a religious pattern different from that of the neighbouring districts of Gujarat. Proportion of Muslims in Daman has risen from about 9 percent in 1960 to about 11 percent in 1991. The share of Christians has declined from about 10 to 4 percent during the same period. (See, Detailed Table D-29). Dadra & Nagar Haveli is a largely rural territory; only about 8.5 percent of the population is classified as urban in 1991. But, the few Muslims and Christians that are there are mostly urban, respectively, 32 and 40 percent urban. On the other hand, almost half of the population in Daman & Diu is urban; percentage of urbanisation amongst Muslims and Christians is much higher at 74 and 94 percent, respectively. (See, Tables D-29 and D-30)

#### CENTRAL INDIA: MADHYA PRADESH AND ORISSA

Madhya Pradesh and Orissa in the geographic centre of India constitute a region with a high presence of Indian Religionists as the northwestern region. The latter region has a complexion following the transfer of populations at the time of Partition; it was largely free of external influences throughout the use of its interiority.

##### *Madhya Pradesh*

According to the 1991 census, Indian Religionists constitute 94.39 percent of the population of Madhya Pradesh. In 1951, Indian Religionists formed 95.66 percent of the population. There has been a fall of a little more than 1 percentage point in their share of population over the 40 years. In the same period, the share of Muslims has gone up from 4.03 to 4.54 percent. The share of Christians from 0.31 to 0.64 percent. (See, Detailed Table D-5 and Table D-6). Detailed district-wise population data for Madhya Pradesh is presented in Table D-7. The population for 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of the state (Map 7). Muslims are concentrated mainly in eleven contiguous districts forming part of the western regions of the state. Nine of these, Vidisha, Bhopal, Sehore, Shahajapur, Dindori, Jabalpur, Ujjain and Ratlam, counting from east to west, have a Muslim presence of more than 10 percent. In Bhopal, Muslims form 24 percent of the population. In Jabalpur, they have a presence of about 14 percent; in the other seven districts, their proportion is between 10 and 12 percent. Mandsaur and Raisen in the same region have a Muslim presence of 10 percent. More than half of the Muslim population of the state lives in the



Raigarh. West Nimar and Dhar fall in the same region, but have a lower proportion of Muslims in Raigarh is somewhat above 6 percent; in West Nimar between 5 and 6 percent. Jhabua, bordering Panch Mahals and Vadodara has a Muslim presence of less than 2 percent.

Table 4.6 Religious Profile of Madhya Pradesh, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Total	16,861	19,441	19,172	21,356	23,991	26,072	32,372	41,651	52,177
I.R.						95.66	95.35	94.95	94.51
M						1.03	1.07	1.36	1.81
C						0.31	0.58	0.69	0.67

Note: Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give percentage of Indian Religions, Christians and Muslims. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Table D.5.

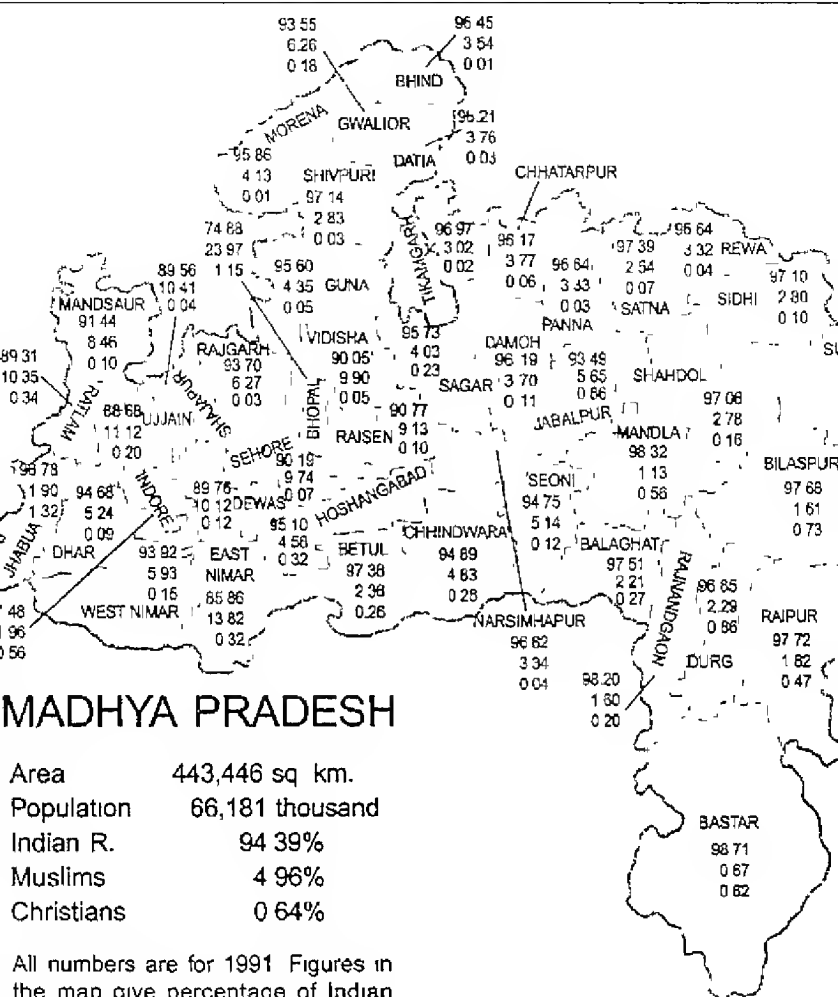
Outside Bhopal and Malwa sub-regions, only Gwalior in the north of the state and Jabalpur in the centre have a Muslim presence of more than 5 percent. Proportion in these three districts in 1991 is 6.26, 5.65 and 5.14 respectively. Their proportion in 30 districts of the state is smaller. In several of the eastern districts, the proportion is less than 1 percent; Bastar bordering Orissa has a Muslim presence of merely 0.67 percent, it shares borders with both Bihar and Orissa, their presence is 0.90 percent. In central districts, the proportion varies between 3 and 5 percent. Northern districts around Jabalpur have a similar Muslim presence of around 3 to 5 percent.

All the 17 districts with more than 5 percent Muslim presence have been registered since 1951, and especially since 1961. In most of these, the proportion of Muslims has gained a percentage point or so in their share of the population between 1961 and 1991. The increase seems to have been higher in Bhopal (including Sehore) and Shahdol.

Christians have a significant presence in only one district, Raigarh on the eastern border of the state, adjoining Sundargarh district of Orissa and Gumla of Bihar, both of which have the highest proportion of Christians in their respective states. In Raigarh, Christians form 1.81 percent of the population, in Sundargarh their proportion is about 16.5 percent and in Gumla 2.5 percent. The latter two districts, along with Ranchi of Bihar that earlier included in Jharkhand, have been having a fairly large Christian presence since at least the early decades of the 20th century. In Raigarh of Madhya Pradesh, the proportion of Christians has grown from 0.03 percent in the pre-Independence state of Raigarh, Christians formed only 0.03 percent of the population in 1941 and 0.05 percent in 1951. Thus Raigarh seems to form a recent westward extension of the Sundargarh-Gumla-Ranchi pocket of Christian influence.

Surguja, bordering Raigarh, has the next highest presence of Christians at 2.31 percent. Jhabua, on the opposite end of the state, has a Christian proportion of 1.32 percent. In these districts of largely tribal population, Christians have a presence of about 1 percent in Bhopal, Durg and Jabalpur districts. Several of these districts have witnessed a rise in the proportion of Christians since 1951; but in almost all of them there has been a slight decline in 1981-1991. Christian presence in other districts of Madhya Pradesh is below 1 percent. In all these they form a negligibly small proportion of the population.

Muslims in Madhya Pradesh are highly concentrated in urban areas. Almost 64 percent of the Muslims in the state are based in cities or towns; the proportion of urbanisation for



MAP 7

ionists and Christians is 21 and 37 percent respectively. (See, Table D-23 towns of more than 100 thousand population, where Muslims form more population (See, Table D-30.) Burhanpur and Khandwa in East Nim presence of 48 and 26 percent, respectively Of 198 thousand Muslims sand are in these two towns Muslim proportion in the capital town of Bh ct towns of Ratlam, Ujjain and Dewas have a Muslim presence of around 20 a, Damoh and Rewa of around 14 percent; and Jabalpur and Indore of ent, respectively Of these Shivpuri, Guna, Damoh, Rewa and Jabalpur are w Muslim presence, all of the remaining towns fall in the Bhopal and M Amongst the towns of more than 100 thousand persons, Christians have a s 25 percent in Korba of Bilaspur district, and of around 2 to 3 percent in t pur, Durg-Bhilai and Jabalpur. (See, Table D-30.)

*Orissa*

According to the 1991 census, Indian Religionists constitute 96.07 percent of Orissa. Their proportion in the state is thus the third highest in the country, after Madhya Pradesh and Punjab, and a little more than in Haryana. Unlike the northwest, Orissa had a high proportion of Indian Religionists even before Partition. The proportion of Indian Religionists in the state was 98.13 percent in 1921, 97.89 percent in 1931 and 96.07 percent in 1991. (See, Table D-5 and Table 4.7 below.)

Table 4.7: Religious Profile of Orissa, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Total	10,303	11,379	11,159	12,491	13,768	14,646	17,549	21,945	26,371
I.R.			98.13	97.89	98.26	97.83	97.63	96.79	96.51
M.			1.24	1.19	1.20	1.20	1.23	1.49	1.60
C.			0.63	0.92	0.54	0.97	1.15	1.73	1.82

Note: Rows marked I.R., M and C, give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Census of India, 1991.

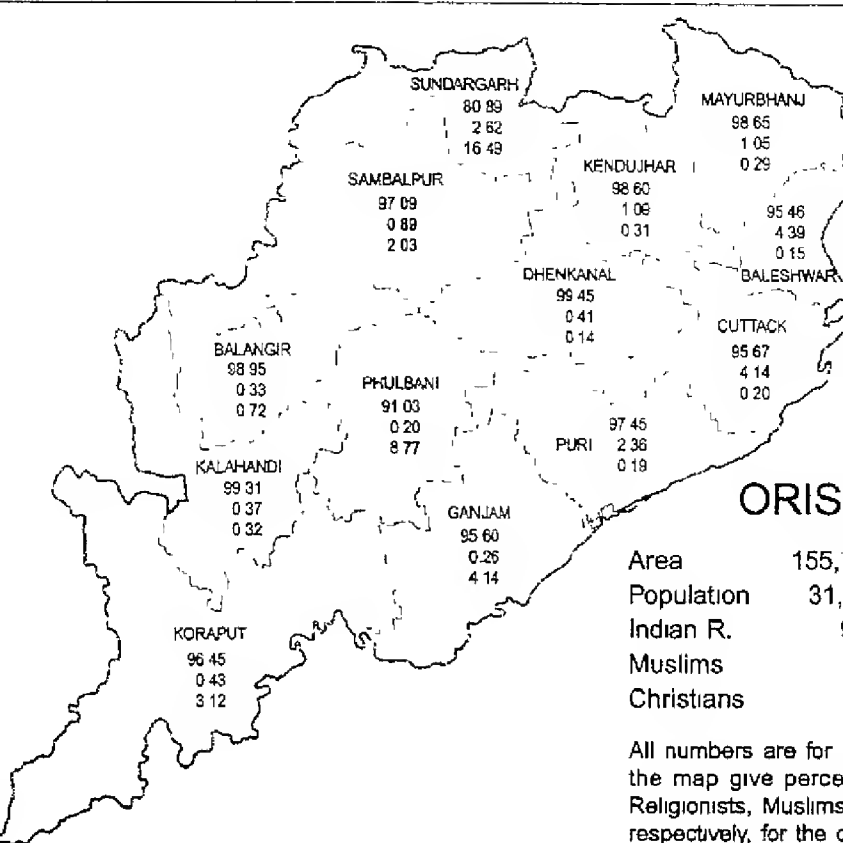
There has been a slow decline in the proportion of Indian Religionists throughout the century, but the decline has been distinctly more rapid since 1951. From 1921 to 1991, they lost more than 2 percentage points in their share of the population; almost four-fifths of this loss occurred in the period following Independence.

Corresponding to this slow decline in the proportion of Indian Religionists, Orissa has experienced a rise in the proportion of both Muslims and Christians, the latter more so than the former. Muslim share in the population has gone up from 1.24 percent in 1921 to 1.60 percent in 1991; almost all of this gain has taken place in the period following Independence. Christian share during 1921-1991 has risen from 0.63 to 1.82 percent; rise in their share has been more rapid since 1951, though they did register some gain even in the earlier period.

Detailed district-wise population data for Orissa is presented in Table D-20; religious composition for 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of the state (Map 8). The highest concentration of Muslims in the state is in Baleswar and Cuttack, where they form 4.39 and 4.14 percent of the population respectively. The adjoining district of Puri has a Muslim presence of 2.10 percent. These three contiguous districts in the northeast of the state accommodate 436 thousand Muslims, or 1.6 percent of the total 578 thousand Muslims in the state. The three northern districts of Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj, and Keonjhar, with Muslim presence of 2.62, 1.09 and 1.05 percent respectively, accommodate 76 thousand Muslims. There are 24 thousand Muslims in Sambalpur, where they form 0.9 percent of the population. The remaining about 40 thousand Muslims are spread over six districts in the southern part of the state; in these districts, Muslims form less than 1 percent of the population.

Proportion of Muslims has been slowly rising in almost every district of the state, except in those districts where their presence is fairly small.

Christians have a high presence of 16.49 percent in Sundargarh. About 40 percent of the Christians in Orissa are concentrated in this district on the northwest of the state that forms a corner of the Ranchi-Gumla pocket of high Christian presence in Bihar, which has now been joined to the neighbouring Raigarh district of Madhya Pradesh. In forty years since Independence, the proportion of Christians in Orissa has risen from 0.97 percent in 1951 to 1.82 percent in 1991.



MAP 8

Christian presence in Sundargarh has grown by about 3 percentage points, to 16.43 percent of the population in 1951.

The remaining Christians in the state are almost entirely located in the districts of Sambalpur, Phulbani, Koraput and Ganjam. These four districts, with low urbanisation, can accommodate another 53 percent of the Christians in the state. Unlike in Sundargarh, Christian presence in these three districts has occurred largely after 1951. The proportion of Christians in Sambalpur has gone up from 0.70 to 2.03 percent, in Phulbani from 0.20 to 8.77 percent, in Koraput from 1.88 to 3.12 percent, and in Ganjam from 0.26 to 4.14 percent. In these districts, particularly in Phulbani, rise in the proportion of Christians has been especially high during 1981-1991.

The belt of Christian influence in the state thus extends through the districts of Sundargarh on the border of Bihar in the northwest to Ganjam and Koraput on the border of Andhra Pradesh in the southeast. However, this pocket of high Christian presence does not extend to the neighbouring districts of Andhra Pradesh, as well as to the districts of Odisha. Christian presence in all other districts of the state is less than 0.5 percent, except in Balangir where they form 0.72 percent of the population. But their proportion seems to be rising in almost every district of the state.

Orissa is essentially a rural state; proportion of urbanisation for the state is

13.31 percent. Christians in Orissa are largely rural. Only 16.14 percent of cities or towns. Amongst urban areas with population of more than 100 thousand, they have a presence of about 7 percent in Raurkela of Sundargarh district; they form 10 percent of the population in the district towns of Cuttack, Baleshwar and Sambalpur of Ganjam district. (See, Tables D-29 and D-30.)

Muslims in Orissa are considerably more urban than both Christians and Indian Religionists. The proportion of urbanisation for Muslims and Indian Religionists in 1991 is 65 percent, respectively. Amongst urban areas of more than 100 thousand, Muslim 10 percent of the population of Baleshwar, in addition, they have a presence of about 5.5 percent in Sambalpur and Raurkela, about 3 percent in Bhubaneswar and about 2 percent in Brahmapur.

#### SOUTHERN INDIA. ANDHRA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, TAMIL NADU AND KARNATAKA

Indian Religionists constitute more than 90 percent of the population of the western and central states that we have described above; their share drops to between 80 and 89 percent in the southern states. In Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, the population with a share of about 89 percent; in Karnataka their share is lower at 87.72 percent. (See, Table D-5 for this and the following two paragraphs.)

Like the states discussed above, most of these southern states have also seen a decline in the proportion of Indian Religionists, especially since Independence. In Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have lost from 1 to 2 percentage points in their share of the population; in Andhra Pradesh, they have improved slightly following a small decline during 1961-1971.

Christians form a more significant proportion of the population in these states than in the northwestern, western and central states. They have a share of 1 to 2 percent of the population in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka, and about 5.7 percent in Tamil Nadu. Their share has been declining, especially since 1971. The decline is marginal, except in Andhra Pradesh where the proportion of Christians has come down from 4.19 percent in 1971 to 1.8 percent in 1991. The share of Muslims has however been rising slowly in all these states.

For further understanding of the religious composition of these states, we are presenting detailed district-wise data for each of these states.

##### *Andhra Pradesh*

Indian Religionists constitute 89.26 percent of the population of Andhra Pradesh. Their proportion was 91.67 percent in 1911. After a slow and almost continuous decline to 87.72 percent in 1971, their share has risen slightly during the last two decades. Muslims have gained more than 2 percentage points in their share during this period, their proportion in the population rising from 6.65 in 1911 to 8.91 percent in 1991. The Christians rose steadily from 1.68 in 1911 to 4.19 percent in 1971; but in the last two decades their share has dropped by more than 2 percentage points, to the level of 1.8 percent in 1991. (See, Detailed Table D-5 and Table 4.8 below.)

Detailed district-wise population data for Andhra Pradesh is presented in Tables D-8; the population for 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of the state (Map 9). Muslim pro-

Andhra Pradesh follows a well-defined geographic pattern. The northern coastal districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari, in the neighbourhood of southern Orissa, have only a few Muslims, their proportion varying between 0.18 percent in Srikakulam to 2.18 percent in West Godavari. In districts adjoining this region, Khammam, Nalgonda, Warangal and Karimnagar, Muslims form between 5 to 10 percent of the population, and in Krishna district on the south about 6.5 percent. Amongst the Karimnagar and Krishna have registered a significant increase of about one per cent the share of Muslims since 1951.

Table 4.8: Religious Profile of Andhra Pradesh, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Total	19,066	21,417	21,420	21,204	27,289	31,115	35,983	43,503	53,550
I.R.		91.67	91.14	89.86	88.49	88.26	86.48	87.72	88.86
M.		6.65	6.64	6.89	7.83	7.77	7.55	8.09	8.47
C.		1.68	2.22	3.25	3.68	3.97	3.97	4.19	2.68

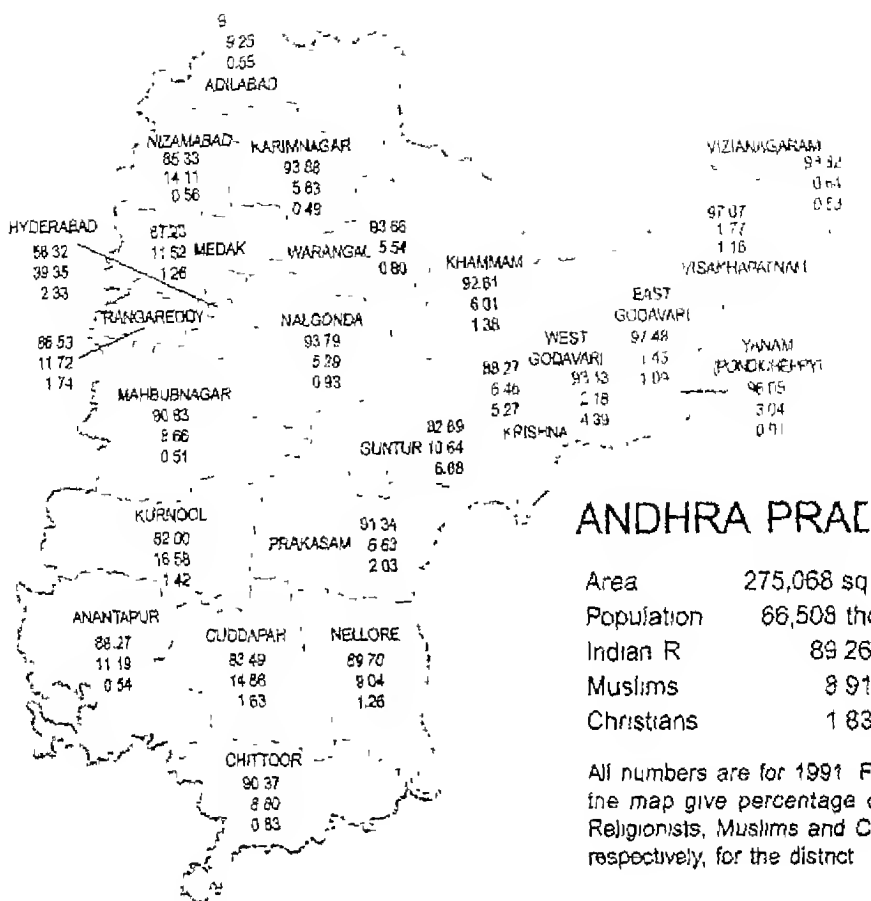
Note: Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give percentage of Indian Religions, Christians and Muslims. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Table D-5.

Coastal region to the south of Krishna River, forming the undivided Guntur district, has a higher Muslim presence of around 9 percent. Muslim presence in it increased by about 1 percentage point since 1951. After 1971, the region has been divided into the three districts of Guntur, Prakasam and Nellore; Muslim presence in these is around 9.04 percent, respectively.

Chittoor, lying on the south and west of the southern coastal region and bordering Andhra Pradesh, has a similar Muslim presence of around 9 percent. In Cuddapah, Anantapur and Chittoor districts to the west of the southern coastal region, Muslims have a higher presence, 14.88, 11.19 and 16.58 percent respectively. In three of these districts, there has been a rise in the proportion of Muslims since 1951, in Kurnool and Chittoor they have gained 2 percentage points and in Cuddapah by about 1.5 in the four decades since 1951.

Hyderabad and the adjoining districts of Medak, Nizamabad and Rangareddy, in the northwestern part of the state, are also amongst the districts of high Muslim presence. Hyderabad has the highest proportion of Muslims in the state at 39.35 percent of the population. The composite district, including Rangareddy, suffered a decline in the proportion of Muslims during the Partition decade of 1941-51, their share fell from 41.5 to 39.35 percent. Since then, their share has increased. Proportion of Muslims in the reorganised district of Hyderabad has risen by almost 4 percentage points in the single decade of 1981-1991. Nizamabad also has seen a sharp rise in the proportion of Muslims, with their share rising from 10.68 percent in 1951 to 11.19 in 1991. Adilabad and Mahbubnagar on the edge of this region have about 7.38 percent Muslims; in Adilabad their share has risen from 7.38 percent in 1951 to 9.25 in 1991.

Thus, in general the eastern half of the state has lesser presence of Muslims than the western half, with their presence being negligibly small in the northeastern part. Districts in the western half have also been registering high gains in the proportion of Muslims since 1951. The proportion of Muslims is the highest in Hyderabad, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Nizamabad in that order; and these districts have registered high gains in the share of Muslims during the four decades since 1951.



## ANDHRA PRADESH

Area	275,068 sq
Population	66,508 ths
Indian R	89.26%
Muslims	8.91%
Christians	1.83%

All numbers are for 1991. Fig. in the map give percentage of Religionists, Muslims and Christians respectively, for the district.

MAP 9

1991. Incidentally, almost all districts of Andhra Pradesh except the northern coastal eligible Muslim presence experienced a significant rise of 1 to 2 percentage proportion of Muslims during the pre-Independence period of 1901-1941; the rise was higher in the northwestern districts of Hyderabad, Medak and Nizamabad.

Christians in the state are concentrated in West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur. Their proportion in the population of these districts in 1991 amounts to 4.39, 5.27 percent respectively. More than half of the Christian population of the state is located in these districts. Up to 1971, these districts registered a steady rise in the proportion of Christians. There has been a precipitate fall in their share during the following two decades. In Krishna, the proportion of Christians has come down from 14.61 percent in 1971 to 6.68 in 1991, in Guntur from 10.85 to 5.27 percent, and in West Godavari from 7.36 to 4.39 percent.

Prakasam to the south of this region also has a considerable Christian presence at 2.03 percent of the population; their presence in the district had reached a peak of 10.87 percent in 1971. Hyderabad with Christian share of 2.33 percent is another district with a significant Christian presence. In Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Khammam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Rangareddy, Christians have a share of between 1 to 2 percent. In all other districts, the share is less than 1 percent.

percentage is less than 1 percent. Proportion of Christians reached a high peak in districts in 1971. According to 1971 census, Kurnool had more than 7 percent (Cuddapah, Medak and Khammam, their share was about 4 to 5 percent. They undergone a considerable decline since then in almost every district.

Muslims in Andhra Pradesh are highly urban, in 1991, 58 percent of the urban areas. The corresponding proportion for Indian Religionists and Christians 39.5 percent, respectively. (See Table D-29.) Amongst urban areas with more than 100 persons, there are at least seven where Muslims constitute about one-third of the population. (See Table D-30.) These include the state capital of Hyderabad, district towns of Nizamabad, Cuddapah and Kurnool, and also Nandyal in Kurnool and Hindupur in Chittoor district. Another four urban areas, Proddatur in Cuddapah, Anantapur in Anantapur, and Adoni in Kurnool, have Muslim presence of 25 to 30 percent. Urban areas, with more than 25 percent Muslim presence, are in the western half of the state. Karimnagar, adjoining this area in the north, has a Muslim presence of about 24 percent. In the southern coastal region, Nellore and Guntur have Muslim presence of about 18 percent. Machilipatnam, Tenali and Ongole about 12 percent. District town of Chittoor in the south has about 13 percent Muslims.

Khammam and Kothagudem in Khammam district and the district town of Khammam have high presence of Muslims at 18, 14 and 16 percent, respectively, though the share in the total population of both these districts is only about 6 percent.

Christians, are not as urbanised as Muslims. They have their highest presence in the coastal town of Bhimavaram in West Godavari; in Gudivada in the Krishna district, their proportion is about 5 percent. They form about 6 percent of the population in the district town of Guntur, about 5.5 percent in Tenali of the same district, about 5 percent in adjoining Vijayawada. The proportion of Christians varies between 4 and 5 percent in Prakasam district, Guntakal in Anantapur and Nandyal in Kurnool.

### *Maharashtra*

In Maharashtra, Indian Religionists have been suffering a slow and steady decline in their proportion of the population since 1951: their share has come down from 91.04 in 1951 to 89.99 percent in 1991. Christians do not form a significant proportion of the population, their share has declined from 1.35 percent in 1951 to 1.12 percent in 1991, though they did register a slight improvement during 1951-71. Decline in the share of Indian Religionists and Christians has been made up by a corresponding rise in the share of Muslims; their proportion has increased by more than 2 percentage points, from 7.61 in 1951 to 9.66 percent in 1991. Data for the period before 1951 is not available for the state. (See, Table 4.9 below and Detailed Table D-19.)

Detailed district-wise data for the state is given in Table D-19, religious profile of the state is displayed in the accompanying map of Maharashtra. (See, Map 10.) There is a high concentration of Muslims in the urban conglomerate of Greater Bombay, and to a lesser extent in the district of Thane. About a third of the total of 7.6 million Muslims in the state are in the Mumbai region. At Partition, there was some migration of Muslims out of this region, though this seems to have continued up to 1961. Since 1961, there has been a considerable increase in their proportion, adding almost 4 percentage points in three decades to their share in both the regions. They now form 16.82 percent of the population in Greater Bombay and 8.99 percent in



Table 1.2. Religious Profile of Maharashtra, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1991
Total	19,392	21,475	20,850	23,959	26,833	32,003	39,554	50,412	62,700
I.R.						91.04	90.91	90.18	89.10
M						7.61	7.67	8.40	9.20
C						1.35	1.42	1.42	1.20

Note: Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give percentage of Indian Religions, Christians and Muslim. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Table D-5.

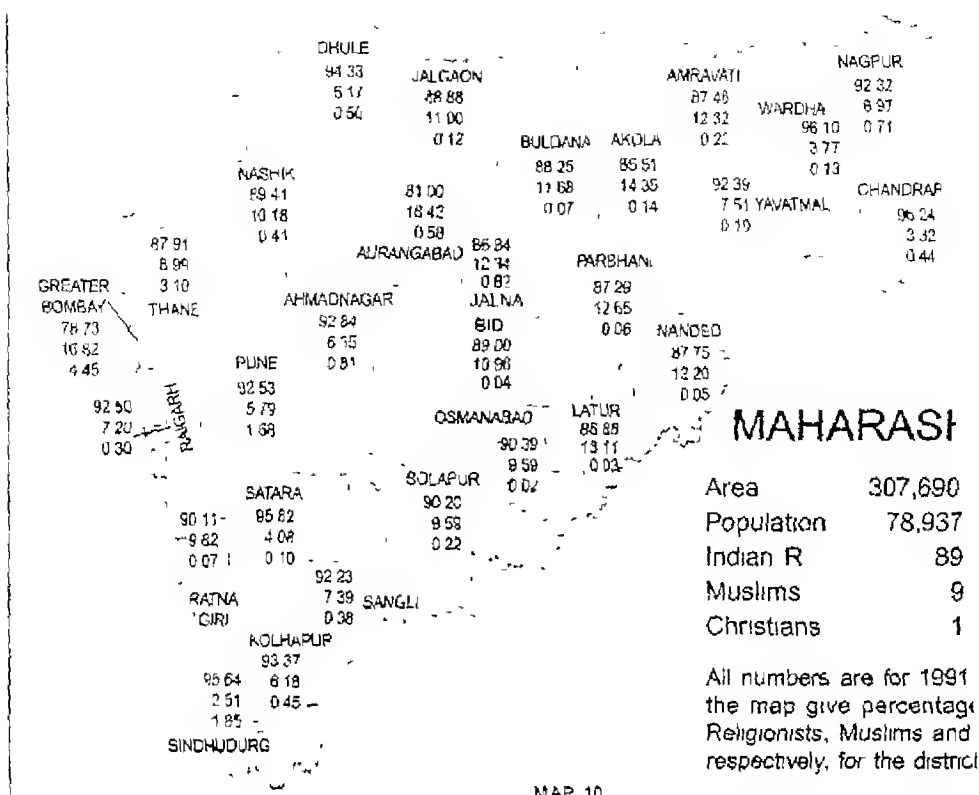
Aurangabad and other districts in the central belt of the state form another Muslim concentration. Muslims constitute 18.42 percent of the population of Aurangabad district; their share in the pre-reorganisation Aurangabad, including districts of Jalna and Parbhani, is 14.82 percent. Jalgaon, Buldana, Bidar, Osmanabad, Latur and Nanded, surrounding Aurangabad-Jalna-Parbhani, have a Muslim of 11 to 12 percent. Akola and Amravati on the eastern edge of this belt have a Muslim presence, at 14.35 and 12.32 percent respectively. Nashik and Solapur on the southern edge respectively of this central belt have about 10 percent Muslim. The east has 7.5 percent. In Akola, Amravati and Nashik, the share of Muslims has 3 to 4 percentage points in the four decades since 1951.

These thirteen districts of the central belt together accommodate about half the population of the state. Incidentally, this region of Maharashtra is contiguous with Nizamabad and Medak districts of Andhra Pradesh and Bidar and Gulbarga districts on the south, and with East Nimar district of Madhya Pradesh on the north. All these have a relatively high presence of Muslims. Together, these districts make a considerable region of fairly high Muslim concentration spreading across four states.

The share of Muslims in the remaining districts of Maharashtra is around 10 percent. Their share is less than 5 percent in Bhandara, Gadchiroli, Chachapuri and the east and about 7 percent in Nagpur. In the southwest districts of Pune, Raigad and Solapur they form between 6 and 7.5 percent of the population, in Satara and their share is less than 5 percent. In Ratnagiri of the same region, however, Muslim share is 10 percent. In Dhule on the northwest, bordering Gujarat, Muslim share is about 10 percent.

The proportion of Muslims has been rising slowly in every district of the state, except in districts where their share in the population is not too high, excepting only Dhule. Especially remarkable in Nashik and Thane districts on the west and Akola and Amravati on the east of the central belt that we have mentioned above.

Christians in Maharashtra are concentrated largely in the Greater Bombay and Thane. 0.88 million Christians in the state, about 70 percent are in these two districts, which constitute a significant proportion of the population. However, their share in the population of Greater Bombay has fallen from 7.26 percent in 1951 to 4.45 in 1991. In Thane, their share has declined slightly from 3.77 percent in 1951 to 3.10 percent in 1991, notwithstanding a rise from 1951-1971. Outside these two districts, Christians have a presence of somewhat less than 1 percent in Pune and Sindhudurg districts of the southwest. In all other districts, they form less than 1 percent of the population; in most of these their presence is insignificantly small.



Muslims and Christians in Maharashtra are highly urbanised; in 1991, about 6 Muslims and 86 percent of Christians are based in cities or towns, the corresponding for Indian Religionists is only 35 percent (See Table D-29)

Amongst urban areas of more than 100 thousand, there are two, Bhiwandi in Thane and Malegaon in Nashik, where Muslims form a majority Muslim proportion in the first of these two urban areas is about 52 and 73 percent respectively. District towns of Pandharpur and Nanded in the central belt have Muslim presence of about one-third; Aurangabad in the same area, are more than a quarter Muslim; and Akola to the east and Latur to the west are a little less than a quarter Muslim. Kumbharwadi, further east in Nagpur is about 25 percent Muslims in its population. District towns of Jalgaon, Sangli, Solapur, and Bhusawal of Jalgaon and Ichalkaranji of Kolhapur have a Muslim presence of about 20 percent. In the district town of Ahmadnagar, Muslims form 13 percent of the population. There are several other towns where Muslims have a share of nearly 10 percent in the population. (See Table D-30 for this and the following two paragraphs.)

In Greater Bombay urban area, Muslims form about 17 percent of the population, and in this large area there are several municipalities where Muslim presence is much higher. Christians have a presence of about 4.5 percent in Greater Bombay urban area. Most half of the Christians in the state are located in this urban complex. Elsewhere, about 3 to 3.5 percent of the population in the district towns of Ahmadnagar, Pune and

and between 1 and 2 per cent in the districts of Nagpur and Nanded.

### Tamil Nadu

Indian Religionists constitute about 89 percent of the population of Tamil Nadu, their proportion in several of the states that we have discussed up to this point. In those other states where the non-Indian Religionist component of the population is of Muslims, in Tamil Nadu the remaining about 11 percent of the population is equally between Muslims and Christians. (See, Table 4.10 below and Table D-5.)

Since 1951, the proportion of Indian Religionists in Tamil Nadu has been declining; their share has come down from 90.47 percent in 1951 to 88.84 percent in 1991. More than 1.5 percent in the share of Indian Religionists has been made up by a rise of about 0.7 percent in the share of Muslims, and of about 1 percent in that of Christians. Data for the period before 1951 is not available.

Table 4.10 Religious Profile of Tamil Nadu, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Total	19,253	20,903	21,629	23,472	26,268	30,119	33,687	41,199	48,408
I.R.						90.47	90.14	89.15	88.01
M.						4.79	4.63	5.11	5.21
C						4.74	5.23	5.75	5.78

Note: Rows marked I.R., M., and C. give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Table D-5.

Detailed district-wise population data for the state is given in Table D-24, where the population for 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of Tamil Nadu (Map 11). Christianity is concentrated largely on the southern tip of the state, in Kanniyakumari and the former Tirunelveli districts. There are a total of 3.18 million Christians in the state, of them comprising 87 percent of the total, live in these two districts. Tirunelveli has been reorganized into Tirunelveli, Kattabomman and Chidambaram districts, Christians form 10.10 percent of the former and 16.18 percent of the latter. Their share in the population of Kanniyakumari is much higher at 42.36 percent. Proportion of Christians in Kanniyakumari is rising very rapidly. In 1951, their share was 34.74 percent; they have thus gained 7.62 percentage points in these four decades. They had a presence of 30.66 percent in the district formed a part of Travancore state.

Nilgiri in the west is another district with a significantly high proportion of Christians, 11.04 percent of the population of the district in 1991. Their share seems to have declined since 1951, though they experienced a significant rise during 1961-1971.

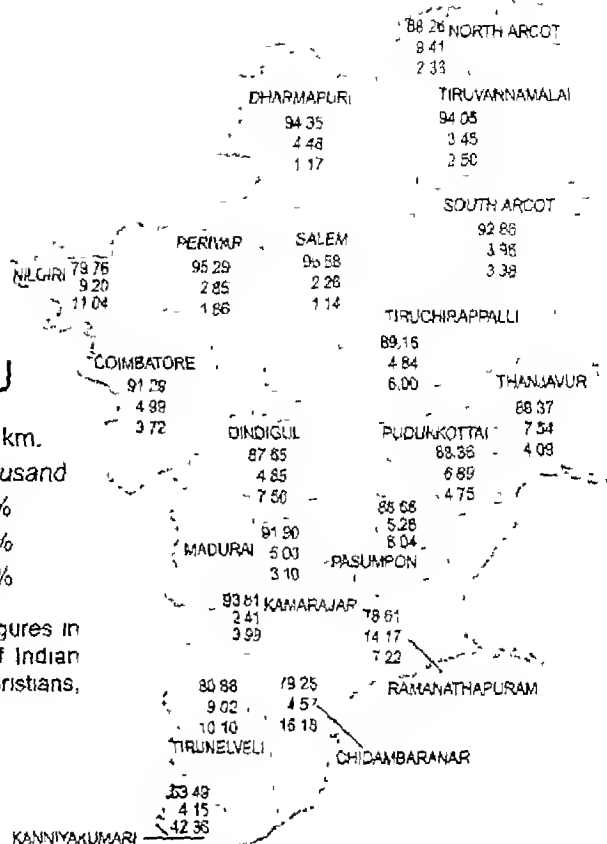
Other districts with significant Christian presence include Ramanathapuram, Chidambaram, with 7.22 percent Christians, Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar (Sivagangai) district, carved out of the earlier composite Ramanathapuram, with 6.04 percent; Dindigul, carved from earlier Madurai district, with 7.50 percent; Tiruchirappalli with 6.00 percent; and Tirunelveli in the north, with 6.38 percent.

The remaining southern districts of Kanyakumari, Madurai, Pudukkottai and Thanjavur

# TAMIL NADU

Area	130,058 sq. km.
Population	55,859 thousand
Indian R.	88.84%
Muslims	5.47%
Christians	5.69%

All numbers are for 1991. Figures in the map give percentage of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians, respectively, for the district.



MAP 11

Christian presence of 3.98, 3.10, 4.75 and 4.09 percent respectively. Amongst the north- only district besides Madras to have a significant Christian presence is Chenga- nniyakumari, this is the second district in the state where there has been a distun- share of Christians; in the four decades of 1951-1991, their proportion has more th- ng up from 2.15 to 4.54 percent. Christian presence in the other northern distric- ot. Tiruvannamalai and South Arcot is 2.33, 2.50 and 3.38 percent respectively. tern districts, besides Nilgiri, Coimbatore has a significant Christian presence of 3. Periyar, Salem and Dharmapuri, Christians form between 1 and 2 percent of the p- Unlike in most other states, Muslims also have a significant presence in the dist- istrians happen to have a high share of the population. In Tirunelveli, Chidambi- nnyyakumari districts, Muslims constitute 9.02, 4.57 and 4.15 percent of the p- ectively, in Ramanathapuram and Pasumpon (Sivaganga) districts they form 14.1- ent of the population, respectively; and in Nilgiri on the west, their share is 9.20- Muslims have a fairly high presence in Thanjavur and Pudukkottai, with a sha- nt and 6.89 percent, respectively. And, they have a share of about 5 percent in the p-

of all of the so the n l e k A L  
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Thus Muslims and Christians are present in fair proportion in most districts Nilgiri and to some extent Coimbatore in the west, and in Madras, Chengalp Arcot districts in the north. Other northern and western districts, including Dharm Salem, South Arcot and Thiruvannamalai, do not have a significant presence of or Muslims.

There has not been any significant rise in the proportion of Muslims or Christians in districts of the state, except in Kanniyakumari and Chengalpattu districts for the to a lesser extent, in Nilgiri and Coimbatore for the Muslims.

Reorganisation of districts in general seems to lead to a higher share of non-Hindu in one or the other of the newly created districts. This phenomenon is very remarkable in Nadu, where there has been an extensive reorganisation of the districts.

Muslims in Tamil Nadu are more urbanised than either Christians or Indians. Proportion of urbanisation amongst Muslims in 1991 is 63.92 percent; corresponding for Christians and Indian Religionists is 38.77 and 32.08, respectively. (See Table 4.10) Muslims do not have a high presence in any urban area of more than 100 thousand. The highest presence is in Tirunelveli urban area, where they form about 20 percent of the population. They have a presence of 13 to 16 percent in urban areas of Vellore and Arcot districts and in the district towns of Tiruvannamalai, Dindigul and Tiruchirappalli. In several other towns in the state with Muslim presence of 5 to 10 percent. (See Table 4.11)

Christians seem to be better represented in urban areas of 100 thousand or more. They form about a quarter of the population in the urban areas of Tuticorin in Chidambaram, Nagercoil in Kanniyakumari district, about 21 percent in Coimbatore of Nilgiri district and 18 percent in the district town of Dindigul and in Valparai of Coimbatore district. In Tiruchirappalli Christians form about 11 percent of the population. There are several other urban areas with Christian presence of 5 to 10 percent.

### Pondicherry

The former French territory of Pondicherry, now a Union Territory, comprises enclaves of Pondicherry and Karaikal that are geographically, culturally and linguistically distinct from Tamil Nadu, a smaller enclave of Yanam adjoining East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh and another small enclave of Mahe on the western coast adjoining Kannur district of Kerala.

Indian Religionists form 86.23 percent of the population of Pondicherry; the share of Christians is 6.54 and 7.22 percent, respectively. (See, Table 4.11 below and Table 4.12)

Table 4.11 Religious Profile of Pondicherry, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Total	246.4	257.2	244.2	258.6	285.0	317.3	369.1	471.7	604.5	811.1
I.R.							84.44	85.07	85.68	86.23
M.							6.36	6.18	6.06	6.54
C.							9.20	8.76	8.26	7.22

Note: Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims, respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Table 12-5 of the Census of India, 1991.

Indian Union when they have gained about 10 points over their 1961 share of 84.11 percent. This is because of the decline of Christians, who formed 9.20 percent of the population in 1961. The share of Muslims slightly during 1961-1981, but they have more than made up for the loss during 1981-1991.

Pondicherry is divided into four districts, Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. Pondicherry is the largest and the most populous. More than 75 percent of the territory is in this single district. Indian religionists form 89.37 percent of the district, the share of Muslims and Christians is 3.56 and 7.08 percent respectively in 1971 and 1991. The share of Christians in the district has declined by about 2 percent and that of Muslims and Indian Religionists has increased by about 1 point each during 1971-1991. (See, Table D-28 and map of Tamil Nadu, Map 11, above.)

Karaikal accommodates about 18 percent of the population of the territory. Indian religionists form only 75.96 percent of the population; of the rest, 14.17 percent are Muslims and 10.87 percent Christians. Religious profile of the district has not changed significantly during 1971-1991, the period for which the district-wise data are available. (See Map 11 of Tamil Nadu, above.)

Yanam has a population of only about 20 thousand. Like the surrounding district of Karaikal, Yanam is predominantly Indian Religionist. They form 96 percent of the population, the share of Muslims is 3 percent and that of Christians less than 1 percent. Muslim share has declined by nearly 2 percent since 1971. Christian share in 1971 and 1981 was about 0.91 percent but has declined to 0.91 percent in 1991. (See, Table D-28 and Map 9 of Andhra Pradesh, above.)

Mahe has a population of about 33.5 thousand. Like the surrounding district of Karaikal, Mahe has a high proportion of Muslims. They form 29.82 percent of the population, the share has gone up significantly from the level of 24.22 percent in 1971. Christians form 2.23 percent, which has not changed much since 1971. Indian Religionists form the rest 67.95 percent of the population, their share in 1971 was 73.16 percent. (See, Map 22 of Kerala, above.)

Pondicherry is a largely urban territory; about 61 percent of Indian Religionists and 86 percent of Christians in the territory are city or town based. Christians have a presence of about 10 and 5 percent, respectively, in Pondicherry and Karaikal, which is the only urban area of the territory with a population of more than 100,000 persons and accommodates about half of the population. (See, Tables D-29 and D-30, above.)

#### *Karnataka*

Proportion of Indian Religionists in Karnataka at 86.45 percent of the population is the highest among all the states we have considered so far. This was already so at the time of Independence. Indian Religionists formed only a slightly higher share of the population at 87.79 percent in 1951. However, their share was much higher at 90.05 percent in 1911. Thus, Indian Religionists have lost 3.6 percentage points off their share in the population in the course of the century. (See, Detailed Table D-5 and Table 4.12 below.)

Proportion of Muslims has correspondingly increased by 3 percentage points from 10.5 percent in 1911 to 11.64 percent in 1991. They formed 10.05 percent of the population in 1951. There was a slight decline in their presence during 1951-1961, but since then their share has steadily grown to the present level.

the share of Christians in the state has grown from 1.16 percent in 1951 to 2.16 percent in 1991. They formed 2.16 percent of the population in 1951; since then they have declined to the present level.

Table 4.12 Religious Profile of Karnataka 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1991
Total	13,055	13,525	13,377	14,632	16,255	19,402	23,587	29,290	37,141
I.R.		90.05		89.01		87.79	88.06	87.28	86.05
M		8.64		9.36		10.05	9.87	10.62	11.11
C		1.31		1.63		2.16	2.07	2.09	2.84

Note: Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give percentage of Indian Religions: Christians and Muslims. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Table 1.

Detailed district-wise population data for the state is given in Table D-16; it is displayed in the accompanying map of Karnataka (Map 12). Muslims are distributed throughout the state. They have a share of around or more than 10 percent in all districts, except in the southern districts of Mysore, Mandya, Chikmagalur, Tumkur and Chikmagalur. Mandya, at the heart of the old Mysore Kingdom, is the district of the state where Muslims, with a 1991 share of 3.97 percent, form less than 1 percent of the population. Their share in Hassan is 5.40 percent, and between 7 and 9 percent in Mysore Rural, Tumkur and Chikmagalur.

Muslim presence in the northern districts on the other hand is much higher. Bidar, Gulbarga, and Chitradurga, forming an extension of the Hyderabad area of Andhra Pradesh, have 17.22, 17.22 and 17.22 percent, respectively. This belt of high Muslim presence, as it were, extends from Andhra Pradesh through Karnataka to Maharashtra. Other districts in this belt, Bidar and Gulbarga have the highest percentage of Muslims, except in the district of Andhra Pradesh and Aurangabad district of Maharashtra. The districts of Bijapur, Raichur and Bellary have a relatively lower Muslim presence of 12.07, 12.07 and 12.07 percent respectively. However, in Dharwad their presence is high at 12.07 percent. In Dakshin Kannad and Kodagu in the southwest are another two districts with a high proportion of Muslims. While in the northern districts Muslim presence has always been high, in these two districts their presence has become noteworthy because of abnormal growth since 1951. In Dakshin Kannad, Muslim share has risen from 9.71 percent in 1951 to 13.63 percent in 1991, and in Kodagu from 10.05 to 13.63 percent during the same period. Muslim share was only 7.51 percent in 1911.

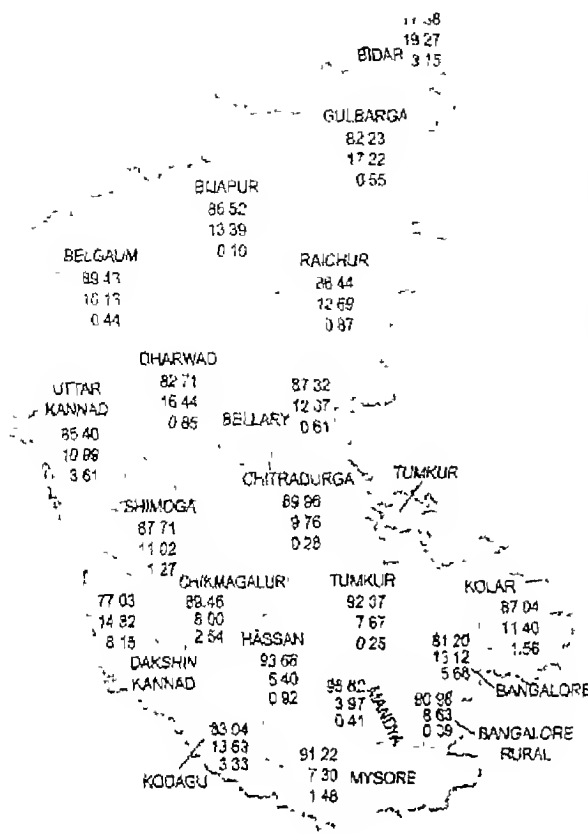
Uttar Kannad and Chitradurga also have registered a similarly high growth of Muslims during 1951-1991. In these four decades, Muslim share in the population rose from 7.52 to 10.99 percent in Uttar Kannad and from 6.91 to 9.76 percent in Chitradurga. In other districts of the state the rise has been between 1 to 2 percentage points. In the Muslim presence districts of Bidar and Gulbarga, it has been even lower. In Bidar, the proportion of Muslims rose by more than 4 percentage points in 1951, and in Gulbarga by more than 4 percentage points in 1991.

Christians in the state have a significant presence in Bangalore (City of Bangalore), the western belt of Kodagu, Dakshin Kannad and Uttar Kannad; and surprisingly

# KARNATAKA

Area	191,79
Population	44,97
Indian R	81
Muslims	1
Christians	

All numbers are for 1991  
the map gives percentage  
Religionists, Muslims and  
respectively, for the district



MAP 12

strict of Bidar. Their presence is the highest in Dakshin Kannad at 8.15 percent. ty, Kodagu, Uttar Kannad and Bidar their share is 5.68, 3.33, 3.61 and 3.15 percent. sides these, Christians have a presence of 2.54 percent in Chikmagalur, between cent in Kolar, Mysore and Shimoga districts, and nearly 1 percent in Hassan.

In most districts of the state, the share of Christians has declined since 1951, ar ring 1981-1991. Amongst the districts of relatively high Christian presence, Daks i the neighbouring Uttar Kannad have experienced a slow decline since 1951. li ty) and Kodagu, they have registered a slight decline during 1981-1991, followin he earlier decades. In Bidar, there was a spectacular rise during 1961-1971, when · from 2.47 to 3.97 percent. Part of this rise was reversed in the next decade, but trend in other districts of the state and in many parts of the country, their shar ng 1981-1991.

Muslims and Christians in Karnataka are considerably more urban than Indian R 1991, the proportion of urban population for the three groups is 55.50, 61.89 ent, respectively (See Table D-29 )

Muslims form a considerable proportion of the population in several urban ar ilation of more than 100 thousand persons. In the northern district towns of Bidar



an Bajar the population of the district. In the district of Gadag-Betgeri of Dharwad and Davangere of Chitradurga district, in towns of Shimoga, Tumkur, Hassan and Mysore, Muslim presence varies between 15 to 20 percent of the population. In the district towns of Belgaum, Mangalore, and even Mandya, where the share of Muslims in the district as a whole is rather low, Muslim presence is slightly less than 10 percent (Table D-30 for this and the following paragraph).

There are also several towns and urban areas with a considerably high proportion of Muslims. They have their highest presence of about 17 percent in the township of Kolari. The next highest presence is in Mangalore of Dakshin Kannad district, where they form about 10 percent of the population. In the neighbouring sacred town of Udupi, they have about 8 percent. In Bangalore and Bidar, Christians have a share of 6 to 7 percent of the population. In Shimoga district, they form about 5 percent and in Hubli-Dharwad and Mysore, it is between 3 to 4 percent. In Hospet of Bellary district and in the district towns of Belgaum, Hassan, Tumkur and Mandya, Christians form 2 to 3 percent of the population. In all other towns and urban areas with Christian presence of about 1 to 2 percent.

This completes our analysis of the states where Indian Religions constitute a majority. They form more than 85 percent of the population in every state of the Union, extending from Punjab in the north to Tamil Nadu in the south. Proportion of Indians in the northwestern states of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh and in the central Madhya Pradesh and Orissa is around or above 95 percent. In Delhi, in the western Rajasthan and Gujarat and in the southern states of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, they form nearly 90 percent of the population. In Karnataka their share is about 80 percent.

Muslims and Christians constitute small minorities in most of the districts in the Union, except in a few well-defined pockets. The most significant of these is a belt of high Muslim presence centred on Aurangabad district of Maharashtra and Hyderabad district of Andhra Pradesh. Between these two centres, and stretching somewhat north and south, this belt encompasses East Nimar district of Madhya Pradesh, several districts in the western Maharashtra, northern districts of Karnataka and northwestern districts of Andhra Pradesh. In the whole of this belt, Muslims form a significant presence; their share is more than 10 percent in every district, and in some of the districts it is considerably higher.

In some of the scattered pockets of high Muslim or Christian influence in the Union, there has been a considerable rise of these religionists during the last four decades. Thus, the share of Muslims has shown abnormally high rise in Delhi; and in Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh, Gurgaon of Haryana; neighbouring Alwar district of Rajasthan; Thane, Aurangabad and Akola districts of Maharashtra; Hyderabad and Nizamabad districts of Andhra Pradesh, and Uttar Kannad, Dakshin Kannad and Kodagu districts of Karnataka. Christians registered a high growth in the Dangs district of Gujarat, Sundargarh and Phulbani districts of Orissa and Kanniyakumari of Tamil Nadu.

Notwithstanding this presence and growth of other religionists in some pockets, the Hindu religionists have maintained their share in the population more or less intact in the whole Union, consisting of about three-fifths of the population of Indian Union.

# Religious Composition of Districts of India

## States where Indian Religionists are under 1

Indian Religionists form a preponderant majority in most of the northwestern, and southern India; in this region their share in the population has remained fairly stable, with only a slight decline over the last about a hundred years. But the Indian Religionists falls below 85 percent as we move into the heartland of Jn Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, and it further declines to less than 75 percent in the West Bengal and Assam.

These four states, along with neighbouring Bangladesh, comprise the most fer populated region of India. The region covers about 19 percent of the area and more than 37 percent of the population of Indian Union. In this region of great Indian Religionists have an average presence of only about 80 percent. Muslim the rest of the population, Christian presence in the region is less than 1 percent.

This is also the region where Indian Religionists are under severe pressure. Decades since Independence, they have lost almost 4 percentage points off their population of these four states together. The decline in their presence, and corresponding the presence of Muslims, is concentrated in well-defined districts, several contiguous belts and pockets, located mainly on the borders of Indian Union. In districts, Indian Religionists now have a precarious majority or have already turned in district-wise religious profile of the four states of the region presented below attestify such pockets of declining presence of Indian Religionists.

### HEARTLAND OF INDIA, UTTAR PRADESH AND BIHAR

One visualises the map of India as a human person, as Indians often tend to do, the Uttar Pradesh and Bihar seem to lie on the left side of the torso, occupying the right part. These two states, spread across the land of the Ganga and its several tributaries in the civilisational, cultural, political and geographical heartland of India.

Being critical to the civilisational identity of India, and therefore politically sensitive, states bore the brunt of the wrath of both the Mughals and the British. The impact is partly seen in the continuous decline in their share of the population since 1901. Table 3.1, in ninety years since 1901, share of Uttar Pradesh in the population of the Indian Union has declined by nearly 4 percentage points, from 20.4 percent, and of Bihar by more than one percentage point, from 11.46 to 10.21 percent.

The impact seen in the case of the population of the state. Of all the major states of India, except West Bengal which are even more problematic, it is only in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar that the Indian Religionists is less than 85 percent. There has been a continuous decline since 1901; the decline has been much more pronounced since 1951. Between 1901 and 1991, Indian Religionists lost about 1 percentage point off their share of the population in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, they gained between 1 to 2 percentage points at the time since then they have lost about 3 percentage points in both the states. None of the states we have discussed in the previous chapter has suffered a decline of this order. In several districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Indian Religionists have suffered losses in their share of population than those indicated by the aggregate figures.

### Uttar Pradesh

Indian Religionists form 82.53 percent of the population of Uttar Pradesh. In 1901, their share was 85.41 percent; in 1911, it declined to 84.34 percent; in 1921, it rose to 85.10 percent; in 1931, it declined to 84.60 percent; in 1941, it rose to 85.52 percent; in 1951, it declined to 85.23 percent; in 1961, it rose to 85.37 percent; in 1971, it declined to 84.37 percent; in 1981, it rose to 85.93 percent. The share of Muslims has correspondingly risen from 14.28 percent in 1901 to 17.83 percent in 1991. Christians form an insignificant minority; their share in the state has declined almost from the peak of 0.45 percent in 1921 to 0.14 percent in 1991. (See, Detailed Table 5.1 below)

Table 5.1 Religious Profile of Uttar Pradesh, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Total	48,494	48,014	46,511	49,615	56,347	63,216	73,746	88,341	110,862
I.R.	85.41	84.34	85.10	84.60	85.52	85.23	85.28	84.37	85.93
M.	14.38	14.38	14.46	14.98	15.43	14.28	14.63	15.48	15.93
C.	0.21	0.37	0.44	0.42	0.23	0.20	0.14	0.15	0.15

Notes: Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Census of India, 1991.

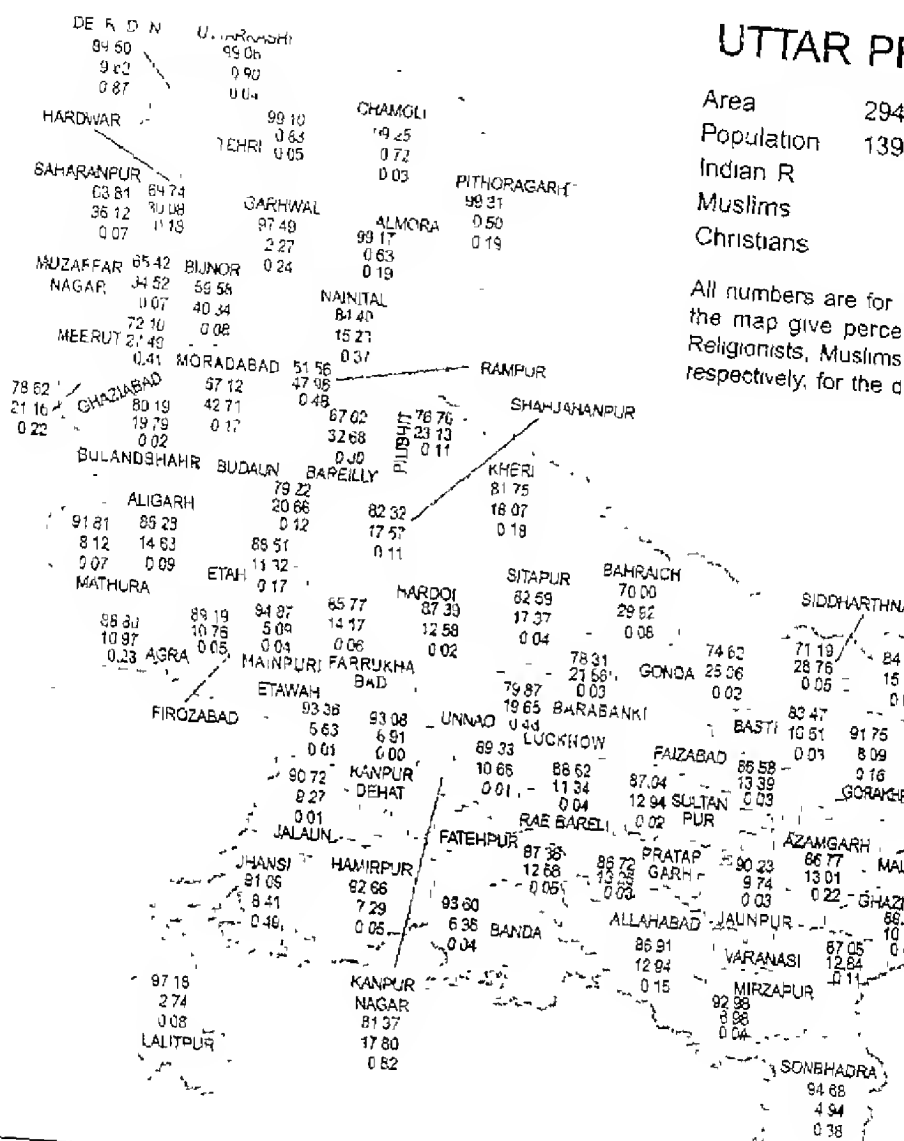
Detailed district-wise population data for Uttar Pradesh is presented in Table D.1. The religious profile for 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of the state (Map 13). Muslims have a significantly high presence throughout the state, except in the upper six of the northern districts, which now form part of the separate state of Uttaranchal, and in southern districts bordering Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

The hill districts of Uttarkashi, Tehri-Garhwal, Chamoli, Garhwal, Almora and Pithoragarh have a little Muslim presence; Muslims form less than 1 percent of the population in the latter three districts. In Garhwal, where their share is 2.27 percent. However, in Tehri-Garhwal and Pithoragarh, Muslim share has almost doubled during 1981-1991; and Uttarkashi has seen an almost threefold increase in Muslim share during the same decade. In Garhwal, Almora and Pithoragarh also, there has been a significant increase in Muslim share during 1981-1991, and in the earlier decades. The other three northern hill districts, Dehradun, Haridwar and Nainital, are located in the foothills. Muslims have a significant presence in these, with their share amounting to 8 and 15.23 percent, respectively. In Dehradun and Nainital, Muslim share has risen

## UTTAR P

Area 294  
Population 139  
Indian R  
Muslims  
Christians

All numbers are for  
the map give perce  
Religionists, Muslims  
respectively, for the c



MAP 13

2 percentage points since 1951. Hardwar forms part of composite Saharanpur  
Muslims in the latter district has gone up by almost 4 percentage points since Indep  
The districts of Mathura, Agra, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Etawah, Jalaun, Jhansi  
Mirpur, Banda, Allahabad, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Sonbhadra, Ghazipur and  
the southern edge of the state as we move from west to east. Muslim presence is around  
10 percent in all of these southern districts, except in Allahabad and Varanasi where  
the population is about 13 percent. Within this belt, Muslim presence is scanty  
effects that happen to be farther south; thus Lalitpur, the southernmost district in  
extending into Madhya Pradesh, has only 2.74 percent Muslims and Sonbhadra

proportion in Madhya Pradesh. In Allahabad, Muslims have the highest percentage of about 34.11 percent. In the eastern districts, Allahabad has registered a growth of about 3 percent share of Muslims between 1951 and 1991; in other districts the growth has been less than 2 percent, in most considerably less.

In all other districts of the state, Muslims have a much higher presence than 10 percent of the population in every district, and considerably more in the western Uttar Pradesh has a higher presence of Muslims than eastern Uttar Pradesh. The districts bordering Nepal

Bijnor, Moradabad and Rampur that form the centre of western Uttar Pradesh have the highest percentage of Muslims in the state at 40.34, 42.71 and 47.96, respectively. Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Ghaziabad, further to the west and bordering Haryana, have slightly lower presence of Muslims at 36.12, 34.52, 27.49 and 21.16 percent. Similarly, Bareilly, Pilibhit and Budaun to the south and east of Rampur have a Muslim presence at 32.68, 23.13 and 20.66 percent. Finally, the districts of Bulandshahr, Shahjahanpur and Kheri, on the south of these central districts of western Uttar Pradesh, have less than 20 percent Muslim presence; in Aligarh, their share is 14.63 percent.

In all of these districts, except Rampur, the share of Muslims has risen since 1951. In Rampur, their share declined by about 4 percentage points during 1951-91 as a delayed consequence of Partition, since then there has been a rise of about 4 percentage points. In Muzaffarnagar and Meerut, Muslims have gained by more than 7 percent in these four decades, and in Moradabad and Bareilly by nearly 6 percentage points. In Saharanpur and Bijnor, their share has risen by about 3 to 4 percentage points, in Aligarh, Budaun and Shahjahanpur, the gain is of about 2 to 3 percentage points, and in Bulandshahr, of about 2 percentage points.

Bahraich, Gonda, Siddharthnagar and Mahrajganj form the border of eastern Uttar Pradesh with Nepal. The first three of these districts have almost as high Muslim presence as districts in western Uttar Pradesh, with Muslim share of 29.92, 25.36 and 28.76 percent respectively. And, as in the similarly high Muslim presence districts of western Uttar Pradesh, the rise of Muslims in these three districts has been high since 1951. They have gained 10.5, 11.5 and 12.5 percentage points in Bahraich and Gonda. In the composite Basti district, if Siddharthnagar has been carved, Muslim share has risen by more than 3 percentage points. The gain in Siddharthnagar component of the district is probably much higher. In Bahraich and Gonda, Muslims also registered a rise in their share of as much as 10 percentage points, respectively, during 1951-1991.

Mahrajganj, which is carved out of Gorakhpur, has a Muslim presence of 15.1 percent. Deoria, adjoining Mahrajganj and bordering Bihar, has a Muslim share of 20.18 percent. In Deoria, their share has almost doubled since 1951, rising by almost 10 percentage points in four decades.

As we shall see later, Bahraich, Gonda, Siddharthnagar, Mahrajganj and Deoria have high Muslim presence and growth which stretches along the Nepal border into Bihar, the eastern districts of West Bengal on the Bangladesh border, and further into the western districts of West Bengal.

Mau, south of Deoria, and Sitapur, Barabanki, Lucknow and Kanpur Nagar are districts of relatively high Muslim presence in eastern Uttar Pradesh, with Muslim

1. Muslim presence in

percentage, generally around 12 percent, except on the southern edge discussed earlier that have a much lower share of 2 percent population. The rise in the Muslim share in most of these districts since 1951 has been less than 2.5 percentage points, except in Banabanki where the Muslim share has risen by as much as 4 percentage points, and in Lucknow where their share has shown a slight decline.

Thus, several of the districts of western Uttar Pradesh and on the eastern border of Uttar Pradesh display high Muslim presence and high growth in their share of Muslim share has grown by as much as 10 percentage points in Deoria, by 7 percent in Muzaffarnagar and Meerut, by 6 percentage points in Moradabad and Bareilly, and more than 6 percentage points in Bahraich and Gonda.

Christians do not have a significant presence in any district of Uttar Pradesh. Their proportion is of 0.87 percent in Dehradun; in 1951, they had a presence of 1.28 percent in Kanpur Nagar and Mau districts. Christian presence is 0.82 and 0.74 percent in Nainital, Rampur, Meerut, Lucknow and Jhansi; they have a share of a little less than 1 percent in all other districts. They form considerably less than 0.5 percent of the population in all other districts.

Christians in Uttar Pradesh are largely urban; about 62 percent of them are based in towns. The corresponding proportion for Muslims is 36 percent, and for Indian Religions 16.5 percent. (See, Table D-29.) Amongst towns and urban areas of more than 10,000 persons, there are none where Christians have any significant presence. The highest they have is of 1.6 percent in Jhansi. In Dehradun, Meerut, Noida and Kanpur, their presence is of 1 to 1.5 percent. In all other urban areas they form less than 1 percent, considerably less, of the population. (See, Table D-30 for this and the following two tables.)

Muslims, on the other hand, have very considerable presence in several large urban areas of the state. In six towns, they form a majority of the population. For Moradabad, Sambhal, Amroha and Rampur, are in Moradabad and Rampur districts of Uttar Pradesh; in these four towns, Muslims have a share of 55, 74, 71 and 71 percent respectively. The other two Muslim majority towns are Bahraich and Maunath Bhanjan, both in the border belt; proportion of Muslims in these two towns is 54 and 66 percent respectively. In Jhansi and Shahjahanpur of western Uttar Pradesh, Muslims have a presence of 40 and 45 percent respectively.

There are another 12 towns and urban areas in the state with Muslim presence significant. These include Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Meerut, Pilibhit and Haldwani-Kathgodam in western Uttar Pradesh, and Etawah, Farrukhabad in eastern Uttar Pradesh. In Agra and Jhansi in western Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, Rae Bareilly, Farrukhabad-Fatehgarh, Kanpur, Faizabad-Ayodhya, Allahabad, Varanasi and Mirzapur in eastern Uttar Pradesh, Muslims form 20 to 30 percent of the population. In Mathura, they have a share of 19 percent and in Hardwar about 15 percent. Muslim share is about 12 to 15 percent in Ghaziabad, Hathras and Jhansi.

10

Indian Religionists form 84.22 percent of the population of Bihar. Their share was 85.51 percent in 1901, it declined to 85.51 percent in 1941, rose to 87.65 percent in 1951, and has declined again by 3.43 percentage points to reach the present level. (

constitute 0.98 percent of the population. In the earlier period of 1901 to 1911, it has declined. Muslims with a share of 14.81 percent form the rest of the population. It has been rising slowly and continuously from the level of 12.53 percent in 1901, except about 2 percent during 1941-1951. The rise in their share since 1951 has been sharper than in the earlier period of 1901-1941. (See, Detailed Table D-5 and

Table 5.2: Religious Profile of Bihar, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Total	27,314	28,317	28,129	31,350	35,174	38,786	46,456	56,353	60,911
I.R.	86.87	86.68	86.41	85.72	85.51	87.65	86.46	85.36	84.81
M.	12.53	12.54	12.71	13.21	13.42	11.28	12.45	13.48	14.11
C.	0.60	0.78	0.89	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.08	1.17	1.06

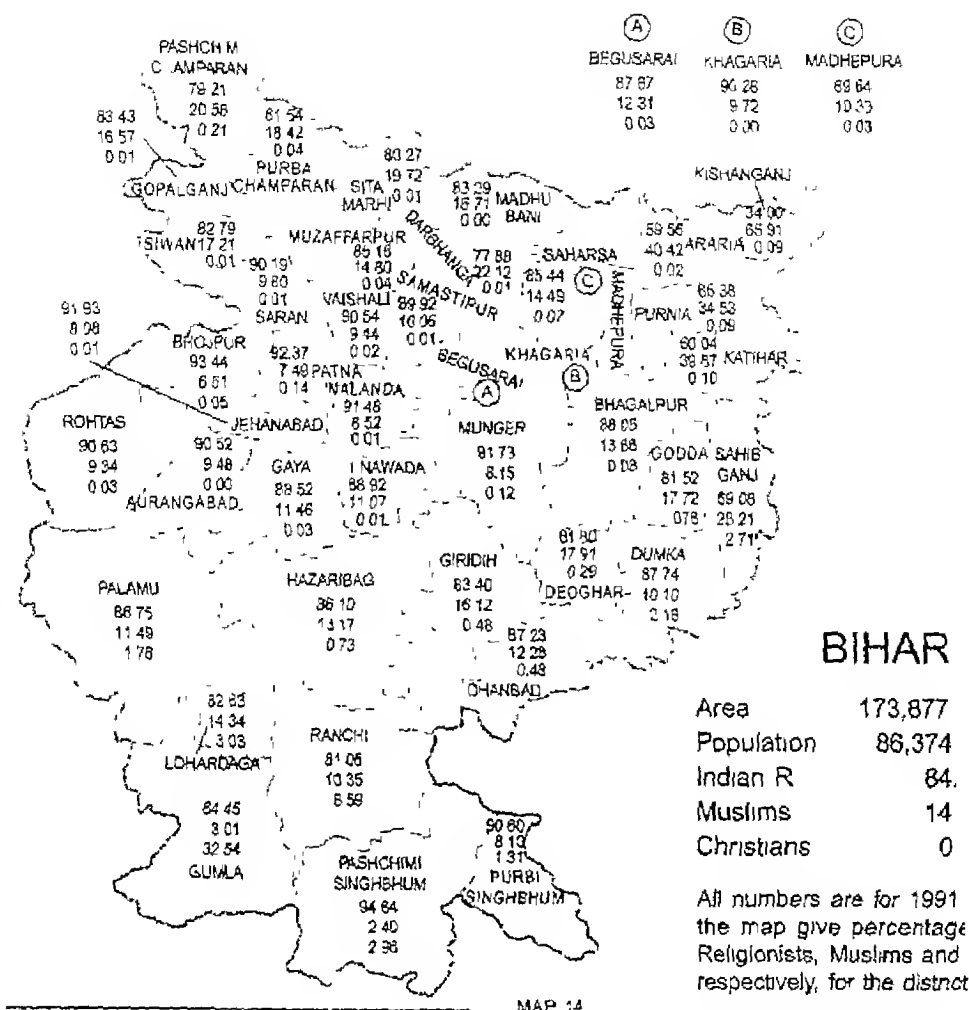
Notes: Rows marked I.R., M., and C. give percentage of Indian Religioists, Christians and respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from

Detailed district-wise population data for Bihar is presented in Table D-16, and for 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of the state (Map 14). Christians are largely concentrated in the earlier composite district of Ranchi; of 844 thousand in the state, 574 thousand, forming 68 percent of the total, are in this district. The district has been split into three: Ranchi, Lohardaga and Gumla. Of these, Gumla has the highest concentration of Christians; two-thirds of all Christians in the composite Ranchi district are in Gumla. Their share in the population of the district is as high as 32.54 percent, while in Ranchi and Lohardaga components, it is 1.03 percent respectively.

Gumla forms the central part of a high Christian presence pocket that extends to Orissa and Raigarh in Madhya Pradesh, we have had occasions to refer to this in the previous chapter in the context of the two latter states. Gumla is one of the only districts in Bihar where Muslim presence is less than 5 percent. Neighbouring Pashchimi Singhbhum has a lower presence of Muslims at 2.40 percent of the population; this district is in Orissa and forms a continuum with the high Indian Religioist districts there.

Muslims form a considerable presence in almost all other districts of the state. Their concentration is however in north Bihar, in the composite districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Saharsa, Purnia and Santhal Pargana, lying along the border of Nepal in the proximity to the Bangladesh border. These districts form a continuation of the border districts from Bahraich, Gonda, Siddhardinagar, Mahraganj and Deoria in Uttar Pradesh. In these districts of Bihar, the share of Muslims is above 13 percent; their share is as high as 42.49 percent in Purnia which, along with the thin strip forming the northern part of West Bengal, separates Nepal from Bangladesh.

Since 1951, these districts have shown a remarkably high growth in the proportion of their population. Between 1951 and 1991, the share of Muslims has grown from 15.8 percent in Champaran, from 11.58 to 14.83 in Muzaffarpur, from 13.25 to 16.16 in Deoria, from 6.36 to 13.15 in Saharsa, from 30.07 to 42.49 in Purnia, and from 9.44 to 18.25 in Santhal Pargana. Thus, there has been a gain in Muslim share of about 3 percent point in the relatively western districts, and of much more in the eastern districts, of about 7 percent points in Saharsa, 9 points in Santhal Pargana, and of more than 12 percentage points in



All of the six districts that form the northern and eastern border of Bihar, and tharan that though not on the border is in close proximity with this belt, have been split nes since Independence. The splitting has in almost every case resulted in one or ew components, generally the ones nearer the border, having a much higher p ushms. Thus, Saran is split into three components creating the districts of Saran, opalganj, with Muslim shares of 9.80, 17.21 and 16.57 percent, respectively. Champa o Purba and Pashchim Champaran, both of which are on the border, with Muslim 58 and 18.42 percent, respectively. Muzaffarpur is split to create a border district of h Muslim share of 19.72 percent, Muzaffarpur below it with Muslim presence of 1 shali in the interior, next to Patna, with Muslim presence of 9.44 percent. Darbhar o Madhubani and Darbhanga with Muslim presence of 16.77 and 22.12 percent, rel an interior district of Samastipur, with Muslim presence of only 10.06 percent. t into Saharsa on the border with Muslim share of 14.49 percent, and Madhepur: interior with 10.33 percent. Purnia is split into Araria, Kishanganj, Katihar and Pu



Muslim share in the six composite districts

in the Muslim majority districts, in the same, Kishanganj, which is on the border with Bangladesh. Santhal Pargana is split into Subansiri, Goalpara, Dibrugarh and Muslim shares of 28.21, 17.72, 17.91 and 10.10 percent, respectively.

We have so far described Muslim presence in districts forming the north border of Bihar. Among the interior districts share of Muslims is the highest and is also one of the districts where their share has grown substantially since 1951 (percent of the population of the district in 1991) up from only 11.10 percent. It is split into Hazaribagh and Giridih with Muslim shares of 13.17 and 16.12 percent. Ranchi and Lohardaga, formed after removing the high Christian but low Muslim pocket of Gumla, have substantial Muslim presence of 10.37 and 11.14 percent. Their share seems to have grown considerably in the recent past, in the composite Muslim share has grown from 3.53 in 1901 to 7.32 in 1951 and 8.15 percent in 1991.

Bhagalpur adjoining Santhal Pargana on the east has a Muslim share of 13.15 percent. Palamu, bordering Madhya Pradesh on the west and Hazaribagh on the east, 11.10 percent. In other districts of Bihar including Munger, Gaya, Shahabad and Patna is less than 10 percent, though several of these districts have been split and some of the districts have a higher share of Muslims. Muslim share is the least in the composite Patna districts, with the latter recording a slight decline in their presence since 1951. A component of the composite Patna district has a Muslim share of 7.19 percent, another component of Shahabad district, their share is 6.51 percent.

To sum up, Muslims have a presence of about or more than 10 percent in all the districts of Bihar, except in Pashchim Singhbhum on the border of Orissa, Gumla where Christian presence, Bhojpur bordering Ballia in Uttar Pradesh, and in Patna. Muslim share is markedly high in the six composite districts forming the eastern and northern border of Bihar. In these districts, Muslim share in the population has also been growing since 1951, especially in the easternmost three districts of Saharsa, Purnia and Santhal Pargana. Muslims have gained by about 7, 12 and 9 percentage points in their share respectively. A remarkable feature of the religious demography of Bihar is that all of the six border districts, so many others, have been split at various times resulting in new component districts with much higher presence of Muslims or Christians. Thus, while the composite Purnia district has a Muslim share of about 43 percent, Kishanganj carved out of it has about 66 percent Muslims, while the composite Ranchi district has a Christian presence of about 83 percent. Gumla carved out of it has about 83 percent Christians. This phenomenon has been consistent in the border districts, creating smaller border districts with higher Muslim presence. Though we have not been able to compile data for the earlier years for the split districts, it is likely that Muslim share in these smaller districts has gone up even more rapidly than the high rates that we have seen for the composite districts.

Bihar is amongst the least urbanised states of Indian Union. Only 13 percent of the population of Bihar is city or town based. And, there is little difference in the level of urbanisation amongst Hindus, Muslims and Christians, in 1991, their ratio of urbanisation is 12.67, 15.57 percent, respectively (See, Table D-29).

There are relatively few towns and urban areas with more than 100 thousand population (See, Table D-30.) Amongst these, Muslims have their highest presence of about 42 percent.

presence of Muslims at 27 and 25 percent, respectively. Muslims form a part of the population in several urban areas, including district towns of Patna (Saran), Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Khatima, Munger, Dhanbad, Ranchi. Muslims have a presence of more than about 10 percent in Jamshedpur, Dhanbad, Phusro in Giridih and Patna in Hazaribagh. Significantly, there is an area of more than 100 thousand persons in Bihar, where Muslims form more than 10 percent of the population. Christians have their highest presence of 8.19 percent in Ranchi; they form 1.5 percent of the population in Jamshedpur, and between 1 and 2 percent in Patna and Patratu. In all other towns of more than 100 thousand persons in Bihar, the percentage is less than 0.5 percent, and in most significantly less.

### THE EASTERN FLANK: WEST BENGAL AND ASSAM

The phenomenon of Indian Religionists being under demographic pressure in the heartland states becomes even more intense as we move further east to West Bengal and Assam. Unlike Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, these two states have gained population during the twentieth century. The share of Assam in the population of India has almost doubled from 1.38 percent in 1901 to 2.65 in 1991, and that of West Bengal has grown from 7.11 to 8.04 percent. (See, Detailed Table D-5, Chapter 3.) The proportion of Indian Religionists in the population of West Bengal, however, has declined even more rapidly than in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

Table 5.3 Religious Profile of West Bengal and Assam, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1991
<b>West Bengal</b>									
Total	16,940	17,999	17,474	18,897	23,230	26,300	34,926	44,312	54,470
IR	70.18	69.91	69.98	69.29	70.11	79.85	79.42	78.98	77.91
M	29.39	29.60	29.46	30.08	29.48	19.16	20.00	20.45	22.09
C	0.43	0.49	0.56	0.63	0.11	0.69	0.59	0.57	0.00
<b>Assam</b>									
Total	3,290	3,849	4,637	5,560	6,695	8,029	10,837	14,625	18,470
IR	84.55	83.19	80.36	75.80	74.30	73.32	72.27	72.83	72.83
M	15.03	16.21	18.74	22.78	25.13	24.68	25.30	24.56	27.17
C	0.41	0.59	0.90	1.42	0.56	2.00	2.43	2.61	0.00

Notes: Rows marked IR, M, and C give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians, and Muslims, respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracts of the Census of India, 1991, Vol. 1, Part 1, Table 101.

In West Bengal, the proportion of Indian Religionists declined from 70.18 percent in 1931, it rose to 79.85 percent in 1951 mainly as a result of Independence. In the decades following Independence and Partition, it has declined by 3.6 percent to 77.91 percent in 1991. The share of Muslims in the population has correspondingly increased from 29.46 percent in 1951 to 22.61 percent in 1991. Christian presence in the population is 0.56 percent in 1991. (See, Detailed Table D-5 and Table 5.3 above.)

decline in the share of Indian Religionists in Assam has been continuing continuously from decade to decade since 1901, it was 84.5 percent in 1901, declined to 75.80 percent by 1931, and further to 73.32 percent by 1951 when Indian Religionists increased almost everywhere else as a result of Partition. Indian Religionists in Assam lost another 5 percentage points, with their population declining to 68.25 percent in 1991. Thus between 1901 and 1991, the share of Indian Religionists has declined by more than 16 percentage points, about two-thirds of the decline in the period before Independence and the remaining one-third since then. Muslims and Christians have both gained at the cost of Indian Religionists in the state has risen from 15.03 percent in 1901 to 28.43 percent in 1991. Christians from 0.41 to 3.32 percent in the same period.

#### *Migration*

The distinctly high growth of total population and a noticeably sharp decline in the share of Indian Religionists in these two states, especially in Assam, is at least partly a result of migration. The region has witnessed two major migratory movements during the early years of British rule. First, there was a movement of estate labour into the tea gardens of Assam and the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjiling.<sup>1</sup> The gardens began to be established in the late 19th century and the recruitment of labour started somewhat later. The movement of labour picked up in the early 20th century and reached a peak in 1911-1921. Net migration of estate labour into Assam, though to make a significant impact on the population of Assam, in 1931, of the order of 1.4 million in Assam, 1.4 million were classified as "coolies", the term applied to Indian labourers and their descendants. Estate labourers, however, made little impact on the composition of the region, they came largely from Bihar and Orissa and to a lesser extent from the interior and southern states of India, and were mostly Indian Religionists. There was a second movement of migrants into Assam. This consisted of the migration of those areas of Bengal that later came to form the separate entity of Bangladesh. The migration of the densely populated lands into the Brahmaputra valley of Assam began around 1900, and was significant enough for all subsequent censuses to take a special note of it. According to Census of India 1961, between 1930 and 1951, the population of the tea gardens of land in Assam was settled with immigrants other than former tea garden labourers, as the census puts it, is "almost unbelievable in its immensity".<sup>2</sup> The immigrants in this second movement were almost entirely from areas that now form Bangladesh. In 1951, as many as 63 percent of the immigrants of this category in Assam were from Sylhet, Mymensingh. The immigrants were also predominantly Muslim; Mymensingh was 77 percent Muslim. As a consequence, Muslim population of the tea gardens increased by 109 percent between 1881 and 1931; Sylhet, the second largest district

<sup>1</sup> For a detailed analysis of the movement of estate labour into this region, see Kingsley Davis, *Report on the Census of India 1931*, p. 117.

<sup>2</sup> For an analysis of the movement of Bengal cultivators into Assam up to Partition, see Kingsley Davis, *Report on the Census of India 1931*, p. 119. Another useful source for this information is Census of India 1961, Assam General Report, p. 258. The latter source summarises the information on this issue contained in the previous censuses from 1911 onwards.

<sup>3</sup> Census of India 1961, Assam General Report, p. 254.

It is a well known fact that, besides predominantly Muslim and non-awake population.<sup>1</sup>

This large-scale and predominantly Muslim immigration is the main cause of the growth of total population and the share of Muslims in the population. The migratory movement has not yet ebbed. In 1961, the Census of India estimated that about 50 per cent of the increase in Muslim population since 1951 was attributable to immigration. It has been made during the subsequent censuses. Population of Assam has grown at a rate higher than the average of Indian Union during 1951-1991. As a result, the share of Muslims in the population has risen by more than 4 per cent. A district-wise disaggregation of the data provides further insights into the pattern of migration in this border region of India. In both Assam and West Bengal, the share of different religious groups varies markedly from district to district, border districts have a much lower proportion of Indian Religionists than the interior districts. In border districts, Indian Religionists are already a minority or near minority, and

### *Bengal*

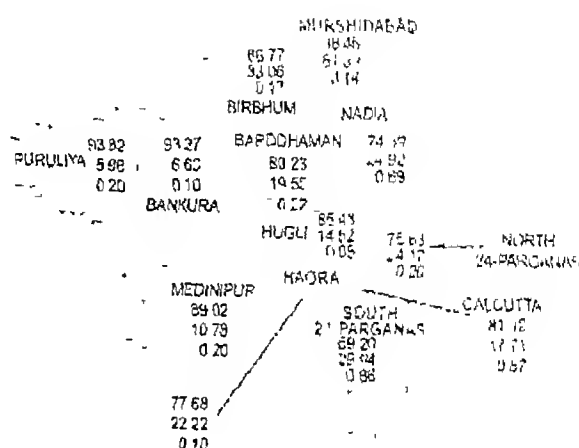
Detailed district-wise population data for West Bengal is presented in Table 1. The share of Indian Religionists for 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of the state (Map 1). The share of Indian Religionists is the highest in the three western districts of Purulia, Bankura and West Midnapore. The share of Muslims in the population of these districts is 5.98, 6.63 and 10.78 per cent, respectively, which is insignificantly low. Similarly, northern districts of Darjiling, Jalpaiguri, Jorhat, and Dibrugarh, which bordering Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan, have relatively high percentage of Indian Religionists. In Darjiling, the share of Muslims is less than 5 percent and that of Christians also less than 5 percent. In Jalpaiguri, Muslims form 10 percent of the population and Christians another 10 percent. In Darjiling and Jalpaiguri have the highest presence of Christians in the state. In Darjiling, 174 thousand are located in these two districts. Outside these two districts, Christians have some presence in Calcutta, South 24-Parganas, Nadia and West Midnapore. The share of Christians in the population of these districts is 0.87, 0.86, 0.69 and 0.66 percent, respectively. In all districts of the state, Christians form less than 0.20 percent of the population. In Darjiling, Christians have grown fairly sharply, where their share has gone from 0.05 percent in 1951 to 5.05 percent in 1991. In Jalpaiguri, their presence has increased from 0.05 percent in 1951 and 3.86 percent in 1991. In every other district, Christian share has been declining, the decline is most noticeable in Calcutta, where the share has gone down from 4.47 in 1901 to 2.98 in 1951 and to 0.87 percent in 1991. Muslim presence is the highest in the eastern districts bordering Bangladesh, namely, Murshidabad, Birbhum and Murshidabad, which separate the high Muslim presence districts of Malda, Purnia, Katihar and Sahibganj from the Rajshahi division of Bangladesh. The Muslim shares of 36.75, 47.49, 33.06 and 61.39 percent, respectively. In North 24-Parganas Districts below Murshidabad and bordering Khulna division, the Muslim presence of 24.92, 24.17 and 29.94 percent, respectively. In Koch Bihar, which is north bordering Assam and Bangladesh, Muslim share is 23.34 percent.

<sup>1</sup> Census of India 1931, Vol 3 (Assam), Part I, pp 50-52, quoted in Kingsley Davis 1951, cited above; Census of India 1961, Assam General Report, cited above, pp 257-258

# WEST BENGAL

Area 88,752 sq km  
Population 68,078 thousand  
Indian R. 75.82%  
Muslims 23.61%  
Christians 0.56%

All numbers are for 1991. Figures in the map give percentage of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians, respectively, for the district.



MAP 15

Amongst the interior districts, Hugli has the least share of Muslims at 14.52 per cent, while Calcutta and Haora have 17.71 and 22.22 percent and in Bardhaman, 19.55.

There has been a significant rise in the proportion of Muslims in almost every district since 1951, and especially during 1981-1991. Kochbihar, where Muslim share has risen from 5.60 percent, from 28.94 percent in 1951 to 23.34 percent in 1991, is the only district which has experienced a rise of about 2.6 percentage points in its Muslim share during 1951-1991. In neighbouring Jalpaiguri, Muslim share declined slowly from 9.74 in 1951 to 8.14 percent in 1981; there has been an increase of more than 1 percentage point during 1981-1991 to 10.04 percent. In the third northern district of Darjiling, Muslim share has risen steadily from 1.44 percent in 1951 to 4.55 percent in 1991; most of the rise occurred during the decades of 1951-1961 and 1981-1991.

Amongst the western districts with relatively low presence of Muslims, the rise in their share during 1951-1991 has been modest in Puruliya and Bankura, in Puruliya the share of Muslims in the population has grown from 4.55 to 5.98 percent and in Bankura from 4.55 to 6.62 percent. In Medinipur, however, their share has risen by almost 4 percentage points, from 6.78 percent to 10.79 percent. Much of this increase has occurred in the last two decades of the period.

the share of Muslims in the population of West Bengal has increased by about 2.83 percentage points during 1951-1991, making it a total of about 2 points that took place during 1951-1961. Nadia and Bardhaman have had the highest rise of 2.56 and 3.95 percentage points respectively during 1951-1991.

In the remaining districts of West Bengal, rise in the share of Muslims has been much lower. In Maldah, their share has gone up by almost 10.5 percentage points, from 19.51 to 29.99 percent in 1991. In each of the three districts of West Dinajpur, Murshidabad, they have gained by 6 to 7 percentage points. In Calcutta and Haora, their share has risen similarly by about 6 percentage points. In West Dinajpur and Malda, there has been a sharp rise of almost 10 percentage points in the Muslim share between 1951 and 1991, due to some of the families that had migrated out at the time of Partition returning. This was followed by a decline during 1961-1971, and by a significant rise again during 1971-1991. In Calcutta and Haora, Muslim share has been rising continuously since 1951, but this has been sharper in the latter decades, especially during 1981-1991.

To sum up, Muslims have a substantial share in the population of every district of West Bengal, except the three western districts of Purulia, Bankura and Medinipur, and the districts of Darjiling and Jalpaiguri. Their share is especially high in the whole of the districts bordering Bangladesh, particularly in the districts of Murshidabad and Maldah. These districts, along with Kishanganj of Bihar, form a neighbourhood, where Indian Returnees have turned into a minority or near minority.

The eastern districts of West Bengal, particularly the four that form the thin end of the state, form a continuation of the border belt that includes Bahraich, Gonda, Siddharthnagar and Deoria districts of Uttar Pradesh and the undivided Champaran, Darbhanga, Saharsa, Purnia and Santhal Pargana districts of Bihar, where the Muslim share is high and rising. This belt, as we shall see below, extends through West Bengal and into Assam. Muslim share has been rising during 1951-1991, especially during the latter half of this period, in almost every district of West Bengal; the rise is especially sharp in West Dinajpur, Birbhum, Murshidabad belt and in the urban districts of Calcutta and Haora.

Unlike in almost every other state of Indian Union, Muslims and Christians in West Bengal are less urban than Indian Religioinists. Of the Muslims in the state, only about 16 percent are city or town based, Christians are 25 percent urban, and the corresponding figure for Indian Religioinists is 31 percent. (See, Table D-29.)

Calcutta urban area is the primary urban centre of West Bengal, of 18.7 million in the state, about 11 million are in Calcutta. Muslims form about 15 percent of the Calcutta urban area. However, within this large complex there are several municipalities where the proportion of Muslims is much higher. In 1981, Muslims formed 65 percent of the population of Garden Reach, and their share was about 24 percent in Titagarh. Christian share in Calcutta is not very high. They form 0.48 percent of the population of Calcutta urban area. According to 1981 census, their share was 1.36 percent in Calcutta municipality. (See, Table D-29 and the following paragraphs.)

Though the level of urbanisation in West Bengal is low compared to several other states, about 60 percent of the urban population is concentrated in Calcutta urban area, yet there are 22 municipalities and urban areas in the state with population of more than 10000.

Among these Muslims are found in the Barak Valley of North-Parganas, and a share of nearly 19 percent in Samtopy. They also have a presence of about 10 to 15 percent in the district towns of L. Medinipur, in Raniganj of Bardhaman, English Bazar of Malda, and in Kharagpur of Medinipur district. In addition, Muslims have a share of 8 percent in Cooch Bihar district, about 6 percent in Baharampur of Murshidabad, about 5 percent in Sili, Krishna Nagar of Nadia and in the district town of Bankura. In all other towns, it is less than 5 percent.

The highest presence of Christians is in Krishna Nagar of Nadia district; they have 10 percent of the population. They also have a share of about 2 percent in Kharagpur, about 0.7 to 0.8 percent in Asansol of Bardhaman, and in the district towns of L. Medinipur; and of about 0.5 percent in Alipurdwar and Dabgram of Jalpaiguri district of Darjiling.

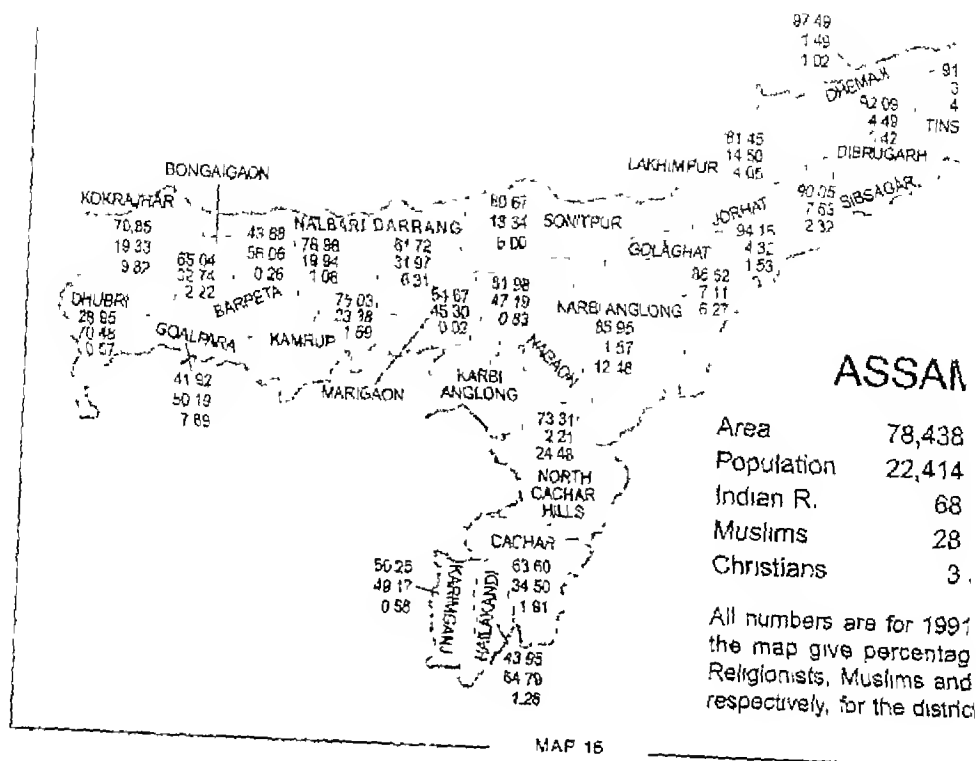
Thus, even though Muslims form a majority in some of the districts, there are no cities, excepting a couple of municipalities in Calcutta urban area where they form about 20 percent. Similarly, Christians have little presence in most towns, even in districts where they have a significant share in the population as a whole. The high presence and growth of Christians in the state is a rural phenomenon.

#### Assam

Amongst the major states of India, Assam has recorded the greatest decline in the share of Indian Religionists during the twentieth century. Their share in the population has come down from 84.55 percent in 1901 to 68.25 percent in 1991. During this period, the share of Muslims has risen from 15.03 to 28.43 percent, and that of Christians from 0.42 to 1.31 percent. (See, Table 5.3 above.)

Detailed district-wise population data for Assam is presented in Table D-9; religious composition for 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of the state (Map 16). Adherents of different religious groups in Assam seem to dominate in geographically distinct parts of the state. Muslims are concentrated in the older composite districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Nagaon and Jorhat, which form the heart of Brahmaputra valley in the Indian Union. The share of Muslims in the population of these four districts in 1991 is 46.92, 32.87, 46.71 and 22.23 percent, respectively. The southern district of Cachar, bordering on Bangladesh, has a similarly high share of Muslims at 43.02 percent of the population. Christians have a substantial presence in the composite district of United North Cachar and Mikir Hills that lies just above Cachar. The proportion of Christians in the district is 14.70 percent. Christians also have a noticeable presence in Darrang and Goalpara, at 6.15 and 4.34 percent, respectively. The eastern districts of Lakhimpur and Sibsagar are dominated by Indian Religionists and have low presence of both Muslims and Christians; the share of Muslims in these two districts is 5.97 and 6.36 percent, and that of Christians is 0.6 and 3.31 percent, respectively.

This spatial separation of different religious groups has gotten further emphasis in the last few decades since 1951. During this period, Muslim share in the population of Goalpara increased by 4, in Kamrup by 3.6, in Darrang by 5.2 and in Nagaon by 6.2 percentage points. In Cachar Muslims have gained by about 4.5 percentage points. In Lakhimpur and Sibsagar, on the other hand, the share of Muslims has risen by 1.3 and 0.5 percentage points, respectively. (



in United North Cachar and Mikir Hills have gained about 8 percentage points, the doubling their share from 6.66 percent in 1951 to 14.70 percent in 1991. Christiana made gains in Goalpara, Darrang, Lakhimpur and Sibsagar; the gains seem especially when compared with the share of Christians in 1931 and 1941.

Incidentally, the four western districts of high Muslim presence and growth at religious profile mainly during the pre-Independence period of 1901-1941. In these four share of Muslims in the population of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang and Nagaon went 0.11 and 34 percentage points, respectively.

The earlier composite districts have been split into smaller units at different independence, this has in general resulted in greater concentration of different religious particular units. Thus, Goalpara with a combined Muslim share of 46.92 percent has to Dhubri, Goalpara, Bongaigaon and Kokrajhar with Muslim shares of 70.48, 50.19, 3.88 percent, respectively. Kamrup with a combined Muslim share of 32.87 percent split into Barpeta, Kamrup and Nalbari with Muslim shares of 56.06, 23.38 and 19.9 percent respectively. Darrang with a combined Muslim share of 22.23 percent is split into Darrang with Muslim shares of 31.97 and 13.34 percent, respectively. In general, the components have a higher percentage of Muslims than the northern ones like Bongaikrajhar, Nalbari and Sonitpur. This is a consequence of the effort to settle Muslim particularly on the southern bank of Brahmaputra, which the British undertook systematically in the twentieth century, as we have mentioned above. Nagaon with Muslim share



pe e sp N gaon a Ma l l  
Brahm ap a and have n t q . Muslim presence of 47.12 and 45.39 per cent

Composite districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang and Nagaon, encompass majority component districts of Dhubri, Goalpara and Barpeta, and the near districts of Nagaon and Marigaon, lie on the western edge of the state border and constitute an extension of the border belt of high Muslim presence and grow from the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh, passes through eastern districts of Bengal, extends into Bangladesh and continues on to these western districts of

Cachar with a Muslim presence of 43.03 percent is split into Hailakandi Karimganj, with Muslim shares of 54.79, 34.50 and 49.17 percent respectively. Karimganj thus form another couple of districts, in addition to the five that were above, where Muslims are in a majority or near majority. All seven of these districts with Bangladesh on the west

Lakhimpur with Muslim share of 3.38 percent is split into Lakhimpur, Dhen and Tinsukia. Of these, only Lakhimpur has a significant Muslim presence of their share in the other three districts is 1.49, 4.49 and 3.13 percent, respectively. Muslim share of 6.36 percent is split into Sibsagar, Jorhat and Golaghat with Muslim 7.63, 4.32 and 7.11 percent, respectively

United North Cachar and Mikir Hills, with a fairly high Christian presence of 1 split into North Cachar Hills with a much higher Christian share of 24.48 percent. Anglong (Mikir) Hills with a Christian share of 12.48 percent. In the latter district presence has gone up significantly since 1971, when their share in the population was 7.99 percent.

Amongst the other newly formed districts, Christians have a significant presence in Goalpara at 9.82 and 7.89 percent; in Darrang and Sonitpur at 6.31 and 6.01 percent. Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh and Tinsukia at 4.05, 3.42 and 4.94 percent, respectively; and Jorhat at 6.27 percent.

Indian Religionists have an extraordinarily high presence of 97.49 percent in the northernmost unit carved out of Lakhimpur and bordering on Arunachal Pradesh; the Jorhat at 94.15 percent and in Sibsagar at 90.03 percent is also remarkable

To sum up, among the older composite districts, the western districts of Goalpara, Darrang and Nagaon have high Muslim presence and have been registering high growth rate of population. These four districts form a continuation of the border belt that we are noticing throughout this chapter. Muslim presence and growth has been high also in the eastern districts, which forms part of the western border of the state with Bangladesh, but on the northern edge. Christian presence is high in United North Cachar and Mikir Hills. The eastern composite districts of Lakhimpur and Sibsagar have a remarkably high presence of religionists

Amongst the newly formed districts, as many as seven, Dhubri, Goalpara, Barpeta, Marigaon, Hailakandi and Karimganj, have a Muslim majority or near-majority. Christians constitute a quarter of the population in North Cachar Hills.

Muslims have been increasing their share of the population in almost all districts except in composite Sibsagar, where the increase has been marginal. Rise in their share in the districts has been as high as 6 percentage points in the four decades between

... significant gains in the composite districts of Lakhimpur and Sibsagar. Notwithstanding these gains, Indian Religion has a high presence of above 90 percent in Dhemajai, Sibsagar and Jorhat, which are the composite Lakhimpur and Sibsagar districts.

The western districts of Assam thus form the culmination of the eastern belt of Muslim presence and growth; the phenomenon reaches its peak here. The southern North Cachar and Mizo Hills, where Christians have doubled their presence and form an interior part of the far-eastern belt of extremely high Christian growth discussed in the next chapter.

The high presence of Christians and Muslims in Assam is even more of a contrast than in West Bengal. Assam as a whole is little urbanised. Only about 11 percent of the population is urban based; the ratio of urbanisation is even lower for Christians and Muslims: 10 percent of Christians and 5 percent of Muslims in the state are urban (the proportion for Indian Religionists is 14 percent). (See, Table D-20.)

Guwahati, Jorhat, Dibrugarh and Sivasagar are the only urban areas of the state with a population of more than 100 thousand. Muslims have a high presence of about 15 percent in Guwahati; their share in the population of the district is only 4.5 percent. In the other three districts, Muslims have a share of 0 to 11 percent. Christians have a presence of about 1 percent in Dibrugarh and of about 0.75 percent in Guwahati and Sivasagar. (See, Table L-1.)

#### Sikkim

Sikkim, bordering Darjeeling district of West Bengal, is a small hilly state with an area of about 7,000 square kilometres and population of 406 thousand. Indian Religion has remained an overwhelming majority in this tiny state till recently; their proportion in the population has been above 99 percent up to 1971. Their share has, however, dropped by 10 percentage points in the last two decades. The share of Christians has correspondingly increased from 0.22 percent in 1951 and 0.79 in 1971 to 3.30 percent in 1991; and that of Muslims from 0.16 in 1971 to 0.95 percent in 1991. These changes in the religious profile occurred immediately following the formal incorporation of Sikkim as the 22nd state of Indian Union in 1975. (See, Detailed Table D-5 and Table 5.4 below.)

Table 5.4. Religious Profile of Sikkim, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Total	59,011	87,922	81,722	109,988	121,555	137,777	162,222	209,888	316,444	406,000
Indian Religionists (I.R.)	99.73	99.63	99.52	99.65	99.90	99.69	97.52	99.05	96.76	96.95
Christians (C)	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.74	0.16	1.02	3.30
Muslims (M)	0.23	0.32	0.45	0.25	0.03	0.22	1.73	0.79	2.22	0.95

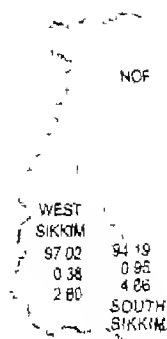
Notes: Rows marked I.R., M., and C. give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Table D-5, Census of India, 1991.

Detailed district-wise population data for Sikkim is presented in Table D-23, religious composition in 1991 is displayed in Map 17 below. Sikkim is divided into four districts, North, East, West and South. Christians seem to have acquired a foothold in all four districts.

## SIKKIM

Area	7,096 sq. km.
Population	406 thousand
Indian R	95.75%
Muslims	0.95%
Christians	3.30%

All numbers are for 1991. Figures in the map give percentage of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians, respectively, for the district.



MAP 17

decades since 1971, though their presence is higher in South Sikkim. Muslims have a presence of near or more than 1 percent in only the

Presence of Muslims and Christians in the state is still fairly low. Many of the states to the east of Sikkim have acquired a high proportion of a decade or two. In terms of its present proportion of Indian Religionists, the state belongs to the previous chapter, with the pre-dominantly Indian population in northwestern, western, central and southern India. But, so did most of India till recently. We have discussed Sikkim here because of its geographical proximity to Assam.

### AREAS OF HIGH PRESENCE AND GROWTH OF MUSLIMS

While analysing religious profile of the populations of Uttar Pradesh, Assam, we have come across several areas, involving many contiguous districts where the proportion of Muslims is high and has grown abnormally fast. In this section, we look at these areas in some detail.

#### Western Border Belt

The most significant of the areas where Muslims have registered a high concentration is the western border belt that begins from Bahraich district of eastern Uttar Pradesh, passing through the northern districts of Bihar and West Bengal, and extends up to Jammu and Kashmir across the intervening northern districts of Bangladesh. (See, Map 18). In Uttar Pradesh, the belt comprises of the districts of Bahraich, Gorakhpur, and Deoria. Of these, Siddharthnagar and Mahrajganj are contiguous to Bihar, and Gorakhpur districts, and the time-series data is available for only the first three districts. In Table 5.5 below, we have compiled the data for these five districts. Muslims form 20.47 percent of the population in this part of the border belt, which has risen by about 5 percentage points since 1951, when they formed 15.47 percent of the population. The proportion of Muslims in this part of the belt turns out to be 20.47 percent, if we count the border districts of Siddharthnagar and Mahrajganj, instead of just the districts of Bahraich and Gorakhpur.

T o	R o	P	I B d B e D		L a P	
			1951	1961	1971	19
Bahrach	Total		1,346	1,500	1,727	2.2
	Muslims		320.6	383.5	466.0	55.4
Gouda	Total		1,877	2,073	2,302	2.8
	Muslims		358.8	433.1	519.7	63.7
Bastu	Total		2,388	2,627	2,984	3.5
	Muslims		427.8	490.4	605.6	72.9
Gorakhpur	Total		2,239	2,565	3,038	3.7
	Muslims		207.6	257.6	327.1	40.8
Deoria	Total		2,163	2,375	2,812	3.4
	Muslims		217.7	272.2	454.7	72.4
Border Belt (Uttar Pradesh)	Total		9,953	11,140	12,863	15.92
	Muslims		1,593	1,837	2,373	3,054
			(15.40)	(16.49)	(18.45)	(19.18)

Note: Rows marked "Total" and "Muslims" give total population and that of Muslims in thousands, the last row gives percentage of Muslims in this part of the border belt.

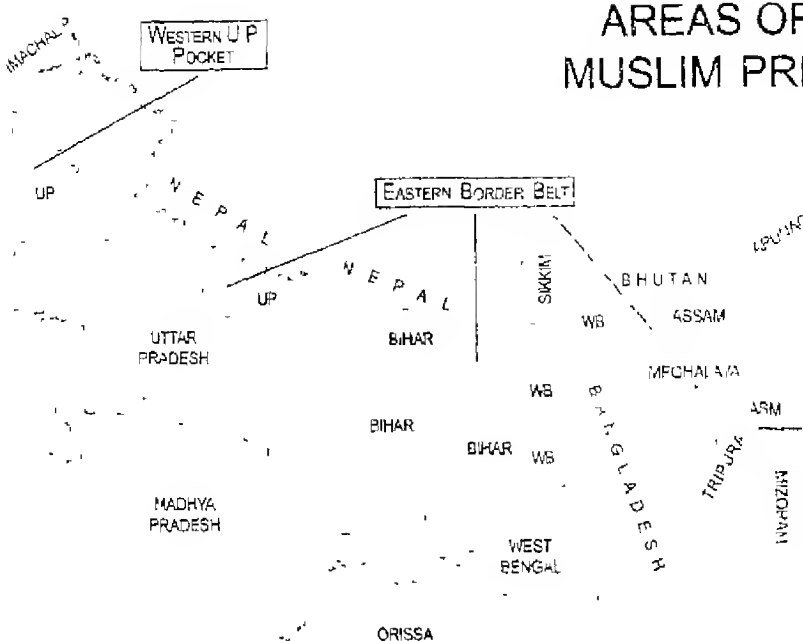
In Bihar, the belt consists of Purba Champaran, Pashchim Champaran, Siubani, Saharsa, Purnia, Katihar, Araria, Kishanganj, Sahibganj and Gopalganj. However, are available for the composite districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Saharsa, Purnia and Santhal Pargana. We compile the data for these six districts.

Table 5.6 Religious Profile of Border Belt Districts in Bihar, 1951

		1951	1961	1971	1981
Champaran	Total	2,515	3,006	3,543	4,399
	Muslims	397.7	498.6	644.0	814.3
Muzaffarpur	Total	3,521	4,118	4,841	5,952
	Muslims	407.6	525.7	661.8	843.7
Darbhanga	Total	3,770	4,413	5,234	6,451
	Muslims	499.4	605.4	769.4	1,007
Saharsa	Total	1,308	1,724	2,350	2,954
	Muslims	83.24	187.4	286.0	370.8
Purnia	Total	2,255	3,089	3,942	5,025
	Muslims	678.1	1,164	1,562	2,023
Santhal Pargana	Total	2,322	2,675	3,187	3,718
	Muslims	219.2	368.3	466.0	611.4
Border Belt (Bihar)	Total	15,690	19,026	23,097	28,499
	Muslims	2,235	3,349	4,389	5,670
		(14.56)	(17.60)	(19.00)	(19.90)

Rows marked "Total" and "Muslims" give total population and that of Muslims, respectively, in thousands, the last row gives percentage of Muslims in this part of the border belt. Source: Census of India, 1951-1981. The growth of Muslims and growth in their share during 1951-1991 in Bihar parallel that in Uttar Pradesh. Muslims form 21 percent of the population;

# AREAS OF MUSLIM PR



MAP 18

by 6.44 percentage points from the value of 14.56 in 1951. If we compare the percentage of Muslims in this part of the belt in 1951 and 1991.

Table 5.7. Religious Profile of Border Belt Districts in West Bengal, 1951-1991

		1951	1961	1971	1981
W. Dinajpur	Total	976.9	1,324	1,860	2,405
	Muslims	292.5	521.8	607.5	860.8
Malda	Total	937.6	1,222	1,613	2,032
	Muslims	346.6	564.3	695.5	919.9
Birbhum	Total	1,067	1,446	1,776	2,096
	Muslims	286.6	399.5	518.4	649.2
Murshidabad	Total	1,716	2,290	2,940	3,698
	Muslims	947.8	1,279	1,656	2,169
Border Belt (W. Bengal)	Total	4,697	6,282	8,189	10,231
	Muslims	1,873	2,765	3,538	4,599
		(39.89)	(44.01)	(43.20)	(44.95)

Note: Rows marked "Total" and "Muslims" give total population and that of Muslim in thousands, the last row gives percentage of Muslims in this part of the border belt.

In West Bengal, the border belt includes the districts of West Dinajpur, Malda, Birbhum and Murshidabad. We have compiled 1951-1991 data for these four districts.

f 4.14 per cent of the population of this part of the belt. Between 1951 and 1991, their share has grown by 7.25 percentage points from the value of 39.89 per cent in 1951. Incidentally, religious profile of Purnia district of Bihar that adjoins West Bengal is also quite akin to West Bengal part of the belt. Muslims form 42.49 per cent of the population of the composite Purnia district and their share has grown by 12.42 percentage points since 1951. In Assam, the border belt includes the composite districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang and Nagaon. We have compiled the data for these four in Table 5.8 below. Muslims constitute 37.15 per cent of the population of the Assam part of the belt in 1951, their share has increased by 4.73 percentage points from the value of 32.42 per cent in 1951. If instead of counting the composite districts, we add only the component districts of Goalpara, Dhubri, Barpeta, Darrang, Nagaon and Marigaon, then the Muslim share of the belt rises to 48.18 per cent in 1991.

Table 5.8: Religious Profile of Border Belt Districts in Assam, 1951-1991

		1951	1961	1971	1981
Goalpara	Total	1,108	1,544	2,225	
	Muslims	475.8	668.7	940.1	
Kamrup	Total	1,490	2,063	2,854	
	Muslims	436.5	605.5	825.7	
Darrang	Total	923.6	1,290	1,736	
	Muslims	157.3	249.6	281.1	
Nagaon	Total	886.9	1,211	1,681	
	Muslims	359.6	499.3	662.2	
Border Belt (Assam)	Total	4,409	6,107	8,496	10,480
	Muslims	1,429 (32.42)	2,023 (33.13)	2,709 (31.89)	3,342 (31.89)

Note: Rows marked "Total" and "Muslims" give total population and that of Muslims in thousands, the last row gives percentage of Muslims in this part of the border belt. The population of these four districts in 1981 by assuming that their share in the population of the belt was the same as in 1971. Source: Census of India 1991, West Bengal and Sikkim General Report, p. 22.

In Table 5.9 below, we have compiled data for Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam to obtain a comprehensive picture for the border belt. The presence of Muslims and growth in their share is the highest in West Bengal. The composite district of Purnia in Bihar. Their presence and growth is highest in West Bengal and Bihar and east towards Assam from the border belt, which is strategically wedged-in between Nepal and Bangladesh. The proportion of Muslims in this belt as a whole is 27.67 per cent; their share has grown by 7 percentage points since 1951, when they formed 20.49 per cent of the population. If we add only the relevant component districts rather than the composite districts, the proportion of Muslims in this belt turns out to be higher at 32.77 per cent in 1991.

The percentage of Muslims in several border police-station areas within this belt is even higher. In the police-station areas of Murshidabad, for example, Muslims constituted more than 70 per cent of the population in 1961. See, Census of India 1961, West Bengal and Sikkim General Report, p. 22.

Table 9 R		Population		Density	
		1951	1961	1971	1981
Uttar Pradesh	Total	9,953	11,140	12,863	15,927
	Muslims	1,533	1,837	2,373	3,051
		(15.40)	(16.49)	(18.45)	(19.18)
Bihar	Total	15,690	19,026	23,007	28,199
	Muslims	2,285	3,349	4,389	5,670
		(14.56)	(17.60)	(19.00)	(19.90)
West Bengal	Total	4,697	6,282	8,189	10,231
	Muslims	1,873	2,763	3,538	4,599
		(39.89)	(44.01)	(43.20)	(44.95)
Assam	Total	4,409	6,167	8,496	10,480
	Muslims	1,429	2,023	2,709	3,342
		(32.42)	(33.13)	(31.89)	(31.89)
Border Belt (Total)	Total	34,750	42,554	52,645	65,132
	Muslims	7,120	9,974	13,009	16,665
		(20.49)	(23.44)	(24.71)	(25.59)

Notes: Rows marked "Total" and "Muslims" give total population and the population respectively, in thousands. Numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of Muslims in the of the belt. Source: Tables 5.5, 5.6, 5.7 and 5.8 above.

#### Western Uttar Pradesh Pocket

Besides the border belt that we have discussed above, there are other pockets of residence and growth in these four states. Saharanpur, Hardwar, Muzaffarnagar, Moradabad, Rampur and Bareilly districts of western Uttar Pradesh constitute one of the fairly large pockets. (See, Map 18 above.) In Table 5.10 below, we have added population data for these eight districts for the period 1951-1991.

Table 5.10: Religious Profile of Western Uttar Pradesh Pocket, 1951-1991

	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Total	9,315	11,118	13,824	16,255	20,611
Muslims	2,788	3,403	4,309	5,335	7,491
	(29.93)	(30.61)	(31.17)	(32.82)	(36.33)

Note: Rows marked "Total" and "Muslims" give total population and that of Muslims, respectively, in thousands, the last row gives percentage of Muslims in this region of Uttar Pradesh. Source: Census of India, 1991.

Muslims constitute 36.33 percent of the population of this pocket; their share has risen from 29.93 percent since 1951. A substantial portion of this rise has occurred during 1981-1991. As we have seen in the context of detailed district-wise discussion of the religious profile of Uttar Pradesh, share of Muslims is the highest in Bijnor, Moradabad and Rampur districts, the centre of the pocket, and it declines as we move east or west of these districts.

#### Mulla-Haora Pocket of West Bengal

In addition to the districts forming part of the border belt discussed above, there is another pocket of residence and growth in West Bengal. This pocket has been rising rather fast in Calcutta and Haora districts of West Bengal.

78 per cent of the population of the two districts in 1951 the share was only 11.5 per cent. Thus in the forty years since 1911 the share has risen by more than 6 percentage points. The increase in Muslim share has been substantial in adjoining Bardhaman also.

#### of Assam

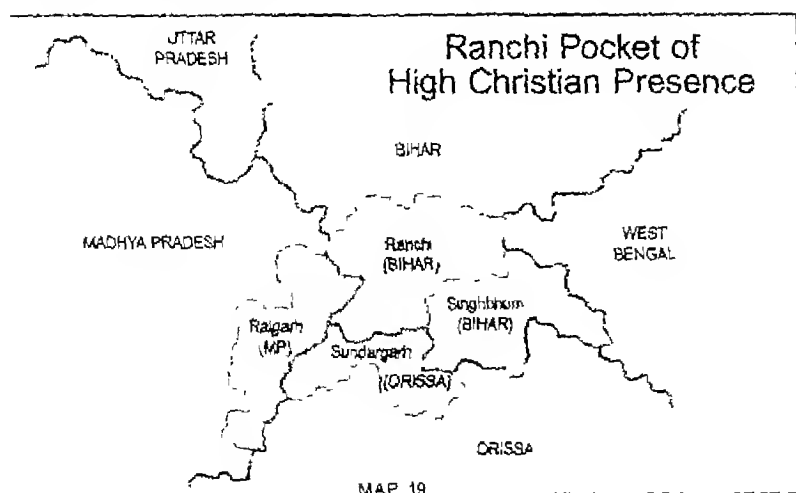
The districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Dairang and Naogaon in Assam form a continuation of the eastern border belt of high Muslim presence and growth that begins in eastern Uttar Pradesh. On the southern edge of Assam forms a separate pocket with similar religious composition. (See Map 18 above.) Cachar has been reorganised into three districts, Hailakandi, Jorhat and Cachar. Muslims are in a majority in Hailakandi with a proportion of 54.79 per cent of the population; in Karimganj they form a near majority with a share of 49.17 per cent. In Jorhat, Muslim presence is relatively less marked at 34.50 per cent. In undivided Cachar district, Muslim presence has grown by 4.5 percentage points, rising from 38.7 per cent in 1951 to 43.02 per cent in 1991, thus registering the same level of growth as in Assam part of the eastern border belt.

### AREAS OF HIGH PRESENCE AND GROWTH OF CHRISTIANS

As noted earlier, there are few Christians in the region discussed in this chapter. They form only 0.69 per cent of the population of the whole region, and their absolute numbers amount to only 1.1 million in a total population of 316 million. There are only two pockets in the region where Christians form a considerable presence and have shown a significant growth.

#### 1. Sundargarh Pocket

Christians form a significant presence in undivided Ranchi district of Bihar and especially in the reorganised district. In the latter, they form one-third of the population. As noted in the previous chapter, Christian presence extends to Raigarh district of Madhya Pradesh to the west and Sundargarh district of Orissa in the east. These three districts, spread over a wide area, form a distinct pocket of high Christian influence. (See Map 19 below.)





Christians form about 14.5 per cent of the population in the three districts. There has been no significant increase in their proportion in the pocket as a whole over the decades for which we have detailed information. Between 1961 and 1991 it indeed increased by about 2.5 percentage points in Sundargarh and about 1.5 in Raigarh. These increases have, however, been offset by a decline of 2.5 in the proportion of Christians in the undivided Ranchi district.

In Ranchi and Sundargarh districts of this pocket, Christian presence was at a low level in the early decades of the century. Proportion of Christians in the population rose to the present level of about 15 percent by 1921 in Ranchi and by 1931 in Sundargarh. Christianity in Raigarh seems a later development. We do not have data for the Raigarh district of today. But in the pre-Independence Raigarh state, for which data is available, Christians formed no more than 0.05 percent of the population.

#### *North Cachar, Karbi Anglong and Golaghat Pocket of Assam*

Undivided North Cachar and Mikir Hills district and Golaghat component of Jorhat district are adjacent to Nagaland. These districts have a significant and long Christian presence. Christians form 14.70 percent of the population of undivided North Cachar district. Their share has more than doubled since 1951, when they formed 7.5 percent of the population; there has been an accretion of about 4.5 percentage points since the previous census held in 1971.

Christian presence is higher in North Cachar Hills component, where they form 20.5 percent of the population. In Mikir Hills component, now named Karbi Anglong, Christians are about half of that in North Cachar Hills, but they have registered a significant increase in this component, with their share rising from 7.99 percent in 1971 to 12.48 percent in 1991. In Golaghat, Christians form 6.27 percent of the population, their share having risen from 4.5 percent in 1951. In Jorhat district, Christian presence has risen by more than 1 percentage point since 1971 and much of this increase has probably taken place in Golaghat component.

Thus these districts of Assam seem to form an extension of the high Christian presence in Nagaland, which we discuss in the next Chapter. The share of Christians in Assam is, of course, not comparable to that in Nagaland; but it is rising fast. Christians in the districts, especially in Karbi Anglong, have registered remarkably high growth rates since 1971.

Turning now to the heartland region of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and the farther east to West Bengal and Assam constitute a distinct region, where Indian Religionists are unduly prominent. In this large region, there are several contiguous areas where the proportion of Indian Religionists has grown rapidly during the four decades since 1951. Thus, there is a high Muslim presence and growth in western Uttar Pradesh. More significant pockets of the region form a belt that begins in eastern Uttar Pradesh, includes Bihar and West Bengal, passes through Bangladesh and continues into the western part of Assam. Throughout this belt Indian Religionists are suffering significant losses of population and in several districts in this belt they have been reduced to a small minority. In some other pockets, like Calcutta and Haora districts of West Bengal, where the proportion of Muslims is rising rapidly.

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Christians form a negligible presence in most of this region. They are present only in two pockets. One of these pockets is centred on Ranigumpha Raigarh district of Madhya Pradesh and Sundargarh district. Karbi Anglong Hills and Golaghat districts of Assam form another pocket of presence and growth.

Except for these well-defined and considerably vast areas of high concentration of Christians, the region as a whole seems to be maintaining a status quo. Indian Religionists

# Religious Composition of Districts of India Union: States where Indian Religionists are turning a Minority

In the previous two chapters, we have looked at the religious demography of a large part of the Indian Union. We have found that in a vast region of the country extending from the north to the south and encompassing most of the central and western India, Indian Religionists have maintained their share in the population at a fairly high level, except in a few isolated pockets of relatively high Muslim and Christian presence and growth. But in that eastern India, including the heartland states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, and in states of West Bengal and Assam, are not equally fortunate. In these states, in some isolated pockets and a large contiguous border belt where Indian Religionists are a minority in the population. In several districts of the region, they already have turned into a minority. Notwithstanding the precarious situation in the border belt and in the states of the north, as a whole seems to be maintaining a significant dominance of Indian Religionists. In the northern, southwestern and northeastern periphery of Indian Union, however, Indian Religionists do not enjoy the same status as they do in the rest of the country. In some of the states and territories of the country, like Jammu & Kashmir, Goa, Kerala and Lakshadweep, Indian Religionists are losing ground even before the beginning of the twentieth century. In the states of the northeast and Nicobar Islands in remote south, the share of Indian Religionists in the population has declined rapidly in the recent past, mostly in the last half of the twentieth century.

In many of the states of the northeast and in Nicobar Islands, Indian Religionists have been reduced to an insignificant minority from being a preponderant majority within a few decades. In other states of the northeast, their proportion is declining steadily. In Jammu and in Goa, Indian Religionists have improved their presence to some extent following Independence. But, in the case of Jammu & Kashmir, the share of Indian Religionists in the Jammu region of the state, in Kashmir valley part of the state, the already declining share of Indian Religionists has been further reduced.

In the following, we look at the changing religious profile of these border regions in more detail.

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Jammu & Kashmir forms the northern extremity of India. Geographically and culturally, the state forms an integral part of the northwestern region. Indian Religionists have a preponderant majority. They form only about a third of the population of Jammu & Kashmir. However, this is one of the very few states of the country where Indian Religionists has registered a rise during the period following Independence. In 1961, Indian Religionists formed 31.62 percent of the population. Their proportion rose to 35.67 percent. Prior to Partition, in 1931, the proportion was around 26.91 percent. (See, Table 6.1 below and Table D-5.)

Table 6.1. Religious Profile of Jammu &amp; Kashmir, 1901-1991

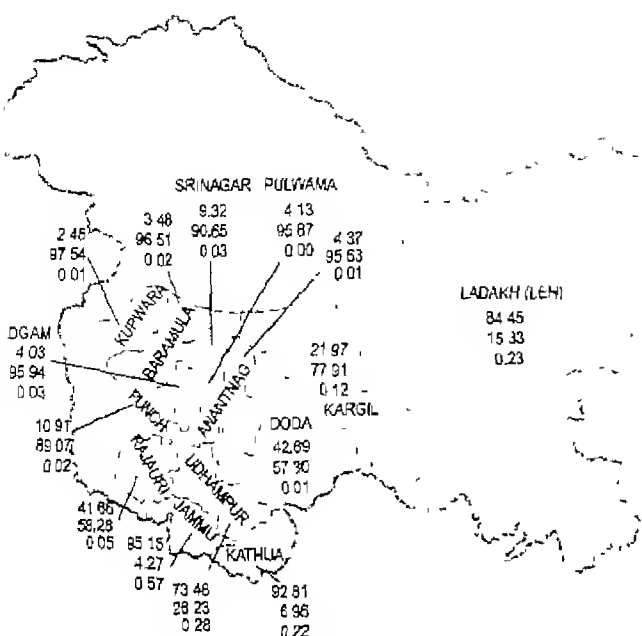
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Total	2,139	2,293	2,424	2,670	2,947	3,254	3,561	4,617	5,591
I.R.		29.20	27.86	26.91			31.62	34.00	35.67
M.		70.76	72.08	73.02	72.41		68.30	65.84	64.33
C.		0.04	0.06	0.07			0.08	0.16	0.00

Note: Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Census was not conducted in 1951 and 1991. Data for Christians is not available for 1911. Source: Abstracted from Census of India, 1991.

Muslims and Indian Religionists dominate geographically different parts of the state (see Table D-15 and Map 20 below). The valley districts of Anantnag, Baramulla, Baramula and Kupwara have a predominantly Muslim population, with more than 95 percent of the population in all these districts, except Srinagar. The proportion in 1981 was 90.65 percent.

In Poonch, on the south of Baramulla, the proportion of Muslims in the population was about 90 percent after Rajauri was split from the district in the 1970's. Rajauri, which was part of Poonch and Anantnag respectively, have about 60 percent Muslims in the population. The share in Udhampur is about 26 percent; and further south, in Jammu, the proportion is less than 10 percent. Thus as we move south of the valley districts, the proportion of Muslims declines and of Indian Religionists rises, and the profile moves towards that of neighbouring Punjab. Increase in the proportion of Indian Religionists since Independence mentioned above has occurred in districts south of the valley. Poonch, Doda, Udhampur and Jammu have in fact shown a marked decline in the proportion of Muslims since 1981. In Poonch, the decline is probably concentrated in Rajouri component. The proportion of Muslims similarly declines in Kargil and Ladakh districts. In the east of the valley, Kargil is about 78 percent Muslim; Ladakh is inhabited by Indian Religionists, mainly Buddhists, with Muslims forming only 15 percent of the population. The proportion of Muslims in the composite Ladakh district, comprising both Kargil and Leh, remained almost unchanged since Independence and Partition at around 15 percent. The partition had a significant impact only in Jammu and Kathua districts, where the proportion of Muslims declined sharply between 1941 and 1961. Geographically distinct parts of the population of the state – with Muslims forming a preponderant majority in the valley districts and Indian Religionists in the outer districts.

## JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR



MAP 20

ian Religionists in Jammu and Ladakh regions and the profile changing slowly in favour of Muslims to that of Indian Religionists as we move south and east rather than Partition. Partition accentuated this distinctness. After Independence Indian Religionists and Muslims have tended to move towards districts where they are in a preponderant majority, thus further reinforcing the trend.

## SOUTHWESTERN PERIPHERY OF INDIA

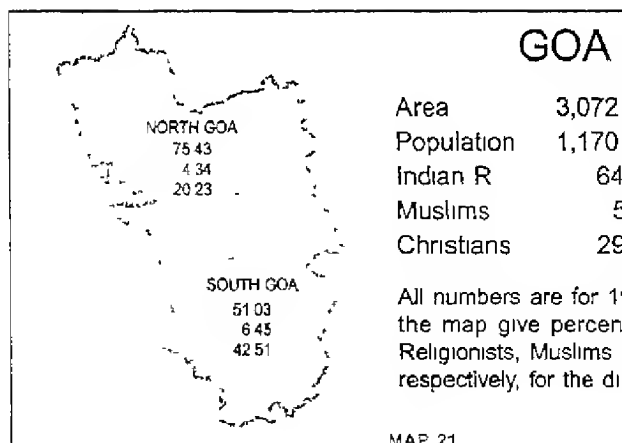
Goa is one of the few states of the country where the proportion of Indian Religionists, not only after Independence, but also since the beginning of the 19th century, has remained high. Proportion of Indian Religionists in the population of Goa has risen to 53.3 percent in 1940 and to 60.04 percent in 1960. The 1991 level of 64.89 percent.

Table 6.2 Religious Profile of Goa, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
	1900	1910			1940	1950	1960
Total	475.5	486.8	469.5	505.3	540.9	547.4	590.0
I.R.	44.22	44.21	46.53	49.60	53.03	56.16	60.04
M	0.94	1.02	1.17	1.38	1.52	1.61	1.89
C	54.84	54.77	52.30	49.02	45.45	42.23	38.07

Note: Rows marked I.R., M and C give percentage of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Census of India, 1901-1991.

Proportion of Christians has declined from 54.84 percent in 1901 to 38.07 percent in 1991. Christians have thus lost about 16 percent of the population since 1960. The loss of Christians has, however, been compensated by the increase in the proportion of Indian Religionists. Muslims have also gained substantially, from 0.94 percent in 1901 to 1.89 percent in 1991. If this trend continues, the religious profile of the state shall in the next few decades continue to change. The state is, however, surrounded by the neighbouring states of Maharashtra and Karnataka. The state is, therefore, a part of the Western Maharashtra and coastal Karnataka region, both geographically and culturally.



MAP 21

Detailed district-wise population data for the state is given in Table 6.3. The religious profile of the state for 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of the state. The map shows the religious profile of the districts, North and South Goa. In North Goa, proportion of Indian Religionists is 4.34 percent; Christians and Muslims form 20.23 and 0.94 percent respectively. In South Goa, Christian and Muslim shares are much higher at 42.51 and 1.02 percent respectively.

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Kerala on the other hand is another state where Indians are turning into a near minority. Kerala had a relatively low proportion of Indians in 1901, the state then had a population of 6.4 million, of which 68.9 per cent Religionists, 13.8 percent Christians and 17.3 percent Muslims. This significant Christians and Muslims at the beginning of the twentieth century is partly due to Kerala has been a maritime state where Arab sailors and early Christians arrived ago. However, large-scale conversions to Islam occurred in Malabar during the era when this northern part of the state came under the rule of Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan and Cochin States, forming the southern part of Kerala, experienced considerable share of Christians during the nineteenth century under British suzerainty.

These phenomena seem to have continued during the twentieth century, as changing religious profile of the state since 1901 recorded in Detailed Table D-6 below. Between 1901 and 1991, Indian Religionists have lost 11.6 percentage point share of the population, and both Christians and Muslims have gained almost 6 percentage points each. In 1991, Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims are 19.3 and 23.3 percent of the population respectively, thus turning Indian Religionists a precarious majority.

Table 6.3 Religious Profile of Kerala, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Total	6,396	7,148	7,802	9,507	11,032	13,549	16,904	21,347	25,454
I.R.	68.90	66.91	64.93	63.40	62.40	61.61	60.87	59.45	58.18
M	17.28	17.68	17.43	17.08	17.08	17.53	17.91	19.50	21.25
C	13.82	15.40	17.64	19.52	20.52	20.86	21.22	21.05	20.56

Note: Rows marked I.R., M and C give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from

For the first six decades of the period, from 1901 to 1961, Christians made considerable gains in their share of the population. The gains were especially rapid up to 1941. From 1941 there has been a slight decline in their share of the population. The share of Muslims, on the other hand, remained almost unchanged at around 17 to 18 percent up to 1961; thereafter it increased during the three decades of 1961-1991. Indian Religionists have been losing in their share of the population consistently throughout the century, to Christians up to 1961 and to Muslims thereafter.

Religious profile of the districts of Kerala is recorded in Detailed Table D-17; the religious profile for 1991 is displayed in the accompanying map of the state (Map 22). Christians are particularly concentrated in the northern districts. In Malappuram, they form a majority, with a share of 67.38 percent. In Kozhikode, Wayanad, Kannur and Kasaragod

E. Miller, *Mappila Muslims of Kerala: A Study in Islamic Trends*, Orient Longman, Delhi 1976. Census of India 1931, Travancore Report, p.331. Indian Religionists formed 83.0 percent of the population in Travancore during 1816-1820, the share of Muslims and Christians was 4.6 and 12.4 percent respectively. In 1901, Indian Religionists declined to 69.9 percent of the population; the share of Christians almost doubled to 13.8 percent and that of Muslims rose to 6.5 percent.

Malappuram, the Muslim share has gone up by more than 13 percentage points. In the composite Kozhikode district, including both Kozhikode and Wayanad, the Muslim share has gone up by more than 13 percentage points. In the composite Kannur district, including Kannur and Idukki, there was a decline of about 2.5 percent in Muslim share from 1941-1961; the gain since 1961 is around 4.7 percentage points, more than half of it has accrued during 1981-1991.

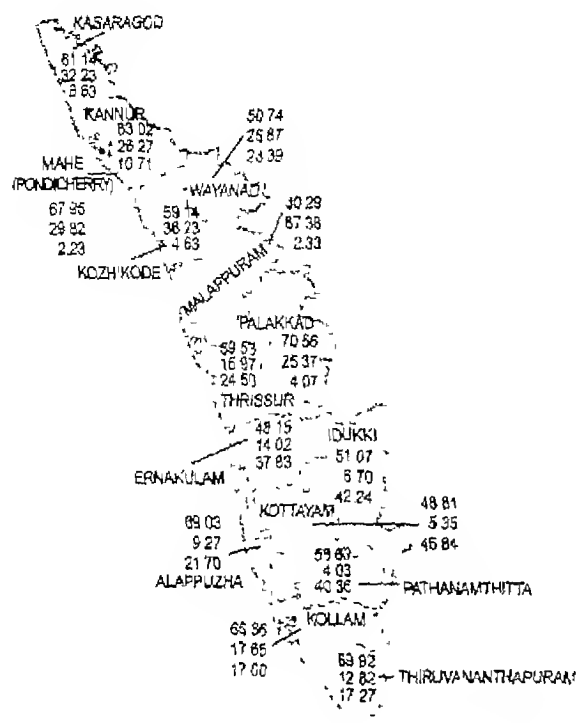
Christian presence in these northern districts of the state is not very high, even though their share in the population is 23.89 percent. But, they have made substantial gains since 1951 in much of this region. In the composite Kannur district, their share has gone from 9.40 percent in 1951 to 9.40 in 1991. In the composite Kozhikode district, which includes Kozhikode and Wayanad, their share has risen from 5.26 to 8.46 percent during these four decades. They experienced a sudden spurt of almost 4 percentage points in Christian presence in the post-Independence decade of 1941-1951, throughout the pre-Independence period their Christian share in the district had remained around or less than 1.5 percent. In the composite Kannur district, Christian share has remained low, rising only slightly from 1.69 to 2.33 percent in 1991.

Christians have a high presence in the southern half of the state. They form 41.14 percent of the population in Ernakulam-Kottayam-Idukki region, and 23.64 percent in Alappuzha. In the Pathanamthitta region further south. In the former region they have lost 4.24 percentage points in their share of the population since 1951. In the latter 2.85 percentage points in their share of the population since 1951. In these regions the highest concentration of Christians is in the districts of Kottayam and Pathanamthitta, where they form 45.84, 42.24 and 40.36 percent of the population.

Indian Religionists have a relatively high presence of 65 percent or more in the coastal districts of Alappuzha, Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram, the former two have been split to carve out the high Christian presence district of Pathanamthitta. Presence of Indian Religionists is also high in the central district of Palakkad. Their share of 70.56 percent in the district is the highest in the state. Since 1951, they have lost about 5 percentage points in their share to both Muslims and Christians, who form 25.87 and 4.07 percent of the population respectively. In neighbouring Thrissur, Indian Religionists form about 60 percent of the population; they have lost about 3.5 percentage points off their share since 1951. In Malappuram, Christians. Share of Muslims in the district is 15.97 and that of Christians 24.50 percent. In Kannur and Kozhikode, in the north are the other districts where Indian Religionists have a presence of between 60 and 65 percent. Decline in the share of Indian Religionists has been the highest in this region; during these four decades they have lost about 10 percentage points off their share in the population of both the composite Kannur and Kozhikode districts. In other districts of the state, Indian Religionists are in a minority or near that level.

Level of urbanisation in Kerala is almost equal for Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians. Their shares are 27.18, 26.57 and 23.86 percent, respectively (See, Table D-29.) Amongst the cities, as with a population of more than 100 thousand, relative presence of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians more or less follows the pattern of the corresponding district. Muslim presence is, thus, the highest in Malappuram urban area, where they form 40 percent of the population. Muslims have a share of about 40 percent in Kozhikode; 35 percent in Vadakara of Kozhikode district, Kannur, and Guruvayoor of Thrissur district. Christians are at 26 percent in Kanhangad of Kasaragod district. They form 22 percent of the population in





## KERALA

Area	38,863
Population	29,099
Indian R.	57.
Muslims	23.
Christians	19.

All numbers are for 1991  
the map give percentag  
Religionists, Muslims and  
respectively, for the district

MAP 22

alakkad and Kollam, about 20 percent in Alappuzha, about 18.5 percent in Koc 2 percent in Trivandrum. In Thrissur, Kottayam and Cherthala of Alappuzha th presence is about or less than 5 percent. (See, Table D-30 for this and the t iragraphs)

Christians have their highest presence of about 45 percent in Kottayam, and the about 42 percent in Thrissur. They also form about 34 percent of the populat out 24 percent in Alappuzha, 20 percent in Kollam, 16 percent in Thiruv: ruvayoor, and 15 percent in Cherthala. In other towns and urban areas of m usand population, Christians have a presence of about 5 percent or less.

Indian Religionists have their highest presence of 82 percent in Cherthala. sence of 70 to 75 percent of the population in Kanhangad, Palakkad and Trivan 70 percent in Kannur and Vadakara; of about 50 to 60 percent in Kozhikode, t ussur, Kottayam, Alappuzha and Kollam. In Malappuram and Kochi, Indian Rel minority, in the former, they form only about 29 percent of the population.

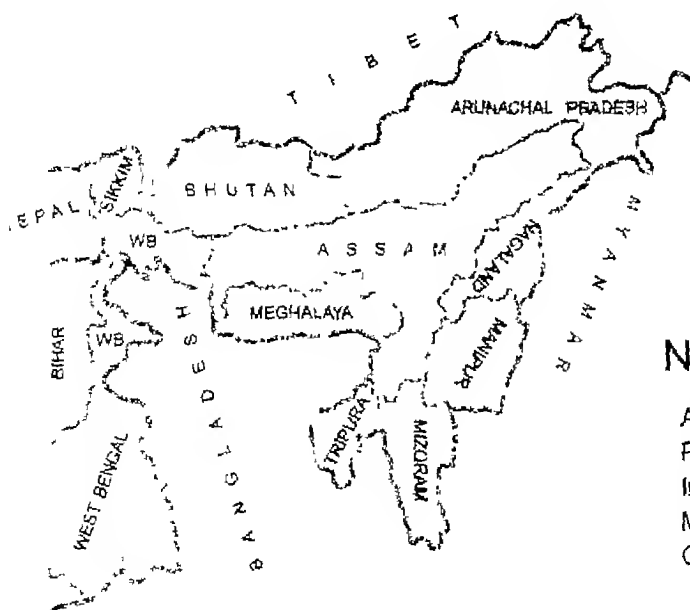
#### *Western Coastal Belt*

Uttar Kannad and Dakshin Kannad districts of Karnataka, discussed in Chapter 4, and Kerala and have a religious profile similar to that of northern Kerala. Kann ict of Tamil Nadu, discussed in the same chapter, was a part of Travancore sta rganisation of several states of Indian Union in 1956, and has a religious profile of southern Kerala.

Goa, Uttarakhand, and Karnataka. In the coastal belt, where Indian Religions form a majority. In this belt as a whole, Indian Religionists form less than 50 percent of the population; the remaining 40 percent is shared almost equally between Muslims and Christians. In the region have gained about 5 percentage points in this belt since 1951. This level of gain in all parts of the belt except in Kanniyakumari, where it is higher in the northern parts. Christians have gained about the same 5 percentage points during the first half of the twentieth century; between 1951-1991, the share declined substantially in Goa and slightly in Kerala. Uttar Kannad and Dak Kanniyakumari, however, they have made a spectacular gain of almost 8 percent.

### NORTHEASTERN PERIPHERY OF INDIA

The Brahmaputra plains, lying on the eastern extremity of Indian Union and sharing borders with Assam and neighbouring Bangladesh, are surrounded by Sikkim, Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura. (See Map 23 below) The demographic profile of Sikkim has already been presented in the previous chapter as an independent country. The remaining six constitute the northeastern states of India. Assam, which we have dealt with in the previous chapter, is often included among these states, except Tripura, are largely hilly. These states, forming the borders of India with Tibet, China, Myanmar and Bangladesh have witnessed an extraordinary transformation of the religious profile of their populations during the last century.



### NORTHEAST,

Area	38,863 sq
Population	9,133 thou
Indian R	56.35%
Muslims	4.69%
Christians	38.96%

In Table 6.4 below we have added some population figures on the profile of the region for the period 1901-1991. Data for Arunachal Pradesh is only from 1961 onwards; therefore, figures in Table 6.4 for 1901-1951 are for the five states. Population of Arunachal Pradesh is about 10 percent of the other four states together.

Table 6.4: Religious Profile of Northeastern States (excluding Assam), 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Total	983.2	1,211	1,370	1,612	1,923	2,231	2,663	1,937	6,71
I.R.	91.18	89.05	85.20	80.73	89.86	69.19	68.22	67.48	62.5
M	6.61	7.42	8.15	8.69	8.73	8.46	8.29	11.8	4.1
C	2.22	3.53	6.65	10.58	1.41	22.35	23.19	28.31	32.97

Note: Rows marked I.R., M and C give percentage of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Census of India, 1991.

At the beginning of the century in 1901, the people of this region were 91 percent Indian Religionists, they formed more than 91 percent of the population. About 7 percent were Muslims and about 2 percent Christians. By 1991, proportion of Indian Religionists in the region has declined to about 62 percent and that of Muslims to 4.1 percent, while Christians have risen to form about 33 percent of the population. This transformation of the religious profile has occurred largely after Independence; in 1901, Indian Religionists formed nearly 90 percent of the population.

Unlike in other parts of India, where Indian Religionists have lost their share, Muslims, through slow changes attributable largely to migration and differential natural growth, the demographic transformation in the northeastern states has occurred through large-scale conversions to Christianity. Growth of Christianity in the region began in 1931 census, 10.58 percent of the people of the region were recorded to be Christians. This figure was probably largely notional, during the next census, when people were allocated to the communities to which they claimed to belong, proportion of Christians in the region declined to just 1.41 percent.

Following Independence, and perhaps in the years immediately before Independence, Christianity in the region began to make rapid progress. In 1951, the proportion of Christians recorded in the region was 22.35 percent, which was about 16 times their proportion in 1931. In the four decades since 1951, their proportion risen by more than 16 percentage points to a value of 32.97 percent.

Experience of different states in the region has been quite varied. In each of the states, the process of Christianisation set in at a different time and progressed differently. Below, we give information for each of the six states of the region separately.

Before proceeding, let us notice that the overall growth of population in these states is considerably higher than the average of Indian Union. Population of the six states has grown from about 2.2 million in 1951 to about 9.1 million in 1991, multiplying by four. Compared to the Indian Union average of 2.3. (See, Detailed Table D-5 and Table 6.4 above). In all see below, the most Christianised state of Nagaland and, to a lesser extent, Tripura, have particularly high growth.

I d

Arunachal Pradesh is a large state. It covers an area of 83,743 sq. kilometres, the extent of the state is comparable to Assam and West Bengal and 88.8 thousand square kilometres, respectively. The state envelops the east from three sides. The long external boundary of the state adjoins Bhutan, Myanmar. This makes Arunachal Pradesh one of the key strategic states of India. In terms of strategic importance, the region was until recently constituted as the centre North Eastern Frontier Agency.

Table 6.5 Religious Profile of Arunachal Pradesh, 1961-1991

	1961	1971	1981	1991
Total	336.6	467.5	631.8	864.6
I.R.	99.19	99.03	94.87	88.33
M.	0.30	0.18	0.80	1.38
C.	0.51	0.79	4.32	10.29

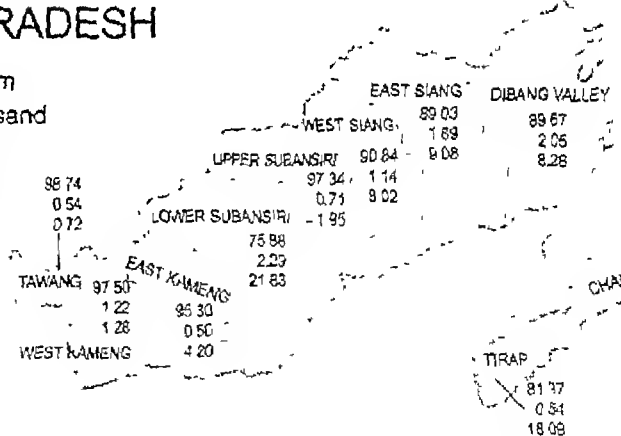
Note: Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give the percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians, respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Census of India, 1991.

The state is sparsely populated. Total population of Arunachal Pradesh is 864.6 thousand. However, population since 1961 has grown much faster than the rest of India. In the three decades between 1961 and 1991, population of the state has multiplied 2.6 times, while population of the whole of Indian Union during this period grew by only 1.2 times. See Detailed Table D-5 and Table 6.5 above for this and the following paragraph.

## ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Area	83,743 sq. km
Population	864.6 thousand
Indian R.	88.33%
Muslims	1.38%
Christians	10.29%

All numbers are for 1991.  
Figures in the map give percentage of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians, respectively, for the district.



MAP 24

Religious profile of the state seems to have changed remarkably in the short time the data is available. In 1961, Indian Religionists formed 99.19 percent of the population. In 1971, against 337 thousand inhabitants of the state, there were a thousand Muslims and a thousand Christians. The situation was not much different in 1971, though Christians had by then increased their share slightly from 0.51 to 0.79 percent and the share of Muslims had declined from 0.30 to 0.18 percent. The decade of 1971-1981, during which the centrally administered region was constituted as a state, saw a sudden spurt in the proportion of Christians to 4.32 percent.

tion; in the next decade their proportion has increased further to 10.20 per cent. Over the last two decades, Christians have gone from being an insignificant part of the population to becoming a substantial minority. Muslims have not fared nearly as well as Christians. They improved their share to 1.38 percent. Indian Religionists in these two decades have lost 11 percentage points off their share, to drop to 88.33 percent of the population. The population data for the districts of Arunachal Pradesh is compiled in Table D-27; distribution of religious groups for 1991 is presented in the accompanying map of the state (Map 24). There is a significant presence in every district, except Upper Subansiri, Tawang and Lohit. In their share in the population is less than 2 percent. In Lower Subansiri, Christians in the population has reached 21.83 percent; in Tirap and Changuinagar and Nagaland, their share is 18.09 and 10.92 percent respectively. In the districts of between 8 to 9 percent in East and West Siang and in Dibang Valley. In the districts of East Kameng and Lohit, their share is between 4 to 5 percent. There are about 89 thousand Christians in the state, 34 thousand are in Lower Subansiri, 16 thousand in Tirap and Changuinagar; 16 thousand in East and West Siang; and another 9 thousand in Lohit.

Muslims have a presence of around 2 percent in Lower Subansiri, East Siang, Tirap and Changuinagar; in other districts their presence is small. Of about 12 thousand Muslims, 70 percent are in these four districts.

Muslims in Arunachal Pradesh are significantly more urban than other religious groups. Christians are significantly more rural. About 46 percent of the Muslims in the state are in the urban areas. The corresponding proportion for Christians and Indian Religionists is 5 percent and 1 percent respectively. (See, Table D-29.)

and

Geographically, Nagaland is a continuation of the hilly border barrier between India and Myanmar. It is much more densely populated than Arunachal Pradesh. The area of Nagaland is about 16.6 thousand square kilometres, which is about a fifth of Arunachal Pradesh. The population of Nagaland in 1991 at 1,210 thousand is 1.4 times that of Arunachal Pradesh.

Table 6.6: Religious Profile of Nagaland, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Total	102.4	149.6	160.9	178.8	189.6	213.0	369.2	516.4	716.4
I.R.	99.27	97.58	94.14	86.80	99.72	53.71	46.78	32.66	11.11
M	0.14	0.21	0.43	0.39	0.28	0.24	0.24	0.57	0.57
C.	0.59	2.21	5.43	12.81	0.005	46.05	52.98	66.77	88.33

Note: Rows marked I.R., M and C give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Table D-27.

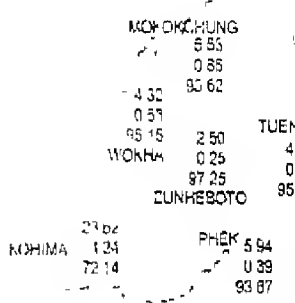
The population of the state has been growing very rapidly since 1941-51; population has increased dramatically from less than 12 persons per square kilometre in 1941 to 121 persons per square kilometre in 1991. Christianisation of the population also seems to have taken place at the same time as this spurt in population. (See, Detailed Table D-5 and Table 6.6.)

largest, there is very little of the Muslims and 1.43 Muslims. From 1901 to 1931 the share of Christians in the population had grown half a percent in 1901, and their absolute numbers rose at the 1941 census, which assigned people to their original communities. The 1941 census counted much fewer Christians in the population. Nagaland, which emerged during the Independence decade of 1941-1951, by 1951 had risen to 16 percent, a gain of 53 percentage points. Since 1951, the proportion of Christians in the population has been rising steadily. They are the predominant majority in the state with a share of 87.47 per cent in 1991, then numbers in the state have risen to more

## NAGALAND

Area	16,579 sq. km
Population	1,210 thousand
Indian R.	10.82%
Muslims	1.71%
Christians	87.47%

Numbers are for 1991. Figures in map give percentage of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians, respectively, for the district.



MAP 25

have also increased their share, though not as spectacularly as Christians, from 0.14 percent in 1901 to 1.71 percent in 1991, almost all of it since 1961. The share of Indian Religionists has correspondingly fallen from 10.8 percent in 1901, with all of the loss coming in the five decades. The religious profile of Nagaland is presented in Table D-27; district-wise data is given in the accompanying map of the state (Map 25). Christians are the predominant majority in six of the seven districts of Nagaland. Only in Kohima do non-Christians have any significant presence. Of 131 thousand non-Christians in 1991, about 92 thousand are in Kohima district; and of 21 thousand Muslims, 19 are in this district. The relative shares of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians are 23.62, 4.21 and 72.14 percent, respectively. However, even as Christianity is proceeding fast, Christians have increased their share by only half a percent in the single decade of 1981-1991.

In the course of five decades since 1941, the state has been converted from an almost entirely Indian Religionist to an almost entirely Christian state, the limited presence of Indian Religionists have managed to retain some presence, and Christianity. In these five decades, while the religious profile of

ed drastically, the absolute number of people in Nagaland has increased. Population of Indian Union during the same period has multiplied. In Arunachal Pradesh, Christians in Nagaland are much less urban than Muslims. Thus, 48 percent of Indian Religionists, 40 percent of Muslims and 10 percent of Christians in the state are town or city based. (See, Table D-29.)

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Manipur lies to the south of Nagaland. The state is more densely populated than Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland. It commands an area of about 22 thousand square kilometres with a population density of above 82 persons per square kilometre. Much of the population is concentrated in what used to be the indigenous Indian state of Manipur, and now the Imphal and the erstwhile Manipur Central district. Of the total 1,837 thousand people in the state, 1,400 thousand live in the erstwhile Manipur Central district, which has in the recent past been divided into four districts of Imphal, Bishnupur, Thoubal and Chandel. Of these four, Imphal has the highest concentration of population with 711 thousand persons, Chandel on the south has the least with 71 thousand. The other four districts of the state are also densely populated. (See, Table D-27 for district-wise demographic data for the state.) Unlike in other states of the northeast, the population of Manipur was predominantly Christian at the beginning of the twentieth century. (See, Table 6.7 below.) Indian Religionists constituted 96.33 percent of the population; of the rest, 3.65 percent were Muslims. In 1901, when Christians in 1901 had a negligibly small presence, they formed 0.02 percent of the population. Their total number amounted to exactly 45 persons in a population of 2,00,000.

Table 6.7 Religious Profile of Manipur, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1991
Total	284.5	346.2	384.0	445.6	512.1	577.6	780.0	1,073.3	1,400.0
I.R.	96.33	95.77	94.39	92.54	89.20	81.72	74.28	67.36	63.33
M	3.65	4.19	4.55	5.13	5.77	6.44	6.23	6.62	6.67
C	0.016	0.038	1.05	2.33	5.02	11.84	19.49	26.03	29.99

Note: Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Census of India, 1991, Vol. 1, Part 1, Table 101.

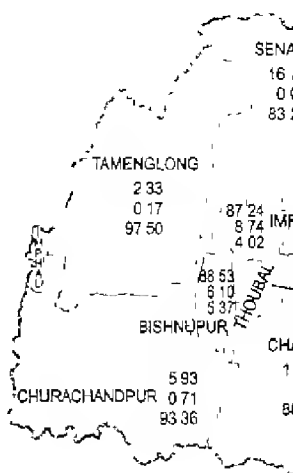
The share of Christians in the population kept doubling in almost every decade. By 1991, they had reached the level of 1 percent. Even so, their share in the population was still about 5 percent. Their share more than doubled once again to about 10 percent in 1991, when Christian presence in the neighbouring states experienced a sharp rise. It has since then been growing from decade to decade and has reached 29.99 percent in 1991. The share of Muslims has also been growing almost continuously since 1901. For Christians the rise has been moderate; they have enhanced their share from 0.02 percent in 1901 to 29.99 percent in 1991.

The share of Indian Religionists has thus come down from 96.33 percent in 1901 to 63.33 percent in 1991. Much of the decline has occurred in the period following 1951. In 1951, they still formed 89.20 percent of the population of the state. The decline is not as precipitate as in Nagaland, but a detailed look at the district-wise religious profile tells a different story.

# MANIPUR

Area	22,327 sq km
Population	1,837 thousand
Indian R	58.62%
Muslims	7.27%
Christians	34.12%

Figures in parentheses are for 1991. Figures in the map give percentage of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians, respectively, for the district.



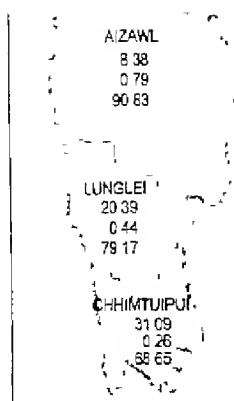
MAP 26

A profile of the districts, compiled in Table D-27 and displayed in Figure D-28, shows that the outer districts of Senapati, Tamenglong, Bishnupur and Churachandpur have been almost fully Christianised, the share of Christians in 1991 is 83.25, 97.50, 93.36 and 93.69 percent, respectively. The inner districts of Imphal and Thoubai, part of the undivided Manipur Central district, lying on the south, have also been Christianised to the level of 86.16 percent. In short, Christianisation has been achieved during the last two or three decades. Christian share has gone up from 56.11 to 83.25 percent between 1951 and 1991. The profile of these five districts of Manipur has become similar to that of the Indian Religionists, and also Muslims, have been largely restricted to the inner districts of the undivided Manipur Central district. In Manipur 1,015 thousand are located in these three districts. In the state, about 130 thousand are in these districts. Indian Religionists are in a majority here, the share of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians of the three districts added together is 85.6, 11.0 and 4.4 percent, respectively. Elsewhere Christians are in an overwhelming majority. Indian Religionists in Manipur, as elsewhere in the northeast, are predominantly in the inner districts. For Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians in the state, the share is 58.62, 7.27 and 34.12 percent, respectively. Population of Imphal city, which is one of only two cities of more than 100 thousand persons in the whole of north-east India, is 1,01,500. The share of Indian Religionist, Muslim and Christians is 85.6, 11.0 and 4.4 percent, respectively. (See, Tables D-29 and D-30.)

Myanmar lies further south of Manipur. The state has long borders with Bangladesh on the west. Geographical extent of the state is almost equal to that of Manipur; but the population at 69



# MIZORAM



Area	21,08
Population	689
Indian R	1
Muslims	
Christians	8

All numbers are for 19  
the map give percent  
Religionists, Muslims  
respectively, for the dis

MAP 27

above one third that of Manipur. Amongst the states of the region, it is the least populated after Arunachal Pradesh.

elsewhere in the region, the population of Mizoram was 1. They constituted 99.7 percent of the population at that time. (The population of Mizoram in 1901 was 82,433 and there were a total of 45 Christians and 206 Muslims in 1901. See Table 6.8 below.)

Table 6.8: Religious Profile of Mizoram, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1991
Total	82.43	91.20	98.41	124.4	152.8	196.2	268.5
I.R.	99.70	96.96	71.46	52.35	99.93	9.41	1.2
M.	0.25	0.34	0.37	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.66
C.	0.05	2.70	28.17	47.52	0.00	90.52	98.14

Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give percentage of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstract of the Census of India, 1991, Mizoram.

The state, however, began to be Christianised earlier than elsewhere. By 1921, the proportion of Christians in the population had risen to 28.17 percent already. In 1941 census, the people of Mizoram were assigned to the Christian community. The proportion of Christians came down to almost zero in 1951. In 1991, the Christian share, taking it to 90.52 percent of the population. The state was almost completely Christianised during the independence decade of 1941-1951. In the following decades, there was a slight decline; but, the data for 1991 shows a rise. In 1991, Christians constitute an overwhelming majority of the population. Between 1921 and 1961, Muslims in the state also suffered a decline. But there has been a rise since then, taking the share from 0.37 percent in 1921 to 0.66 percent in 1991.

Indian Religionists by 1991 have been reduced to a small minority. In 1901, they constituted a majority of almost 100 percent. A fair proportion of them are Buddhists, who are especially concentrated in the rural areas.

Indian Christians population in 1941 was 11.1 in Region is 11,111, and of these about 10 thousand are located in the two districts, Aizawl district, with about 70 percent of the population of the state. Highly Christianised, Christians constitute about 91 percent of the population. (See, Detailed Table D-27 and the map of Mizoram, Map 27.) Unlike in other states of the northeast, Christians in Mizoram are more urbanists, though not more so than Muslims. About 50 percent of Christians, corresponding proportion for Indian Religionists is about 22.5 percent, 84 percent urban; a large majority of the few Muslims in the state are in Aizawl city.

Aizawl city is one of the four urban areas of northeast with a population of about 100,000. Like Aizawl district, Aizawl city is almost 91 percent Christian. Indian Religionists form 7.24 and 1.78 percent of the population, respectively. Though a small proportion of the population of the city, yet they form more than 60 percent of the state, of 4,538 Muslims in Mizoram, 2,763 are in Aizawl city. (See, Table D-27.)

### Meghalaya

Meghalaya forms a hilly protrusion into Assam that separates much of Assam from Bangladesh. An area of 22,433 thousand square kilometres, the state is almost the same size as Mizoram. In 1991, population of the state is 1,775 thousand, population of Assam is almost the same as that of Manipur.

Table 6.9 Religious Profile of Meghalaya, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1991
Total	340.5	394.0	422.4	480.8	555.8	605.7	769.4	1,012	1,775
I.R.	91.23	88.21	85.91	81.66	97.28	73.03	61.80	50.42	44.1
M	2.62	2.47	2.55	2.64	2.53	2.30	2.99	2.60	3.46
C	6.16	9.31	11.54	15.71	0.19	24.66	35.21	46.98	52.43

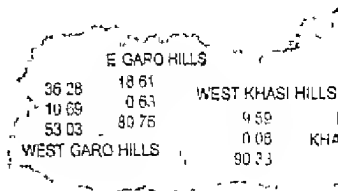
Note: Rows marked I.R., M. and C. give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Census of India, 1991.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, Indian Religionists constituted about 91 percent of the population; Christians and Muslims formed 6.16 and 2.62 percent, respectively. (See Table 6.9 above.) Thus unlike other states of the northeast, Meghalaya in 1901 had a negligible, though still fairly low, Christian presence. The state experienced a significant increase in the share of Christians until 1931, when their proportion in the population reached 15.71 percent. In 1941, Christian share in the population slumped as the census assigned the population to tribal communities. But even if we ignore the 1941 figures, the data indicates that Christians underwent a sudden jump during the period immediately preceding independence. This took the proportion of Christians to 24.66 percent in 1951. Since then, the share of Christians has been rising: from decade to decade, by 1991, it has reached 52.43 percent.

The share of Muslims in the population has held steady between 2 and 3 percent since the beginning of the century, except during the last two decades, when there has been a significant increase in their share, taking it from 2.60 percent in 1971 to 3.46 percent in 1991.

# MEGHALAYA

Area	22,429 sq km
Population	1,775 thousand
Indian R	31.96%
Muslims	3.46%
Christians	64.58%



Numbers are for 1991. Figures in map give percentage of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians, respectively, for the district.

MAP 28

Share of Indian Religionists in the population has declined to 31.96 percent in 1991 and 73.03 percent in 1951.

Profile of the districts of Meghalaya is presented in Table D-28. It is displayed in the accompanying map of the state (Map 28). Indian Religionists are concentrated in the relatively more densely populated East Khasi Hills districts. Of about 565 thousand Indian Religionists in the state, about 51.3 thousand are in this district, where they constitute a significant proportion. Of the remaining Muslims, about 8 thousand are in East Khasi Hills districts. Of about 565 thousand Indian Religionists in the state, about 51.3 thousand are in this district, where they constitute a significant proportion. Of the remaining Muslims, about 8 thousand are in East Khasi Hills districts. Of about 565 thousand Indian Religionists in the state, about 51.3 thousand are in this district, where they constitute a significant proportion. Of the remaining Muslims, about 8 thousand are in East Khasi Hills districts.

Christians are concentrated largely in West Garo Hills; of about 61.5 thousand are in this district, where they constitute a significant proportion. Of the remaining Muslims, about 8 thousand are in East Khasi Hills districts. Of about 565 thousand Indian Religionists in the state, about 51.3 thousand are in this district, where they constitute a significant proportion. Of the remaining Muslims, about 8 thousand are in East Khasi Hills districts. Of about 565 thousand Indian Religionists in the state, about 51.3 thousand are in this district, where they constitute a significant proportion. Of the remaining Muslims, about 8 thousand are in East Khasi Hills districts.

East Garo Hills and West Khasi Hills districts have been Christianised to about 90.33 percent, respectively. This level of Christianisation has been maintained for three decades; in 1981, the proportion of Christians in the districts was at a lower level of 69.13 and 74.50 percent, respectively. The trend in all the northeastern states, except Mizoram, Christianisation of Indian Religionists, but the proportion of urbanisation and the proportion of urban people amongst Indian Religionists, Meghalaya is 16 percent, respectively (See Table D-29.)

Shillong, capital of Meghalaya, is the most populous urban area of the state with a population of 223 thousand. The population in 1991 is 223 thousand. Indian Religionists and Christians, with Muslims having a share of 3.46 percent.

Meghalaya lies to the west of Mizoram, and shares borders with Bangladesh. Locally, the state constitutes an extension of Kariunganj, Hailakandi.

Triputra is a relatively small state, with an area of only about 10,486 sq km. However, it is more densely populated than the other states of the northeast. Its population of Tripura is about 2.8 million, amounting to 266 persons per square kilometre which is comparable with that of West Bengal. The population of Tripura has risen by about 4.3 times during 1951-1991.

Table 6.10 Religious Profile of Tripura, 1901-1991

1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
29.6	30.4	38.2	51.3	63.9	1,142	1,556	2,000
1.65	72.36	72.21	75.84	77.74	78.98	92.31	92.31
8.29	27.03	27.11	24.09	21.44	20.14	6.68	6.68
0.06	0.61	0.68	0.06	0.82	0.88	1.01	1.01

M and C give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims respectively. P gives total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Table D.10 of Census of India, 1991.

Amongst the states of the northeast, Tripura has registered a rise in its population since Independence, the rise is in fact the highest of all the states. However, unusually, this rise has not occurred immediately following Independence. The decade of 1961-1971. As shown in Table 6.10 above, 1.65 percent of the population in 1901, 26.15 percent were Muslims and 1.65 percent of Christians, amounting to 138 persons in all. In 1951, the percentage of Indian Religionists was slightly higher at 77.74 percent, and in 1961 at 78.98 percent. At 21.44 percent, the number of Christians had increased to 21.44 percent of the population' (See, Detailed Table D.10 of Census of India, 1991, following two paragraphs.)

## TRIPURA

Area	10,486 sq km
Population	2,757 thousand
Indian R	91.19%
Muslims	7.13%
Christians	1.69%

Figures in parentheses are for 1991. Figures in brackets give percentage of Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians, respectively, for the district.

NORTH TRIPURA	86.36
WEST TRIPURA	9.82
SOUTH TRIPURA	3.82
CHITRAKOOT	91.95
DAKSHIN	7.39
DAKSHIN	0.66
SOUTH TRIPURA	94.30
CHITRAKOOT	4.23
DAKSHIN	1.47

remained largely the same in 1961. During the following decade, the percentage of Indian Religionists rose to 92.31 percent and that of Muslims declined to 6.68 percent. The change in the religious profile of the state in a single decade is a result of migration of Indian Religionists from the surrounding Bangladesh and Muslims probably to Assam and Bangladesh. Between 1961 and 1991, the

the number of Muslims has declined. The share of Indian Religionists rose from 30.2 to 1.43 percent. The share of Muslims in Assam in the previous decade of 1951-1961 also, when the population of the state was 22 percent. But during that decade, the relative share of Indian Religionists in the population remained largely unchanged. After 1971, there has been a slight decline in the share of Indian Religionists to 1.2 percent in 1991. Muslim share in the population has correspondingly risen to 1.69 percent and their absolute numbers have risen to 46.5 thousand in 1901, and 5,262 persons in 1951.

Religious profile of the districts of Tripura is presented in Table D-27, data for which is accompanied by an accompanying map of the state (Map 29). Muslim presence in the state is highest in Dhalai district, where they form 9.82 percent of the population, in North Tripura their share of the population is 7.39 and 4.23 percent, respectively. In West Tripura their share is also relatively higher in North Tripura district, where they form 3.1 percent of the population; in West Tripura and South Tripura their share is 0.66 and 1.47 percent, respectively. Tripura has a low level of urbanisation, urbanisation is even lower among Muslims. The ratio of urbanisation for Indian Religionists, Muslims and Christians is 1.60 percent, respectively. Agartala, the capital city, is the only urban area with more than a hundred thousand persons in 1991. The city is inhabited almost exclusively by Indian Religionists, who form more than 97 percent of the population. Of the rest, there are less than 0.5 percent Muslims and less than 0.5 percent Christians. (See, Table D-29 and Table D-30).

Summing up, the northeastern states – that form a mountainous wall around India and thus offer a protective cover along the eastern borders of India against Bangladesh – are experiencing an intense movement of Christianity. In several of these states, entire populations have been converted to Christianity. Such a major spurt took place during the Independence decade of 1941-1951. In most of the states of the region, except Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura. In Nagaland, the share of Christians in the population of the state to about half, in 1991 they constitute about 88 percent of the population and Indian Religionists are mostly confined to Kohima district. In Mizoram, conversion to Christianity took place somewhat earlier, around 1921, but like in Nagaland, there was a major rise in Christianity during the Independence decade of 1941-1951; more than 90 percent of the population converted to Christianity at the end of the decade. In 1991, Christians constitute about 90 percent of the population of the state; of the remaining Indian Religionists in the state, there are Buddhists, who are concentrated mainly in the sparsely populated southern part of the state. The Christian spurt of 1941-1951 had a relatively milder impact on Meghalaya. Only about 10 percent of the population of the state got Christianised at the end of the decade. Since then, conversions have proceeded steadily. In 1991, share of Christians in the population of the state is about 65 percent, their share is much higher in East Garo Hills and Jaintia Hills. In the central part of the state, the impact of the 1941-1951 phenomenon was even less pronounced. In Manipur, in 1941, about 10 percent of the population of Manipur was Christianised. By 1991, the proportion of Christians in the population of Manipur has risen to about 10 percent.

34 | t h u t r d t l b a l t

Religionists in the state are concentrated in the densely populated inner t  
d, Bishnupur and Thoubal, of the undivided Manipur Central district.  
runachal Pradesh, geographically the largest state of the region, has be  
ianisation only during the last two decades. In these two decades, Chr  
ation has risen to more than 10 percent starting from an almost neglig  
ver Subansiri and Tirap districts Christians already form around a fifth  
Tripura alone amongst these six states has resisted the trend, presence of  
e state has significantly increased during the decade of 1961-71. Bu  
tanous border state like the other five. The populations of the northeast  
ring on Tibet, China and Mynamar are fast converting away from their  
ngs, much of this conversion has occurred in the last few decades, and th  
ding to the areas that are not yet converted

## REMOTE ISLAND TERRITORIES

### Lakshadweep

he Union Territory of Lakshadweep consists of a cluster of islands off the  
a peninsula. The islands are densely populated, with about 51.7 thousa  
of merely 32 square kilometres. The population is overwhelmingly Mu  
were few Indian Religionists or Christians there. After Independence  
ise in the share of Indian Religionists, especially during 1951-1971, share  
during this period. After 1971, growth in the share of Indian Religion  
e, but there has been a rise in Christian share during 1981-1991. In 1991  
ns, Indian Religionists and Christians in the population of the islands st  
16 percent respectively. (See, Detailed Table D-5 and Table 6 11 below)

Table 6 11 Religious Profile of Lakshadweep, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1991
Total	13.88	14.56	13.64	16.04	18.36	21.04	24.11	31.81	40.00
I.R.	0.18	0.17	0.21	0.07	0.42	0.07	1.09	4.88	4.00
M	99.82	99.81	99.77	99.91	99.57	99.92	98.68	94.37	94.00
C	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.23	0.75	0.00

ote Rows marked I.R., M and C give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Musl  
ows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source Abstracted from Table I

Lakshadweep is a highly urban territory, with 56 percent of the population  
s Muslim dominated territory, Indian Religionists and Christians are me  
ms. The ratio of urbanisation for Indian Religionists, Muslims and Chris  
d 61 percent respectively. (See, Table D-29.)

### Andaman and Nicobar Islands

he Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands consists of a chain  
n coast of India far away in the Bay of Bengal. The islands, with an ar  
etres, are much bigger than Lakshadweep islands. Population in 1951

and persons; in the four decades up to 1991 it has increased by 1.5 million persons. Much of the increase has probably happened through natural increase. The religious profile of the population of these islands has undergone several changes in the twentieth century (See, Detailed Table D-5 and Table 6.12 below). In 1901, 80 percent of the population, of the rest 17.31 percent were Muslims and 2.60 percent Christians. In the next three decades, Indian Religionists lost more of their share, correspondingly the share of Muslims rose by about 6 percentage point. During the next decade of 1941-1951, when India gained independence, the share of Indian Religionists suddenly rose by about 27 percentage points, rising to 53.90 percent. Correspondingly, Indian Religionists and Muslims lost about 19 percentage points each and then share in the population came down to 53.90 and 15.44 percent. Since 1951, Indian Religionists have slowly regained part of their share, but the share of Muslims in population at 68.45 percent in 1991 is still 5 percentage points below the share of Indian Religionists. And, the share of Christians has further declined to 2.61 percent. Thus, Andaman and Nicobar Islands is amongst the few states where the share of Indian Religionists has improved since 1951, but the improvement is not large enough to offset the abnormal decline that happened during 1941-1951.

Table 6.12 Religious Profile of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, 1901-1991

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
<b>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</b>										
Total	24.65	26.46	27.09	29.46	33.77	30.97	63.55	115.1	141.1	141.1
I.R.		80.55	78.99	72.24	73.24	53.90	60.08	63.51	66.51	68.45
M		17.31	15.15	22.80	23.71	15.44	11.64	10.13	9.51	9.51
C		2.14	5.86	4.96	3.06	30.65	28.28	26.36	23.98	22.04
<b>Andamans</b>										
Total	18.14	17.64	17.81	19.22	21.32		48.99	93.43	115.1	141.1
I.R.		72.46	69.47	60.68	58.88		70.53	72.95	76.51	78.45
M		24.94	21.97	33.48	36.30		14.33	11.88	10.51	10.51
C.		2.60	8.56	5.84	4.82		15.14	15.17	14.98	13.04
<b>Nicobars</b>										
Total	6.511	8.818	9.272	10.24	12.45		14.56	21.67	26.0	30.0
I.R.		96.73	97.29	93.92	97.82		24.88	22.82	22.82	22.82
M		2.05	2.05	2.78	2.14		2.60	2.55	2.55	2.55
C.		1.21	0.66	3.30	0.03		72.53	74.63	74.63	74.63

Note: Rows marked I.R., M and C give percentage of Indian Religionists, Christians and Muslims respectively. Rows marked "Total" give total population in thousands. Source: Abstracted from Table D-5 of the Census of India, 1991.

Although Indian Religionists seem to have fared comparatively well in the islands, data for the Andaman and Nicobar components of the territory is a mixed picture. (See, Detailed Table D-28, Table 6.12 above). Andamans, the larger of the two and accommodate 86 percent of the territory's population. The southern group of islands, called Nicobar Islands, are smaller and accommodate 14 percent of the territory's population. The population of the territory is in these islands.

Andaman Islands district of the territory, Indian Religionists, Muslims and 58.88, 36.30 and 4.82 percent respectively of the population in 1941. The shares have changed to 75.10, 8.38 and 16.52 percent, respectively. Christians and Christians have gained at the cost of the Muslims, who have lost percentage points off their share since 1941. This is perhaps the only administrative Union where such a decline in the share of Muslims has occurred uninterrupted.

Nicobar Islands have undergone a different trend. Here, Indian Religionists were 98 percent of the population in 1941, the remaining about 2 percent were few Christians. By 1991, Christian share in the population has grown to 3 percent. Muslim share has increased slightly to about 3 percent, and Indian Religionists have turned into a minority with a share of about 27 percent. This dramatic change in the religious profile occurred within the first two decades of Independence; in the period of Independence for which we have the data, the proportion of Christians in the population had already reached 72.53 percent, there has been a slight decline since then. Thus, the southernmost outpost of Indian Union, have gone the way of the northeastern outposts.

Like in the northeastern states, Christians in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are in a minority. While 30 percent of Indian Religionists and 42 percent of Muslims are in the majority, the corresponding ratio for Christians is only 13 percent. (See, Table 1.1)

In sum, Indian Religionists seem to have lost ground in the northeastern, southern border regions of India. The loss has occurred largely after Independence, the period immediately preceding it. During the Independence decade of 1941-50, in peripheral areas, including many of the northeastern states and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the south experienced a sudden rise of Christianity. That phenomenon has resulted in Indian Religionists being reduced to a precarious majority in the northeastern states and the Nicobar Islands. In Kerala on the southwest, the rise of Islam and Christianity, during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, respectively. The corresponding decline of Indian Religionists in the state has continued into the twentieth century, and they are now a precarious majority in the state.

Jammu & Kashmir in the north and Goa in the southwest are also administrative units where Indian Religionists do not have a dominating position. In Goa, the share of Indian Religionists is rising. In Jammu & Kashmir, however, Indian Religionists are in a minority. The small presence they had in Kashmir valley region of the state has been declining since 1991.

Thus, though Indian Religionists are holding their own in much of the Indian Union, they do not seem to hold sway on the boundaries of the country.



# Others included amongst Indian Religio

A majority of Indian Religionists are Hindus. Besides them, we have counted Jews, Bahais, Zoroastrians and others, including adherents of minor and amongst Indian Religionists. In this chapter, we give an overview of the number of religions and their distribution within the states of Indian Union. For the period prior to Independence and Partition, the numbers of different religions amongst Indian Religionists for the whole of India are given in Table 2.1. We noticed that before Independence and Partition, in 1941, there were amongst a total of about 287 million Indian Religionists. Of the total persons, 8.8 million were what the census then classified as Tribals, 1.4 million Jains, and about 0.5 million Buddhists. Jews, Parsis and others together formed another about 0.5 million. Of 17 million persons in the category of Indian Religionists other than Hindus, 14.5 million were in the areas that after Partition constituted Indian Union and Pakistan and Bangladesh together had only 2.5 million persons of this category. Of these were Sikhs. We also noticed that between 1881 and 1941, Sikhs had a higher rate of growth than Hindus, Jains and Tribals. Jews also grew, but their total numbers remained negligible. (See Table 2.3 below.) For the period following Independence and Partition, we have collected data on religions only for Indian Union. In any case, with the migration of almost all of Pakistan into Indian Union at the time of Partition, there were no persons of this category left there or in Bangladesh. The 1951 census of India, after Independence, has carried out regrouping and reclassification. In particular, the "Tribals" of pre-Independence censuses have been grouped into their specific indigenous religions.<sup>1</sup> And, they have been grouped together with Parsis, etc., as people of "Other Religions and Persuasions"; Parsis have been grouped with Zoroastrians. In Table 2.7 of Chapter 2 we have summarised census data for 1951-1991. For ready reference, we reproduce that Table as Table 7.1 below. This table includes, in addition to the population of "Other Religions and Persuasions" falling under the census category of "Religion not Stated".

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<sup>1</sup> It seems that a majority of those, who were counted as "Tribals" in the pre-Independence censuses, had adherence to one of the six major religions, the proportion of those counted as "Tribals" in the censuses taken after Independence is much smaller than that of "Tribals".

1951, of about 313 million persons falling in the category of Indian Religionists, about 303 million are Hindus. Of the remaining 10 million, 6.2 million are Jains and about 1.8 million "Others". Buddhists in 1951 are negligible. 71.7 million persons counted as Indian Religionists including Others, more than 300 million are Hindus. Of the remaining about 30 million, about 16 million are Sikhs, 3.5 million are Buddhists and about 3.7 million Others. Below, we give detailed data on geographical distribution of Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and some of the major "Others".

Table 7.1. Religious composition of Indian Union, 1951-1991  
(for the total enumerated population, in thousands)

Year	Hindu	Sikh	Jain	Buddhist	Muslim	Christian	Other
1951	303,575 (84.98)	6,219 (1.74)	1,618 (0.45)	0,181 (0.05)	35,414 (9.91)	8,392 (2.35)	1,848 (0.52)
1961	366,503 (83.51)	7,845 (1.79)	2,027 (0.46)	3,250 (0.74)	46,939 (10.69)	10,726 (2.44)	1,607 (0.37)
1971	453,292 (82.73)	10,379 (1.89)	2,605 (0.48)	3,812 (0.70)	61,418 (11.21)	14,223 (2.60)	2,221 (0.41)
1981	549,725 (82.63)	13,078 (1.97)	3,193 (0.48)	4,720 (0.71)	75,572 (11.36)	16,174 (2.43)	2,827 (0.42)
1991	687,647 (82.00)	16,260 (1.94)	3,353 (0.40)	6,388 (0.76)	101,596 (12.12)	19,640 (2.34)	3,683 (0.44)

Note: Numbers in parentheses are percentage of the total. Source: 1951 and 1961 figures from Census of India 1961, Paper 1 of 1963, 1971 figures from Census of India 1971, Paper 2 of 1972, 1981 figures from Census of India 1981, Paper 3 of 1984 read with the errata, and 1991 data from Census of India 1991, Paper 1 of 1995.

After Hindus, Sikhs form the largest group of religionists of Indian origin. There are about 6 million Sikhs in Indian Union; in 1991 their number has risen to about 16 million. This amounts to an average annual rate of growth of 2.43 percent during 1951-1991, more than the rate of growth of 2.06 percent for the Hindus and 2.16 percent for the Muslims of Indian Union; but the difference is not as large as it was during 1947-1951. It grew at an average annual rate that was more than thrice that of Hinduism (see Chapter 2).

The number of Sikhs enumerated during 1951-1991 for Indian Union and for various states that have a non-negligible presence is collated in Table 7.2 below. In 1991, of about 16 million in Indian Union, about 12.8 million are in the Sikh majority state of Punjab, about 63 percent of the population. Of 3.5 million Sikhs outside Punjab, about 1.5 million are in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh that formed the new union territory state of Punjab. Another more than a million Sikhs are in the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Other states with significant Punjabi populations, accommodate more than 0.8 million Sikhs.

Since no census was conducted in Jammu & Kashmir in 1991, we are not counting Sikhs of

oil about 400 houses and the Punjab is located in Maharashtra

Table 7.2: Enumerated Population of Sikhs, 1951-1991  
(in thousands)

	1951	1961	1971	1981	
Indian Union	6,219	7,845	10,379	13,078	1
Punjab		6,178	8,160	10,109	1
Haryana		517.10	631.00	802.20	9
Himachal Pradesh		54.15	44.91	52.21	
Chandigarh		28.32	65.47	95.37	11
Rajasthan	148.20	274.20	341.20	492.80	6
Delhi	137.10	203.90	291.12	393.90	45
Jammu & Kashmir		63.07	105.96	133.70	
Uttar Pradesh	197.60	283.70	369.70	458.60	67
Madhya Pradesh	39.91	65.72	98.97	143.00	16
Maharashtra	41.43	57.62	101.80	107.30	16
Bihar	37.95	44.41	61.52	77.70	78
West Bengal	30.62	34.18	35.08	49.05	55
Gujarat	7.03	9.65	18.23	22.43	33
Andhra Pradesh	5.17	8.56	12.59	16.22	21

Source: Census of India, Religion Tables, for the corresponding years.

The rate of growth for Sikhs in Punjab during 1961-1991 at around 2.45 per cent, about the same as for the Sikhs in Indian Union as a whole during 1951-1991. The neighbouring Haryana has been somewhat slower, and in Himachal Pradesh their numbers have slightly declined. During this period, Sikhs have registered significantly high growth in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. A large number of Sikhs were settled in the area after being uprooted from their homes in the part of Punjab that fell to the share of Pakistan. In Sri Ganganagar district of Rajasthan, contiguous to Punjab, and in Jhansi district of Uttar Pradesh, Sikhs have opened vast tracts of new cultivation, which has led to their high growth in these states. Growth of Sikhs has also been quite high in some other states like Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

#### Buddhists

Buddhists today constitute the third largest group of Indian Religionists, after Hindus and Muslims. In 1991, about 6.4 million persons were enumerated as Buddhists; in 1951, only 1.81 million. During the forty years between 1951 and 1991, they have thus registered a compound rate of growth of 9.32 percent per annum, higher than any other religious group in Indian Union. This high rate of growth is a reflection of the campaign inspired by Sri B. R. Ambedkar amongst Harijans to get them counted as Buddhists rather than Hindus. The campaign was particularly successful during 1951-1961, when the number of Buddhists multiplied by 18 times. Since 1961, their rate of growth has been more in accordance with the general population.

The three latest decadal figures of Buddhists during 1951-1991 in India are given in Table 7.3. It is a non-negligible presence. State-wise data shows interesting aspects of the changes in Buddhist population.

Of 6.4 million Buddhists in 1991, more than 5 million, forming about 80 percent of the total, are in the state of Maharashtra alone. Maharashtra is the native state of Sri Ambedkar, where members of the Mahar caste, to which he belonged, collectively became neo-Buddhists. The change took place during 1951-1961, when the number of Buddhists in Maharashtra rose from about 2.5 thousand to 2.8 million. After 1961, their population in the state has been rising at a rate somewhat lower than that of the total population.

Table 7.3 Enumerated Population of Buddhists, 1951-1991  
(in thousands)

	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Indian Union	181	3,250	3,812	4,720	6,388
Maharashtra	2.49	2,790	3,264	3,946	5,041
Madhya Pradesh	2.29	113.40	83.82	75.31	216.70
Karnataka	1.71	9.77	14.14	42.15	73.01
Andhra Pradesh	0.23	6.75	10.04	12.93	22.15
Delhi	0.50	5.47	8.72	7.12	13.91
Gujarat	0.20	3.14	5.47	7.55	11.62
Orissa	0.97	0.45	8.46	8.03	9.15
Uttar Pradesh	3.22	12.89	39.64	54.54	221.40
Punjab		2.33	1.37	0.80	24.93
Himachal Pradesh		18.09	35.94	52.63	64.08
Jammu & Kashmir		48.36	57.96	69.71	
West Bengal	81.67	112.30	121.50	156.30	203.60
Assam		16.73	22.63		64.01
Sikkim	39.40	49.89		90.85	110.40
Arunachal Pradesh			61.40	86.48	111.40
Tripura	15.40	33.72	42.29	54.81	128.30
Mizoram		18.72	22.64	40.43	54.02

Source: Census of India, Religion Tables, for the corresponding years

Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi and Gujarat are the other states that witnessed a rise in the Buddhist population during 1951-1961. The rise was most significant in Madhya Pradesh, where the number of Buddhists rose from 2.3 thousand to 113 thousand; during the next two decades they registered negative growth, but there has been another sharp increase during 1981-1991, raising their numbers to 217 thousand. In Karnataka, their numbers have risen more consistently during these four decades, from less than 2 thousand in 1951 to about 73 thousand in 1991.

In Andhra Pradesh, Delhi and Gujarat, the growth of Buddhists has been slow after the spurt of 1951-1961, and their numbers remain low. In Orissa, there was a sudden rise in the number of Buddhists during 1961-1971; growth has been slow since then and their numbers add up to less than 10 thousand in 1991.

1981-1991. This seems to indicate a second phase in the campaign, and a continuation of Buddhists during 1951-1961. There was some impact of the campaign even in that first phase. During 1981-1991, then, numbers in Uttar Pradesh dropped to about 220 thousand persons, and in Punjab their numbers have fallen from 1981 to about 25 thousand in 1991.

te states that we have described up to this point together accommodate  
ists. Almost all of them are probably neo-Buddhists persons of the s  
amongst Hindus who have chosen to get themselves counted as Buddh  
addition to the new Buddhists, there are about 800 thousand pers  
unities that have been traditionally Buddhist. About 64 thousand o  
western state of Himachal Pradesh, there were also about 70 thousand  
neighbouring state of Jammu and Kashmir, where they form a majority  
Ladakh region. Since no census was conducted in this state in 1991, we  
number of Buddhists in this state in the total for 1991

There are another about 200 thousand Buddhists in the eastern state of West Bengal, about 100 thousand in Sikkim, where they constitute more than a quarter of the population, and about 64 thousand in Assam. The northeastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Imphal and Nagaland accommodate another about 300 thousand Buddhists, where they form about 10% of the total population, respectively.

traditional Buddhist communities in the northwestern states of Himachal Pradesh, in the eastern states of West Bengal, Sikkim and Assam, and in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and Mizoram have grown more or less in line with the total population of these states. They have not experienced the kind of sharp decline seen in Maharashtra, but they seem to have escaped the sharp decline experienced through in Assam and in several of the northeastern states.

Jains are a religious group that is highly integrated with the mainstream. Like the Sikhs to some extent, freely marry amongst their cognate caste groups. In general, they give the impression, again to some extent like the Sikhs, of a disciplined, austere, god-fearing and community-conscious group amongst Indian religions. Jains today constitute the fourth largest group of Indian Religionists. At Partition, larger than that of Buddhists. During the earlier period of 1881 to 1941, the rate of growth was at a compound rate of 0.28 percent per annum. After Independence, the rate of growth rose to a higher rate of growth of 1.84 percent per annum, which is only slightly below the rate of growth of Muslims. We have collated enumerated figures for the population of Jains for 1951 and 1991. In 1991, there are 3.85 million Jains in India Union, in 1951 their number was 1.45 million. In 1941, before Partition, they numbered 1.45 million in the whole of India. In 1991, their numbers have multiplied by a factor of 2.07 compared to 1951 (see Table 7.1). Thus, their rate of growth, which was distinctly lower than the rate of growth of Muslims at Independence (see, Table 2.3), has risen to become nearly the same following Independence. Jains are predominantly concentrated in west and southwest India. Maharashtra has the largest population of Jains at 0.97 million in 1991; there are another 0.33 million in Gujarat, 0.25 million in Karnataka, 0.2 million in Rajasthan, 0.15 million in Madhya Pradesh, 0.1 million in Andhra Pradesh, 0.05 million in Tamil Nadu, 0.03 million in Kerala, 0.02 million in West Bengal, 0.01 million in Assam, 0.01 million in Manipur, 0.01 million in Mizoram, 0.01 million in Nagaland, 0.01 million in Tripura, 0.01 million in Arunachal Pradesh, 0.01 million in Meghalaya, 0.01 million in Jammu and Kashmir, 0.01 million in Punjab, 0.01 million in Haryana, 0.01 million in Uttar Pradesh, 0.01 million in Bihar, 0.01 million in Jharkhand, 0.01 million in Chhattisgarh, 0.01 million in Odisha, 0.01 million in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 0.01 million in Lakshadweep, 0.01 million in Chandigarh, 0.01 million in Delhi, 0.01 million in NCT of Delhi, 0.01 million in Pondicherry, 0.01 million in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, 0.01 million in Diu, 0.01 million in Lakshadweep, 0.01 million in Chandigarh, 0.01 million in Delhi, 0.01 million in NCT of Delhi, 0.01 million in Pondicherry, 0.01 million in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, 0.01 million in Diu, 0.01 million in Lakshadweep.

about half a billion Jains. Andhra Pradesh has about half a million Jains. There are about 3.4 million Jains in Indian Union. The five states. The remaining about 600 thousand Jains are spread over Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal in the east, and Tamil Nadu in the south.

Table 7.4 Enumerated Population of Jains, 1951-1991  
(in thousands)

	1951	1961	1971	1981
Indian Union	1,618	2,027	2,605	3,193
Maharashtra	337.60	485.70	703.70	939.40
Rajasthan	359.80	409.90	513.50	624.30
Gujarat	374.90	409.80	451.60	467.80
Madhya Pradesh	181.30	247.90	345.20	445.00
Karnataka	139.90	174.40	218.90	298.00
Uttar Pradesh	97.74	122.10	124.70	141.50
Delhi	20.17	29.60	50.51	73.92
Punjab		21.51	21.38	27.05
Haryana		25.84	31.17	35.48
Tamil Nadu	22.17	28.35	41.10	49.56
Andhra Pradesh	4.89	9.01	16.11	18.64
Bihar	8.17	17.60	25.19	27.61
West Bengal	19.61	26.94	32.20	38.66

Source: Census of India: Religion Tables, for the corresponding years

### Other Religions and Persuasions

Census of India groups together adherents of religions other than the Hindu, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Muslims and Christians – under the category of “Other Religions and Persuasions”. This category includes mainly adherents of minor indigenous religions and communities. Some minor groups of non-Indian origin, like Christians, whom we shall discuss separately below, are also included in this category. The number of these non-Indian Religionists is less than a hundred thousand in India. In this chapter, we have counted all those enumerated under the category of “Other Religions and Persuasions” as Indian Religionists. In Table 7.5, we have collated the figures of persons enumerated under this category for 1951-1991.

There are 3.3 million persons enumerated under this category in 1991. In this ill-defined category, the numbers differ from year to year, decennial variations are significant in several of the states. The largest numbers under this category have always been in Bihar. In 1991, their number in Bihar is 1.4 million. Almost all of them are local. In Jharkhand, Jharkhand and Ranchi districts, the former accounting for about 0.9 million and the latter about 0.5 million. They are adherents of community-specific religions in the southern Bihar districts, where the formerly forest-dwelling so-called “tribal” religions constitute a large proportion of the population.

The ex large mber of persons are counted as adherents of indigenous religions by Orissa, where they amount to about 4.5 million. In Orissa, more than 90 percent of them in these states are located in Medinipur, Bankura and of West Bengal and Mayurbhanj district of Orissa. These districts are contiguous Ranchi area of Bihar. These six adjoining districts, spread over three states, where a significant number of persons are counted as adherents of indigenous

Table 7.5. Enumerated Population of Other Religions and Persuasions (in thousands)

	1951	1961	1971	1981
Indian Union	1,848	1,607	2,185	2,766
Bihar	874.40	755.80	977.00	1180.00
West Bengal	116.60	38.61	191.10	263.40
Orissa	2.88	1.53	91.86	273.60
Maharashtra	109.10	94.10	80.02	74.39
Madhya Pradesh	8.83	12.98	0.84	155.70
Assam		60.99	0.00	
Arunachal Pradesh			296.70	326.00
Meghalaya		330.30	318.20	344.20
Nagaland	105.40	137.40	108.20	27.85

Source: Census of India, Religion Tables, for the corresponding years

Northeastern states of Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya are the other significant numbers are counted under this category, in 1991 their numbers together amounted to about 0.6 million

### Jews, ZOROASTRIANS AND BAHAIS

Most of the persons counted under the category of "Other Religions and adherents of indigenous community-specific religions, as we have noted above also includes Jews, Zoroastrians and Bahais, who are followers of religions that India. Their total number in 1991 is about 87 thousand. In Tables 7.6, 7.7 collated the data for Jews, Zoroastrians and Bahais, respectively

#### *Jews*

In 1991, there are about 5 thousand Jews in Indian Union, and their number is declining (See, Table 7.6). In 1941, prior to Independence and Partition, there were about 10 thousand Jews in India; as we have noted in Chapter 2, their numbers, though small, had declined between 1891 and 1941. India is one of the few countries in the world, where there have been no Jews never faced any persecution. After Independence and Partition and the establishment of the state of Israel, however, a significant number of Jews seem to have left the

<sup>1</sup> Nathan Katz and Ellen S. Goldberg, *The Last Jews of Cochin, Jewish Identity in Hindu India*, Carolina Press, Columbia 1993

centrations of Jews in India are located in Maharashtra where they are concentrated in Mumbai. In the 1991 census, about 800 Jews were enumerated there in 1991.

Table 7.6 Enumerated Population of Jews, 1981-1991  
(in thousands)

	1981	1991
Indian Union	5.62	5.27
Maharashtra	4.35	3.29
Gujarat	0.22	0.18
Kerala	0.09	0.13
Manipur	0.46	0.37
Mizoram	0.36	0.79

Source: Census of India, Religion Tables, for the corresponding years.

Zoroastrians are another community that found a secure home in India after fleeing from their native Persia with the coming of Islam. India has been and continues to be a world with a significant community of Zoroastrians. Their numbers have been declining, largely because of declining fertility within their small and closed community. In 1991, there are about 76 thousand Zoroastrians in Indian Union. Before Independence and Partition, there were 115 thousand Zoroastrians in India. Their numbers are very low even in the earlier period of 1891 to 1941 (See Table 2.3).

Table 7.7 Enumerated Population of Zoroastrians, 1981-1991  
(in thousands)

	1981	1991
Indian Union	71.63	76.38
Maharashtra	56.87	60.50
Gujarat	11.73	12.92

Source: Census of India, Religion Tables, for the corresponding years.

Like the Jews, Zoroastrians are also concentrated in Maharashtra. In 1991, about 60.5 thousand Zoroastrians in Indian Union, about 60.5 thousand are in Maharashtra, the next highest number of Zoroastrians with a community of about 13 thousand in Gujarat.

Bahais are adherents of a relatively new faith that arose as an apostasy from Islam in the nineteenth century. It is a proselytising faith that today claims 5 million adherents in the world.

In India, there are 5.6 thousand Bahais in 1991, of these about 2 thousand are in Maharashtra and another about a thousand in Orissa. Their total number in India is less than a thousand. Their numbers, however, remain too small to make a meaningful contribution to the Indian population.



Table 1.8 Enumerated Population of Bahais, 1981-1991  
(in thousands)

	1981	1991
Indian Union	0.79	5.58
West Bengal	0.00	1.98
Orissa	0.09	0.98
Madhya Pradesh	0.02	0.66
Maharashtra	0.21	0.19
Uttar Pradesh		0.35
Kerala	0.06	0.25
Sikkim	0.08	0.19

Source: Census of India, Religion Tables, for the corresponding years.

This completes our analysis of the numbers of adherents of other faiths and of the Hindus, that we have counted amongst Indian Religionists. Most of them thus are Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains, in 1991, they form 26 million of about 100 million Indians, falling in this category. Amongst the remaining about 3.7 million persons, are followers of community and locality specific indigenous Indian religions, also counted in the so-called tribal areas of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa. Adherents of non-Indian origin, counted amongst Indian Religionists, add up to only about 0.1 million in 1991, of them more than 76 thousand are Zoroastrians, Jews and Bahais account about 10 thousand.

# Religious Demography of the World 1900

ous demography of India has changed significantly during the twentieth century. By 1991, the share of Indian Religionists in the population has declined by 11 percentage points. This loss of more than 11 percentage points has been largely to the gain of Islam, whose share has risen from less than 20 percent to about 30 percent. Indians have frequently been able to carve out two separate countries for themselves, to the benefit of the population and somewhat more than one-fifth of the area of the world. Muslims have enhanced their share less spectacularly, from about 0.7 percent to 1.2 percent. They have also been able to carve a significant pocket of Christian demography in the eastern and southern borders of India.

To understand the significance of these momentous changes, it is important to place them in the context of the changes in the religious demography of the world in the twentieth century. The changes everywhere, as in India, involve a decline in the share of Religionists, as Islam and Christianity, the two great proselytizing religions of the world, inroads into different regions of the world. However, censuses of different countries use different categories and methods for classifying populations according to religion. The only source of the religious demography of all countries of the world was compiled by the *World Christian Encyclopaedia*, published in 1982; a new edition of this encyclopaedia has been published.<sup>1</sup> We use this source to obtain religious composition of the population of all countries and countries of the world in 1900, 1970 and 1990.

The data from the *Encyclopaedia* is compiled in Detailed Tables D-31 to D-38. In these tables, D-31 and D-32, we present a brief religious profiles of the world, and in D-33 to D-38, we present profiles for all countries of the world with a population of more than 0.7 million persons. Countries from different continents are presented in separate Tables. Within a continent, we have grouped the countries into political regions of the world as currently defined by the agencies of the United Nations. The data in the detailed tables is from the *World Christian Encyclopaedia*. Since we have excluded countries with populations of less than 0.7 million persons, our totals for the globe might underestimates and may not add up to the continental and world totals. The *Encyclopaedia* presented in an abstract form in Tables D-31 and D-32.

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<sup>1</sup> J. B. Bailett (ed.), *World Christian Encyclopaedia*, Oxford University Press, Nairobi 1982; and T. M. Johnson, *World Christian Encyclopaedia: A Comparative Survey of Churches and Religions*, second edition, Oxford University Press, New York, 2001.

ation of the populations of the world. The *Encyclopaedia* is compiled as a reference manual for Christian proselytising missions all over the world, it historically record the successes achieved by such missions and portray the world accordingly. It, therefore, tends to overestimate the number of Christians, especially in non-Christian regions of the world. The number of Christians, and even Muslims, in non-Christian regions recorded here is often larger than the number counted in the official statistics. In addition, it records a category of secret Christians, called *crypto-Christians*, whose existence is known only to the Church.<sup>2</sup> For 1990, the *Encyclopaedia* counts 94 million *crypto*-Christians in the world, of these 94 million are in Asia and about 7 million in Africa. The *Encyclopaedia* also tends to divide the native religionists of non-Christian regions into groups like "Ethnic Religionists" and "New Religionists", thus contrasting with the mainstream religion of the region. For 1990, it counts about 200 million *Native Religionists*, of these about 118 million are in Asia and about 80 million in Africa. *Native Religionists* in 1990 add to 92 million, almost all of them in Asia, of these 41 million in China, 11 million in Japan, about 9 million in the Koreas and about 7 million in Vietnam. Finally, the *Encyclopaedia* counts large numbers under the categories of Non-Religionists and Atheists. In 1990, the number of people counted as Non-Religionists is about 400 million, of these are in countries that are or were under Marxist states. 11 million people counted under this category in China, 61 million in East European Federation, about 11 million in North Korea, about 9 million in Vietnam and in the Central Asian Republics that formed part of the erstwhile USSR. 48 million people counted as Non-Religionists in other parts of Europe, Africa and America and about 12 million in Japan. The *Encyclopaedia* counts another 100 million under the category of Atheists in 1990. A vast majority of Atheists are in former Marxist countries, there are 97 million of them counted in China, 11 million in East European Federation, about 3 million in North Korea, about 4 million in Central Asia and about 1 million in Europe including Russian Federation. There are about 10 million Atheists in Africa and more than a million in North America.

We assume that people counted under the categories of *crypto*-Christians, *Native Religionists*, Non-Religionists and Atheists in non-Christian regions of the world are the mainstream native religion of the relevant region or country. We also assume that *Native Religionists* and Atheists in Christian regions of the world, as also the few *crypto*-Christians, though they may not be regular participants in the Church, are similar to the assumptions about Indian Religionists that we have made for our assessment of the decline of native religions and corresponding programmes in different regions of the world. Incidentally, the term *Native Religionists* among Indian Religionists, and the term includes only Hindus. So in the following, we apply these assumptions to the figures in Tables D-3' and D-3'' for our profiles of different geopolitical regions. We also add the figures

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*Encyclopaedia* offers the following definition for *crypto*-Christians, "Secret believers, hidden from churches but not to state or secular or non-Christian religious society" (p. 27)

do not exactly agree with the continental and world totals in Tables D-31

## ASIA

the most populous continent of the world, of 5,266 million people in the world, as 3,192 million are in Asia. Asia is also the continent where native religions are prevalent. In 1990, Christianity and Islam together have about 832 million adherents. The remaining 2,360 million persons in Asia, forming three-fourths of the total, are non-Christians, mainly of Indian and Chinese origin. (See, Table D-31.) To understand the situation in Asia in some detail, let us collate the data for different countries of the continent.

## Asia

South Asia comprises India – including Indian Union, Pakistan and Bangladesh in its neighbourhood, including Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bhutan, besides some geographically and historically, Afghanistan also belongs to the Indian neighbourhood as part of Central Asia in current international classifications. Data compiled in Table D-33a, figures for South Asia in that Table are obtained by averaging for the individual countries in the region.

religious profile of the population of South Asia is more or less the same million persons counted in South Asia in 1990, about 1,080 million are present a brief religious profile of the region on the basis of the assum

Table 8.1 Religious Profile of South Asia

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	292,337	712 187	1,116,918
Christians	3,121 (1.07)	16,388 (2.30)	34,466 (3.09)
Muslims	71,562 (24.48)	182,381 (25.61)	311,426 (27.88)
Native Religionists (mainly Indian)	217,654 (74.45)	513,418 (72.09)	771,026 (69.03)

*Note:* Population is in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. *Source:* Based on Table D-33a.

between 1900 and 1990, Christian population of South Asia has increased from about 1 to 3 percent in the population. Muslim population has increased their share rising from about 24.5 to 28 percent. Share of Native Religions by Indian Religionists, has correspondingly declined from 74.5 to 69 percent. Decline in the share of Indian Religionists seems less marked than what was shown in the earlier chapters. This is because the *Encyclopaedia* overestimated the population in India for 1900 by about 9 million, thus lowering the share of Indian Religionists.

beginning of the period by about 2.5 percentage points. For 1990, the *Encyclopedia* estimates Christians in India by about 11 million, but underestimates Muslims by about 11 million. (Compare Table 33a with Table 2.10 and 2.11 of Chapter 2.) The censuses of 1970 and 1990 are of course more reliable, and Indian Religionists of the region have lost about 8 percentage points off their share to Muslims and about 1 percentage point to Christians in the course of the twentieth century.

Thus the relative presence of Muslims in the region has grown significantly in the twentieth century, but Christians have not made much headway. The *Encyclopedia* estimates another about 19 million persons in the region, mostly in Indian Union and Sri Lanka, are Christians. If these figures and the estimate of the *Encyclopedia* about the Muslim presence in the region are to be believed, then the Christian presence in 1990 turns out to be about 18.4 percent in the region, and nearly 6 percent in Indian Union.

If the Native Religionists in Table 8.1 include Buddhists, their number in 1990 turns out to be about 6 million are in Indian Union and about 12 million in Sri Lanka and about 10 thousand Jews. Their number in 1900 was 17 thousand.

**Southeast Asia**  
Southeast Asia comprises of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar and Laos, besides several smaller countries. Detailed data are available for the region, compiled in Table D-33b. In Table 8.2 we present a brief religious profile of the region.

Table 8.2. Religious Profile of Southeast Asia

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	80,240	285,975	439,968
Christians	7,875 (9.81)	49,354 (17.26)	81,055 (18.42)
Muslims	17,428 (21.71)	61,121 (21.37)	118,293 (26.89)
Native Religionists	54,942 (68.47)	175,500 (61.37)	240,620 (54.69)

Note: Population is in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. Source: Based on Table D-33b.

In 1990, of about 440 million people in the region, 81 million are Christians and about 241 million Native Religionists. Between 1900 and 1990, the population of the region has almost doubled, from about 9.8 to 18.4 percent. The share of Christians has increased by about 5 percentage points, from about 21.7 to 26.9 percent. If the Christians in the region, almost two-thirds, amounting to about 118 million, are concentrated in the Philippines, where Christians form 90 percent of the total population of about 76 million, then about 3.7 million are Muslims and less than 2 million continue to follow the native religions. The Philippines had already been Christianised in 1900, when there were 6.6 million Christians out of 7.6 million persons. Muslims however have increased their share significantly, especially during 1970-1990. Total population of Philippines has increased by about 50 percent, between 1900 and 1990, population of Southeast Asia has

for the doubling of the percentage of Christians in Southeast Asia during the twentieth century. Vietnam is another country of the region that had a significant Christian presence in 1900. The proportion of Christians in the country has changed throughout the twentieth century; in 1990, there are 3.5 million Christians, forming 5.27 percent of the population. The *Encyclopaedia* however claims that there are 5 million Christians in the country.

Of the remaining 23 million Christians in the region, more than 18 million are in the most populous country of the region with 183 million people in 1990, the Philippines. In Christians in Myanmar, Indonesia and Myanmar, unlike Philippines, there were no Christians in 1900. In 1990, Christians form about 10 percent of the population in Indonesia, and 6 percent of Myanmar. There has been a significant growth of Christians in these two countries, especially in Indonesia, where their numbers have doubled in these two decades. Of 8.5 million crypto-Christians listed in the *Encyclopaedia*, about 6 million are in these two countries. Christian proselytising efforts have achieved a major success during the twentieth century in Indonesia and Myanmar. In Singapore, the share of Christians has risen from 1.2 in 1900 to 5.8 percent in 1990. In Hong Kong, where their proportion has gone up from 4 percent to about 10 percent in the same period, may also be counted with Indonesia and Myanmar.

Of 118 million Muslims in the region in 1990, a little more than 100 million are in Southeast Asia amongst the countries with the largest Muslim populations in the world, along with Indian Union, Pakistan and Bangladesh, each of which has about 100 million Muslims. In 1900, Muslims form about 55 percent of the population of Indonesia; in 1990, they form 55 percent, and in 1970 only slightly higher at 42 percent. Thus, much of the Muslim growth during the twentieth century has occurred between 1970 and 1990. In Malaysia with 8.5 million Muslims in its population of 17.8 million is the only country in East Asia with a significant Muslim presence. However, the share of Muslims in the population of Malaysia has remained almost unchanged at somewhat less than half since 1900. Of about 9.5 million Muslims in the region, 3.7 million are in Philippines, 1.1 million in Thailand and about 1.1 million in Myanmar. Muslim presence in the region has increased significantly between 1900 and 1990, and especially so in the Philippines. Both countries now have between 6 to 7 percent Muslims in their population. Amongst 240 million Native Religionists of the region, there are 123 million in China. About 48 million are in Thailand, where they form 86 percent of the population. In Myanmar, where their share of the population is nearly 73 percent, there are 11 million. In Vietnam, where their share is about 50 percent; and about 84 million in India, which is about 84 percent Buddhist.

Of the remaining 117 million Native Religionists in the region about 22 million are in China, mostly in Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. Amongst 4.3 million Chinese Religionists, 4.3 million of them are in Malaysia and about 2.4 million in China. There are about 8 million Indian Religionists, mostly Hindus; 5.8 million are in India, about 1.3 million in Malaysia, and about 0.7 million in China. There are also about 20 million Non-Religionists and Atheists in the region. In China, there are 10 million in the communist-ruled Vietnam and about 3.5 million in

there are about 49 million people in the New Religions. One million in the Philippines and about 7 million in Vietnam. These are also the two countries where there is a large number of crypto-Christians. The so-called New Religions, like the others, probably constitute a halfway house before full conversion to Christianity.

Thus the most populous country of this region, Indonesia, has seen the greatest change in her religious demography during the twentieth century. The share of Muslims of the country has increased from 40 percent in 1900 to 55 percent in 1990 and from about 1 percent to nearly 10 percent. In addition, large numbers of her people have moved away from their native religions. One consequence of this change in the religious demography of Indonesia has been the recent secession of a part of Indonesia to form a Christian country. However, the process of change in Indonesia, especially of the New Religions, seems to be continuing vigorously.

Malaysia and Myanmar are the other countries in the region that have seen significant change in the share of Christians in their population during the twentieth century. The process of change also seems vigorous in Vietnam, where large numbers are counted as crypto-Christians, New Religionists, Atheists and New Religionists, etc.

### *East Asia*

East Asia comprises of China, Japan, North and South Korea, Taiwan and several smaller countries. This is the most populous region of Asia with 1,350 million people in 1990, ahead of South Asia with 1,117 million people. Unlike the Indian-dominated South Asia, the Chinese-dominated East Asia has retained the share of Native Religionists almost intact.

Detailed data for the countries of East Asia is compiled in Table D-33c. An overall religious profile of East Asia is presented in Table 8.3 below. In 1990, the region has about 24.5 million Christians and about 18.6 million Muslims. The remaining about 97 percent are Native Religionists of different persuasions.

Table 8.3: Religious Profile of East Asia

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	532,545	986,645	1,350,465
Christians	2,136 (0.40)	10,077 (1.02)	24,543 (1.82)
Muslims	24,011 (4.51)	21,085 (2.14)	18,597 (1.38)
Native Religionists	506,398 (95.09)	955,483 (96.84)	1,307,325 (96.81)

Note: Population is in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. Source: Based on Table D-33c.

Christians in the region are largely concentrated in South Korea, with 11.5 million in 1990, Christianity now claims a share of about 40 percent in the population. In 1900, Christianity was almost zero in the region and in 1970 it was about 18 percent.

in Japan and about 1.3 million in Taiwan. Their presence during the 20th century has increased from almost zero in 1900 to about 6 percent in Taiwan and about 1 percent in China; their share has remained insignificant. The *Encyclopaedia*, however, counts 18.6 million crypto-Christians in the region, of whom 62.4 million are supposed to be post-1970 accretions. Of 18.6 million Muslims in the region, 18.2 million are in China. During the 20th century, absolute numbers have declined by about one-third from 24.0 million in 1900 to 16.0 million in 1990. The population has come down from about 5.1 to 1.6 percent. China is the only world where the presence of Muslims has thus declined during the 20th century. Amongst 1,307 million Native Religionists in the region, there are about 177 million in China, 94 million are in China, about 69 million in Japan, 7 million in South Korea and Taiwan. There are also about 336 million Chinese Religionists, about 1.4 million in Taiwan. Then, there are about 63 million Ethnic Religionists; of them, 1.4 million in China and about 10 million in the two Koreas. The *Encyclopaedia* also counts about 42 million New Religionists, about 32 million in China and about 6.5 million in South Korea. Finally, there are about 618 million Non-Religionists and Atheists. About 1.4 million are counted in China, 16 million in Japan and 14 million in North Korea. The 18.6 million crypto-Christians complete the numbers that we have counted as Christians. Thus, the *Encyclopaedia* claims much potential for successful proselytising activity in the region so far is limited to only South Korea. Elsewhere, Christianity is on the headway, and in China, the share of both Christians and Muslims in the total population. Muslims in China and in the region as a whole have even lost in absolute numbers.

## Central Asia

Central Asia includes Iran, Afghanistan, and the former Soviet republics of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. Detailed data for the region are presented in Table D-33d and a brief profile of the religious demography of the region is given in Table 8.4 below. This is mainly a Muslim region; of about 122 million people in 1990, 99 million are Muslims. In 1900, the region was even more predominantly Muslim; more than 20 million were Muslims.

Table 8.4 Religious Profile of Central Asia

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	20,921	75,231	121,687
Christians	243 (1.16)	2,974 (3.95)	4,328 (3.56)
Muslims	20,496 (97.97)	54,951 (73.04)	98,553 (80.99)
Others (mainly Muslim)	182 (0.87)	17,306 (23.00)	18,806 (15.45)

Note: Population is in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. Source: Based on Table D-33d.



This decline in the Muslim presence is to be attributed largely to the growth of Non-Religionists and Atheists in 1970 and 1990. Their numbers amount to about 10 percent of the population in 1990; almost all of them are in the former Soviet republics of this region. They are probably Muslims who have been registered as Non-Religious or Atheists in the Soviet period. Their share in the population since 1970 has declined by about 8 percent; it can be assumed that soon all of them shall revert to the Islamic faith. They will be probably counted as Muslims. In Table 8.4 above, they are counted amongst Muslims.

There are about 4 million Christians in the region in 1990, of these about 3.5 million in Kazakhstan. Christian proportion in the population of Kazakhstan has risen from about 5 percent in 1900 to about 13 percent in 1970 and 19 percent in 1990. On the whole, however, Christian presence rose from 1.2 to about 4 percent in 1970 and declined to 3.6 percent in 1990.

The *Encyclopaedia* counts about 0.9 million crypto-Christians in the region. In Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, we have included them amongst "Others" in the population. If we assume all of these "Others" to be Muslims, then the region today is about 90 percent Muslim.

### West Asia

West Asia comprises former Soviet Republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; the nations of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Lebanon and Palestine; the Jewish state of Israel; and Turkey. Detailed data for the region is presented in Table D-33e, a brief profile of the religious demography of the region is given in Table 8.5 below.

Table 8.5. Religious Profile of West Asia

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	29,372	85,188	148,900
Christians	5,910 (20.12)	3,762 (4.42)	9,300 (6.25)
Muslims	22,431 (76.37)	71,229 (83.61)	128,600 (86.75)
Jews	326 (1.11)	2,223 (2.61)	5,000 (3.36)
Others (mainly Muslim and Christian)	705 (2.40)	7,974 (9.36)	15,000 (10.07)

Note: Population is in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to percentage of total population. Source: Based on Table D-33e.

The region, like Central Asia, is mainly Muslim. share of Muslims has significantly increased during the twentieth century with a corresponding decline in that of Christians. There are 9.3 million Christians in a population of about 149 million. Christians are concentrated in largely Christian countries of Armenia and Georgia, which have about 1.2 million Christians respectively, and in Lebanon, which is about half Christian with about 1.2 million of them. The remaining about 2.5 million Christians are in the Arab countries; Syria and Saudi Arabia between them have about a million Christians.

come in the percentage of Christians in the region from about 20 percent in 1970 was largely due to the decline in their numbers in Turkey. 16 million Christians in Turkey forming more than 18 percent of the population had declined to about 0.2 million. In 1970, Christians in the territories of Armenia and Georgia were counted largely as Non-Religious or Atheists and are counted as Christians and this has led to a rise in the Christian share to 6 percent. Turkey however continues to have few Christians in its population. The *Encyclopaedia* counts 1.6 million crypto-Christians in the region, about 1 million of them are located in Iraq and Syria.

The region has 3.16 million Jews, of these 2.91 million are in Israel and 0.25 million in the rest of the region. In 1900 there were only 0.33 million Jews in the region, Iraq and Syria accommodated about half of them.

"Others" in Table 8.5 include, besides 1.6 million crypto-Christians, about 1.6 million counted as Non-Religious or Atheist. Of these, about 2.2 million are in the Caucasus, Armenia and Georgia and are probably Christians, about a million are in predicted to be in Iran and are in all probability Muslims, another about 1.2 million are in the rest of the region seem to be equally divided between Muslims and Christians. This region is the birthplace of both Christianity and Islam; therefore there are many religiousists in the region. There were none in 1900 also. During the twentieth century the change in the religious profile that has taken place in the region is the doubling of the proportion of Christians, this is the result of Turkey turning almost entirely Muslim in the twentieth century. Also, Jews have nearly doubled their presence in the region since the establishment of the state of Israel.

Having looked in detail at the individual geopolitical regions of Asia, now we look at together the data for the whole of Asia. In Table 8.6 below, we have a summary of the religious profile of Asia on the basis of the discussion above.

When looked at from the perspective of Asia as a whole, Islam and Christianity show significant though not spectacular progress during the twentieth century. The proportion of Christians in the population has gone up from 2.02 to 4.84 percent; their share in 1990, 4.84 percent, if we count the crypto-Christians of the *Encyclopaedia* as Christians, the share would be about 5 percentage points, with their share going up from 16.32 to 17.32 percent. It turns out to be higher by about 1 percentage point, if we include the non-religious and Atheist Asian people counted as Atheists and Non-Religious amongst them. Christian and Muslim gains are concentrated in specific countries. Of the Christians in Asia, about 55 million are in Philippines, the only country that had a significant Christian presence in 1900. Of the rest, about 34 million are in South Asia, about 18 million in the Soviet Union, about 18 million in Indonesia, and about 17 million in South Korea, and to a lesser extent Indian Union, are the main success stories of Christianity in Asia during the twentieth century. Myanmar, Taiwan, Malaysia, Japan, Japan are the other countries in Asia where Christians have made significant gains. Of about 675 million Muslims in Asia, about 230 million are in the historical heartland of Islam, the West and Central Asia. Of the rest, about 310 million are in South Asia, about 135 million in the rest of Asia.

India, including Indian Union, Bangladesh and Pakistan, each of which accommodates about hundred million Muslims. Another about 100 million of Muslims are in Indonesia. India and Indonesia are the only two parts of Asia where Muslims have made major gains during the twentieth century; in India their presence has increased by about 8 percentage points, from about 22 to 30 percent, and in Indonesia, their share has gone up from about 10 to 55 percent.

Table 8.6: Religious Profile of Asia

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	955,415	2,145,226	3,177,725
Christians	19,285 (2.02)	82,555 (3.85)	153,733 (4.84)
Muslims	155,923 (16.32)	390,767 (18.22)	675,304 (21.25)
Native Religionists and Others	780,207 (81.66)	1,671,904 (77.94)	2,318,688 (73.91)
Indian	217,654 (22.78)	513,418 (23.95)	771,026 (24.26)
Southeast Asian	54,942 (5.75)	175,700 (8.18)	240,620 (7.57)
East Asian	506,398 (53.00)	955,483 (44.54)	1,307,325 (41.14)
Others (mainly Muslims and Jews)	1,213 (0.13)	27,503 (1.29)	29,717 (0.94)
Jews	411 (0.04)	2,419 (0.11)	3,297 (0.10)

*Note:* Population is in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total. Total population of Asia for 1990 in this Table is about 15 million less than the total in Table D-32, because we have not included countries with populations of less than 0.7 million. *Source:* Based on Table D-33.

There are also 3.30 million Jews in Asia, of these 3.16 million are in West Asia, most of them in Israel and Palestine. Their share in the region has almost doubled during the twentieth century, with the creation of Israel.

The share of Indian and Southeast Asian Religionists in the population of Asia has slightly improved; this is largely because East Asian countries have had a relatively lower rate of population growth. Unlike India, China, the most populous country of East Asia, however, seems to have provided no ground for the growth of Islam or Christianity, absolute number of Muslims in China has declined since 1900 and the share of Christians in the population has come down from already insignificant 0.4 percent in 1900 to 0.2 percent in 1990.

## AFRICA

Africa has seen a major transformation of its religious demography in the course of the twentieth century. The native religionists of the continent have been largely converted to either Christianity or Islam, bringing down their proportion in the population from about 60 to less than 15 percent.

The 1 e fCirs a stas nean hle n e edfo abou 8to 44 pe cen an fo 9 o 41 p re See D... Table D-32 ) The spectacular grow in Africa is seen as the major twentieth-century achievement of Christian achievement that the Christian world puts in the same category as the earlier C Europe and America.'

Different regions of Africa have responded differently to Islamic and Ch winning adherents amongst the native religionists of Africa, therefore, it is in at the religious profile of different regions before looking at the situation for a whole

### North Africa

North Africa comprises the predominantly Arab countries of Morocco, A Libya, Egypt and Sudan, besides some smaller countries. Detailed data for the compiled in Table D-34a, in Table 8.7 below, we present a brief religious profile of of the region. Of about 142 million persons in the region, 124 million are Muslim 7 million Christians. Among the remaining about 11 million people, the *Encyclope* million crypto-Christians, 1.5 million Non-Religious and Atheists and about 3 Religionists; all 11 million are probably followers of native African religions.

Muslims thus form more than 87 percent of the population. The region was 1 Muslim even in 1900, when their share in the population was about 82 percent, and 1970, the share of Christians in the population declined from 5.32 to 3.75 per as a consequence of political Independence attained by the countries of the regio half of twentieth century, their share has risen to 4.67 percent since then. The sl religionists during the period has declined from about 13 percent in 1900 to 8 per

Table 8.7: Religious Profile of North Africa

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	28,170	85,184	141,707
Christians	1,498 (5.32)	3,194 (3.75)	6,615 (4.67)
Muslims	23,051 (81.83)	73,733 (86.56)	123,821 (87.38)
Others (mainly	3,621	8,257	11,271
Native Religionists)	(12.85)	(9.69)	(7.95)

Note: Population is in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. Source: Based on Table D-34a.

Christians in the region are almost entirely concentrated in Egypt and Sudan; of million Christians, about 3 million are in Egypt and 3.4 million in Sudan. Of t

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livering his homily before a large Diwali-day congregation at Delhi in November 1999, the day i publishing the Post-Synodal Apostolic Exhortation, *Ecclesia in Asia*, Pope John Paul said, "Just nimum saw the cross firmly planted in the soil of Europe, and the second in that of America an die Third Christian Millennium witness a great harvest of faith on this vast and vital continent . ch in Asia heed this message so that 'all may have life and have it abundantly' Through Jesus Chrus i."

claimed to be crypto-Christians, about 20 million in Egypt. Egypt Christians in 1900, in 1990 their share has declined to about 5.5 percent. Christianity has arrived only during the twentieth century and increased substantially between 1970 and 1990. Christians form about 14 percent of the population of a country of about 24 million, in 1970, Christian share in the population was about 10 percent and in 1990 almost zero.

There are only about 7 thousand Indian Religionists in this region of Africa. There are about 15 thousand in Libya. Libya also accommodates about 15 thousand Buddhists.

## East Africa

East Africa comprises Ethiopia, Eritrea, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia, Burundi, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Rwanda, Madagascar and Mauritius. Detailed data about these countries is compiled in Table 1. In this section we present a brief profile of the religious demography of this region.

Table 8.8 Religious Profile of East Africa

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	27,588	106,138	187,761
Christians	4,407 (15.97)	54,914 (51.74)	115,631 (61.58)
Muslims	3,258 (11.81)	19,843 (18.70)	35,892 (19.12)
Others (Mainly Native Religionists)	19,923 (72.22)	31,381 (29.57)	36,238 (19.30)

Note: Population is in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. Source: Based on Table D-34b.

Of about 188 million people in the region, 116 million, forming 62 percent are Christians, the proportion of Christians in 1900 was only about 16 percent. In people in the region are Muslims; they form 19 percent of the population, about 7 percentage points since 1900. Of about 36 million people listed in 1990, about a million are Indian Religionists and almost all of the rest are "Ethnic" Religionists. About half of the Indian Religionists in the region are in Mauritius, almost all in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. In Mauritius, Indian Religionists form about 80 percent of the population, their presence has declined from nearly 55 percent in 1900. Proportion of the population of Mauritius has gone up from about 11 to 17 percent during the twentieth century. In different countries of the region differ widely in their religious composition. In different countries, Ethiopia in the north is divided between Christians and Muslims. In Ethiopia, about 27.5 million are Christians, 14.5 million Muslims and about 1.5 million Indian Religionists. Kenya is predominantly Christian, of her 23.5 million people about 18 million are Christians, 3 million Native Religionists, and only about 1.7 million Muslims. In Uganda, 14.4 million are Christians and only 0.9 million Muslims. In Somalia, has significant presence of both Christians and Muslims, of her 22 million people, about 12 million are Christians and 8 million Muslims. Zambia and Zimbabwe have a Christian presence of 80 percent and 66 percent respectively. There are almost no Indian Religionists in these countries.

Christians and about 4 million Native Religionists. In Mozambique and Madagascar, about half the population continues to be Native Religionist. Of about 14 million people in Mozambique, about 7 million are Native Religionists, 5.4 million Christians and 1.5 million Muslims. Of about 2 million people in Madagascar, 6 million are Native Religionist and the rest are almost all Christians, with few Muslims in the population.

The smaller countries in the region have similarly diverse religious profiles. But Christians clearly dominate the region, especially the southern countries. None of the larger countries in the region, except Ethiopia and Madagascar, had a significant Christian presence in 1900. Muslims at the beginning of the century had a significant presence only in Ethiopia and Somalia, the latter was almost entirely Muslim then and continues to be so today.

#### South Africa

South Africa comprises the countries of South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Lesotho and Swaziland. Detailed data for these countries is compiled in Table D-34c, in Table 8.9 below, we present a brief profile of the religious demography of the region. The region is highly Christianised; Christians form 82 percent of the population in 1990. Their proportion in 1970 and 1900 was 77 and 37 percent, respectively. Muslims have a share of only 2 percent in the population; in 1900 their share was about half a percent. The region also accommodates a significant presence of Indian Religionists, mainly Hindus and Sikhs; their share in the population has grown from 0.9 percent in 1900 to 1.75 percent in 1970 and 2.06 percent in 1990. Thus, their presence in the region is almost exactly equal to that of Muslims. In Table 8.9 below, Indian religionists have been counted amongst the "Others".

Table 8.9. Religious Profile of South Africa

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	5,547	24,999	39,113
Christians	2,056 (37.06)	19,258 (77.04)	31,935 (81.65)
Muslims	30 (0.54)	271 (1.08)	808 (2.07)
Others (mainly Native Religionists)	3,461 (62.39)	5,470 (21.88)	6,370 (16.29)

*Note:* Population is in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. *Source:* Based on Table D-34c.

The region is smaller than other regions of the continent, in 1990 total population of the region is 39 million, of which 34 million belong to South Africa, the dominant country of the region. This country accommodates almost all of the Muslims as well as Indian Religionists in the region, both of whom number about 0.8 million each. Other smaller countries of the region are even more exclusively Christian.

#### Central Africa

Central Africa includes Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire), Congo, Gabon, Cameroon, Central African Republic and Chad. Data for these countries is compiled in Detailed

D-34d brief profile of the region is summarized in Table 8.9. The region, like South Africa, is about 80 percent Christian. Unlike South Africa, the region was fairly well inhabited in 1900, and at that stage Christians constituted about 10 percent of the population. Total population of the region up to 1970 has grown more rapidly than any other region of the continent.

The largest country of the region, Democratic Republic of Congo, is almost entirely Christian. With about 37 million population in 1990, more than 35 million are Christians. There are about a million Ethnic Religionists and about half a million Muslims. In South Africa, there are also about 64 thousand Indian Religionists in the country, there were about 100 thousand in 1970. And, there are no Indian Religionists in any other country of the region.

Table 8.10 Religious Profile of Central Africa

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	17,920	39,740	69,908
Christians	187 (1.04)	29,964 (75.40)	56,223 (80.42)
Muslims	796 (4.44)	3,503 (8.81)	6,749 (9.65)
Others (mainly Native Religionists)	16,937 (94.51)	6,273 (15.79)	6,936 (9.92)

*Note:* Population is in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. *Source:* Based on Table D-34d.

of 6.7 million Muslims in the region, 2.4 million are in Cameroon and 3.3 million in Nigeria. In Senegal, they form almost 60 percent of the population, in Cameroon they have about 40 percent. These two countries also accommodate about 4 million of the Ethnic Religionists of the region included amongst "Others" in Table 8.10.

#### West Africa

West Africa comprises Nigeria, Niger, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo and Benin. The religious profile of the region is compiled in Detailed Table D-34e, we present a brief religious profile of the region in Table 8.11 below. The region accommodates the largest population of any region of the continent. Its population is about 30 million more than the next most populous region, the Middle East. Both Christianity and Islam have made rapid progress in this region during the last century, though the growth of Christianity is certainly more spectacular than that of Islam. The proportion of Christians in the population has gone up from about 1.4 percent in 1900 to about 47 percent in 1990. Muslims formed a significant presence of about 25 percent in 1900. Their proportion has risen to about 47 percent in 1990.

Nigeria, by far the most populous country of the region and the continent, is almost equally divided between Christianity and Islam. Of 87 million persons in the country in 1990, 43 million are Christians and 38 million Muslims, the rest are, almost all, Ethnic Religionists. In 1900, there were 4.2 million Muslims forming about a quarter of the population. In 1990, there were 38 million Muslims forming about a quarter of the population.

Table 8.11 Religious Profile of West Africa

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	27,855	97,825	171,173
Christians	400 (1.44)	30,438 (31.11)	57,741 (33.73)
Muslims	7,051 (25.31)	43,905 (44.88)	80,299 (46.91)
Others (mainly Native Religionists)	20,404 (73.25)	23,482 (24.00)	33,133 (19.36)

*Note* Population is in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. *Source* Based on Table D-34e

Amongst other countries of the region, Niger, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and northern part of West Africa, are predominantly Muslim; their proportion in these countries is above 80 percent. Muslims form nearly 67 percent of the population in Nigeria and 50 percent of Burkina Faso. In Ghana, Christians dominate, with a majority in the population; and they have a share of about 42 percent in Togo. Both Muslims and Christians have significant and competing presence. Incidentally, Hindu and Indian Religionists in the region, about 7 thousand are in Cote d'Ivoire and in Ghana.

Thus Africa during the twentieth century has been almost equally divided between Christianity and Islam. The Arab North Africa was the only region that had a predominant Islam in 1900; native religionists dominated the other regions of Africa. North Africa remains largely Muslim, as it was at the beginning of the twentieth century. Central Africa have been claimed almost entirely by Christianity, East Africa is predominantly Christian; and West Africa has been divided between Christianity and Islam. Dominating the northern countries of the region.

In Table 8.12, we have compiled a brief religious profile of the population of Africa. Adding together the figures for different regions of the continent discussed

Table 8.12 Religious Profile of Africa

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	107,080	353,886	609,662
Christians	8,548 (7.98)	137,768 (38.93)	268,145 (43.98)
Muslims	34,186 (31.93)	141,255 (39.92)	247,569 (40.61)
Others (mainly Native Religionists)	64,346 (60.09)	74,863 (21.15)	93,948 (15.41)

*Note* Population is in thousands; figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population of Africa for 1990 in this Table is about 5 million less than the total in Table D-32, because it excluded countries with populations of less than 0.7 million. *Source* Based on Table D-32



Total population of Africa has grown faster than that of Asia and the world, been especially fast between 1970 and 1990. Population of the continent multiplied 3.3 between 1900 and 1970, and it has multiplied again by 1.7 between 1970 and 1990.

Of 609 million persons in the continent in 1990, about 268 million are Christian, 100 million Muslims. Of about 94 million listed as "Others" in Table 8.12, about 2 million are Native Religionists, almost all of them in South Africa and in Mauritius, Tanzania, Kenya and East Africa. Of the rest, about 4 million are listed as Non-Religious or Atheists, 1 million as crypto-Christians, who can all be counted along with about 80 million Native Religionists.

The proportion of Native Religionists in the continent has thus come down from 15 percent in the course of the twentieth century. The remaining population of the continent has been almost equally divided between Christians and Muslims, with the former about 44 percent and the latter about 41 percent.

## EUROPE

Europe is a Christian continent. In 1900, almost 95 percent of the people of Europe were Christians. During the twentieth century there has been some reclassification of religious preferences of the people, as we shall see below, but no other religions have made much headway into the continent (See, Table D-32). As in the case of Africa, we begin by looking at the religious profile of different geopolitical regions.

### *East Europe*

East Europe comprises the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Poland, Romania, Belarus, Czech Republic, Hungary, Moldavia and Slovakia, besides some smaller countries. Most of these countries were part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; others, like Poland, Czech Republic and Hungary were part of the Soviet block of nations. Almost all these countries were ruled by Marxist states till recently.

We have compiled religious demographic data for these countries, as given in the Table 8.13, a brief profile is presented in Table 8.18 below. This is the most populous region of Europe; of about 720 million people in Europe, about 310 million, forming more than 43 percent of the total, are in this region. In 1900, at the beginning of the twentieth century, the population of the region was about 90 percent Christian. Of the rest of the population, about half were Jews, a large proportion of them in the Russian Federation and Poland, where they formed 6 percent and 9 percent of the population, respectively. Muslims constituted almost the whole of the other half of the population; most of them were concentrated in the Russian Federation, where they formed nearly 9 percent of the population. Muslims had a considerable presence in the Balkan country of Bulgaria also, they formed 17 percent of the population there.

In the course of the twentieth century, Muslims have retained their share in the population of the region almost unchanged at around 4.5 percent. They now have a share of about 4.5 percent of the population of the Russian Federation, about 12 percent in Bulgaria, and they have retained their share in Moldavia to about 5 percent.

Jews, on the other hand, have almost entirely lost their share in the population; they have come down from 5 percent in 1900 to 0.5 percent in 1990. There are only about 1.5 million Jews in the region in 1990; of these, more than a million are in the Russian Federation.

another about a quarter million in Ukraine. In 1900, there were about 9 million in the region; of these, about 4.5 million were in the Russian Federation and more in Poland. There are almost no Jews in Poland in 1990.

Table 8.13: Religious Profile of East Europe

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	169,363	276,284	310,778
Christians	151,942 (89.71)	127,515 (46.15)	216,091 (69.53)
Crypto-Christians	-	30,689 (11.11)	450 (0.14)
Non-Religious and Atheists	371 (0.22)	102,476 (37.09)	76,672 (24.67)
Muslims	7,370 (4.35)	11,546 (4.18)	13,664 (4.40)
Jews	8,656 (5.11)	8,021 (1.09)	1,517 (0.49)
Others	1,025 (0.61)	1,037 (0.38)	2,384 (0.77)

*Note:* Population is in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. *Source:* Based on Table D-32a.

The most dramatic change, however, seems to have occurred in the proportion of Christians. Their share in the population of the region declined to about 46 percent in 1970, corresponding rise in the proportion of those counted as Non-Religionists and Atheists came to form 37 percent of the population; and of crypto-Christians, who constituted 1 percent. This was a consequence of the pressures that people felt under Marxism in the region to hide their religious affiliations. Decline in the share of Christians was most marked in the core states of Marxism; there were only 28 percent people counted as Christians in the Russian Federation in 1970, while their proportion remained near 80 percent in Poland and Czech Republic.

Notwithstanding the pressures, the people of the region probably continued to identify themselves as Christians. The proportion of people claiming to be Christians in the region had already risen to about 70 percent in 1990, their proportion is much higher in several countries of the region. But, the proportion of Christians in Russian Federation, though it has doubled between 1970 and 1990, remains low at about 55 percent, and this pulls down the proportion for the region as a whole.

It is perhaps reasonable to assume that all those who are still being counted as non-Religionists or crypto-Christians are in fact private Christians, most of whom will probably join the Church within the next few decades. If we count all these persons as Christians, the proportion of Christians in the population of the region seems to have risen from about 90 percent in 1900 to about 95 percent in 1990, this is the consequence of the eclipse of Jews in the region. Amongst about 2.3 million "Others" in Table 8.13, there are 1.1 million Ethnic Russians, 0.6 million Buddhists and about 0.7 million Hindus; almost all of these "Others" are in the Russian Federation.

South Europe comprises of Italy, Spain, Greece, Portugal, Albania, Bosnia, Macedonia, Slovenia and Yugoslavia besides some smaller countries. The religious profile of the population of the region in Table 8.14 below

Table 8.14 Religious Profile of South Europe

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	70,433	127,238	142,512
Christians	68,300 (96.97)	109,586 (86.13)	119,737 (84.02)
Crypto-Christians	-	2,291 (1.80)	295 (0.21)
Non-Religious and Atheists	171 (0.25)	11,868 (9.33)	15,884 (11.15)
Muslims	1,815 (2.58)	3,412 (2.68)	6,352 (4.46)
Jews	143 (0.20)	58 (0.05)	71 (0.05)
Others	1 (0.00)	23 (0.02)	173 (0.12)

Note: New Religionists are included with Non-Religious and Atheists. Population is in thousands. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. Source: Based on Table D-5.

The region was about 97 percent Christian in 1900. In 1990, proportion of Christians in the region is about 84 percent. A major part of this decline is accounted for by the rise of Non-Religious or Atheists; their proportion in the population rose from 0.25 percent in 1900 to 9.33 percent in 1970 and 11.15 percent in 1990. Of about 16 million people who are Non-Religious and Atheists in the region in 1990, about 9 million are in Italy, 4 million in Yugoslavia and more than a million in Albania. Between 1970 and 1990, there was a considerable decline in their proportion in the formerly Marxist-ruled countries like Albania, while there has been a significant rise in their numbers in Italy during the same period. It seems that while the people in the formerly Marxist-ruled countries are gradually returning to their Christian faith, those in the relatively more affluent countries are trying to be free of all faiths. The latter phenomenon is even more pronounced in Western Europe, as we shall see below. It is obviously a consequence of the individualism of modernity, and probably does not represent any serious conversion away from religion. Amongst the Non-Religious and Atheists, both those who register thus under the influence of modernity and those who choose to do so under the influence of modernity, among the latter, the proportion of Christians in the region in 1990 rises to more than 95 percent. Muslims in the region have increased their share from about 2.6 to 4.5 percent. A significant rise has occurred between 1970 and 1990. Of about 6.4 million Muslims in the region in 1990, 4.5 million are in Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Macedonia and Yugoslavia; the remainder are in the other countries of the region. In 1970, there were

... that is Muslim in the sector. Of them, not less than a million are in Italy, Spain and Greece, then numbers more than 200 thousand. The growth has been especially remarkable in Italy, from 43 thousand Muslims in 1990 compared to 43 thousand in 1970. The number of Jews in the region has declined from about 143 thousand in 1970 to about 130 thousand in 1990, though there has been a slight rise in their population. As for about 150 thousand "Others" in Table 8.14, there are about 130 thousand Protestants and Buddhists, all of them in Italy, Spain and Portugal.

*Europe*  
West Europe comprises Germany, France, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands and some smaller countries. Data on the religious demography of these countries in the *Encyclopaedia*, is compiled in Table D-35c; a brief profile of the region is given in Table 8.15 below.

Table 8.15 Religious Profile of West Europe

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	104,330	164,823	175,525
Christians	103,009 (98.73)	144,329 (87.57)	135,884 (77.42)
Crypto-Christians	-	1,800 (1.09)	-
Non-Religious and Atheists	394 (0.38)	16,708 (9.53)	29,901 (17.04)
Muslims	51 (0.05)	1,987 (1.21)	7,865 (4.48)
Jews	862 (0.83)	684 (0.41)	697 (0.40)
Others	14 (0.01)	319 (0.19)	1,178 (0.67)

Note: New Religionists are included with Non-Religious and Atheists. Population is in thousands. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. Source: Based on Table D-35c.

Christians formed about 99 percent of the population of the region in 1900. By 1990, the proportion of Christians is considerably lower at about 77 percent. The main cause of this is the increase in the numbers of persons counted as Non-Religious and Atheists, a phenomenon that we have noticed above in the case of Italy and Spain. In other countries of West Europe, the individualising influences of modernity seem even more pronounced. A million of West Europeans, forming about 17 percent of the population in 1990, do not register themselves as Non-Religious and Atheists. If we count them as Christians, then the Christian proportion in 1990 of the region rises to about 80 percent. The significant rise in the proportion of Muslims constitutes the other most striking feature of the religious profile of the region. The share of Muslims in the population has risen from about 0.05 percent in 1900 to more than 1 percent in 1970 and about 4.5 percent in 1990. Their presence is significant in every country of the region. Their highest numbers are in Italy, Spain and Greece.

France the edge of the percentage of the population. Of the 8 million in Europe about 4 million are in France. Germany accommodates another about 3 million where their share in the population has gone up to 3.6 percent from about 1970. Netherlands and Belgium between them have about a million Muslims, and the population in both countries is above 3 percent.

Amongst about a million persons listed as "Others" in Table 8.15, about 0.2 million are Buddhists and Chinese Religionists and about 0.2 million Indian Religionists. Buddhists and Chinese Religionists are located largely in France, Indian Religionists across Germany, France, Netherlands and Switzerland, with a particularly high concentration in the latter two countries.

### North Europe

North Europe encompasses the countries of United Kingdom, Ireland, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania besides some smaller countries. In the religious demography of these countries based on the figures of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* in Table D-35d, a brief profile of the religious composition of the region is presented in Table 8.16 below.

Table 8.16: Religious Profile of North Europe

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	57,763	86,926	91,979
Christians	56,680 (98.13)	74,446 (85.64)	76,399 (83.06)
Crypto-Christians	-	903 (1.04)	220 (0.24)
Non-Religious and Atheists	809 (1.40)	9,727 (11.19)	12,695 (13.80)
Muslims	0.5 (0.00)	675 (0.78)	1,317 (1.43)
Jews	264 (0.46)	519 (0.60)	369 (0.40)
Others	10 (0.02)	656 (0.75)	979 (1.06)

Note: New Religionists are included with Non-Religious and Atheists. Population is in thousands; figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. Source: Based on Table D-35d.

Christians formed above 98 percent of the population of the region in 1900; this proportion of Christians has declined to 83 percent. A great part of the decline is attributable to the rise in the number of persons claiming to be Non-Religious. They form about 14 percent of the population and counting them along with the Christians the proportion is nearly 97 percent.

The largest proportion of people counted as Non-Religious and Atheists is in Sweden, where 30 percent of the population falls under these categories. United Kingdom has the next highest proportion of these, at around 12.5 percent of the population. Of about 1 million persons counted thus in the region, nearly 10 million are in United Kingdom and 9 million in Sweden.

large part of the remaining 3 million are in the formerly Marxist states of E Lithuania; their numbers in these latter countries have considerably declined. In other countries of North Europe, including Ireland, Denmark, Norway and Finland, they continue to form more than 90 percent of the population.

Muslims seem to have acquired a significant foothold in this region in the twentieth century, though their presence here is much lower than in West Europe. There are 1.2 million Muslims in the region, about 1.2 million are in United Kingdom and Sweden form 1.8 and 1.6 percent of the population. In 1970, there were hardly any Muslims but they had a share of more than 1 percent in the population of United Kingdom.

Almost all of those counted as crypto-Christians in Table 8.16, amounting to 965 persons, are in Latvia. In 1970, there were about a million crypto-Christians spread over Latvia and Lithuania, most of them seem to have reverted to Christianity since 1970.

Of about 850 thousand people counted as "Others" in Table 8.16, about 600 thousand are Indian Religionists and about 200 thousand Buddhists and Chinese Religionists. The "Others" are in United Kingdom, excepting about 48 thousand Buddhists in India.

### Europe

Having looked in detail at the individual geopolitical regions of Europe, it is time to bring together the data for the whole of Europe. In Table 8.17 below, we have the religious profile of Europe on the basis of the discussion above.

Table 8.17: Religious Profile of Europe

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	401,889	655,271	720,794
Christians	379,931 (94.54)	455,876 (69.57)	548,111 (76.04)
Crypto-Christians	-	35,683 (5.45)	965 (0.13)
Non-Religious and Atheists	1,747 (0.43)	139,779 (21.33)	135,152 (18.75)
Muslims	9,236 (2.30)	17,620 (2.69)	29,198 (4.05)
Jews	9,925 (2.47)	4,282 (0.65)	2,654 (0.37)
Others	1,050 (0.26)	2,031 (0.31)	4,714 (0.65)

Note: New Religionists are included with Non-Religious and Atheists. Population is in thousands in parentheses refer to percentage of the total. Total population of Europe for 1990 in this Table is 1.5 million less than the total in Table D-32, because we have not included countries with population less than 0.7 million. Source: Based on Table D-35.

Europe remains a Christian continent; no other religion of the world has made headway there. Apparently, the proportion of Christians in the population of Europe has declined considerably in the course of the twentieth century. But, the change is mainly because of the number of persons counted as crypto-Christians in 1970 and as Non-Religious in 1990.

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A majority of the people counted under these categories happen to be communist countries of East Europe, where people until recently were under state not to declare their religious inclinations. In 1970 of about 36 million people, 31 million were in East Europe. By 1990 the number of crypto-Christians, 31 million were in East Europe. By 1990 the number of crypto-Christians in Europe has already declined to less than a million, and most of them have pronounced themselves as Christians.

Of about 135 million people counted as New Religionists, Non-Religious or, about 77 million are in East Europe. Many of these people also seem to be retaining the percentage of persons counted under these categories in Eastern Europe has 37 percent in 1970 to about 25 percent in 1990.

There are also significant numbers in other parts of Europe who have been identified themselves as non-religious or atheists under the modern liberal influences of the twentieth century. In 1990, there were about 16 million persons counted under these categories in Europe, about 30 million in West Europe and about 13 million in North Europe, however, remain part of the mainstream Christian milieu of Europe, and are properly defined as non-Church-going Christians.

If we count the persons enumerated under the categories of crypto-Christians, Religionists, Non-Religious and Atheists, etc., along with Christians, then the share of Christians in the population of Europe seems to have remained steady at about 95 percent throughout the twentieth century. In 1990, of 720 million people in Europe, 684 million belonging to Christian faith.

There are thus about 36 million persons in Europe, who are neither Christians nor amongst crypto-Christians, Atheists, etc. Of these, 29 million are Muslims. They have their share in the population of Europe from about 2.3 percent in 1900 to 4 percent in 1990. Of the rise in Muslim presence has occurred between 1970 and 1990, in 1970 their share in the population was 2.7 percent, only slightly above their share in 1900.

About half the Muslims, amounting to about 14 million, are in East Europe, concentrated in Russian Federation, Ukraine and Bulgaria. This region has always had a presence of Muslims; their share in the population of the region has remained around 10 percent throughout the twentieth century. There are another about 6 million Muslims in Southern Europe. Most of them are in the Balkan countries that have been carved from former Yugoslavia, but there are also about 0.6 million Muslims in Italy forming about 1 percent of the population there. There are almost no Muslims in Spain and Portugal, the countries which have been conquered by Islam.

West Europe accommodates another about 8 million Muslims; of them, about 7 million are in France and Germany, the two most populous countries of the region. The proportion of Muslims has reached nearly 7 percent in France and 4 percent in Germany. Their share is 3 percent in Netherlands. They also have a share of about 3 percent in Belgium and 1 percent in Switzerland.

The remaining about 1.8 million Muslims are in North Europe; most of them are in the United Kingdom and Sweden, though the presence of Muslims has registered an increase in Denmark and Norway also.

The Muslim population has grown from about 100 million in 1900 to 1.1 billion in 1990. This is a particular increase in their numbers in France, Netherlands; and to a lesser extent in countries like England, Italy, Sweden, Denmark. This marks a major change in the religious demography of Europe. The phenomenon to have worked itself out yet, and the share of Muslims in several countries of Europe is to be on the rise.

A sharp decline in the presence of Jews is the other major change that has shaped the religious demography of Europe during the twentieth century. There were about 10 million Jews in Europe in 1900, forming 2.5 percent of the population. Their number came down to 3 million in 1970 and 2.7 million in 1990. Now they form an insignificant 0.4 percent of the population.

Of the 10 million Jews in Europe in 1900, 8.7 million were in East Europe, Russian Federation, Ukraine and Poland; there were another about half a million Jews in Western Europe. In 1990, there are 1.3 million Jews in Russian Federation and Ukraine, and 1.4 million in Poland and Germany. Hungary and Moldavia in East Europe accommodate 0.1 million Jews. Almost all of the remaining about one million Jews in Europe are in France and United Kingdom.

About 4.7 million people listed as "Others" in Table 8-17 include around 1.5 million New Religionists, 1.6 million Buddhists and Chinese Religionists, and about 1.2 million Ethnic Religionists. The number of Indian Religionists, Buddhists and Chinese Religionists in Europe have almost tripled since 1970, but their presence remains fairly insignificant.

## NORTH AMERICA

North America is inhabited largely by people of European stock; and they have carried with them. The continent is predominantly Christian; though, as in Europe, Christianity of the continent has been getting masked in recent past with significant numbers of people calling themselves as Non-Religious or Atheists. (See, Table D-32.)

Table 8-18: Religious Profile of North America

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	81,587	231,435	281,867
Christians	78,774 (96.55)	211,317 (91.31)	240,343 (85.27)
Non-Religious and Atheists	1,012 (1.24)	11,110 (4.80)	25,920 (9.20)
Muslims	10 (0.01)	842 (0.36)	3,810 (1.35)
Jews	1,516 (1.86)	6,994 (3.02)	5,885 (2.09)
Others	275 (0.34)	1,172 (0.51)	5,909 (2.10)

Note: New Religionists are included with Non-Religious and Atheists. Population is in thousands, in parentheses refer to percentage of the total. Total population of North America for 1990 in this table is slightly less than the total in Table D-32, because we have not included countries with population less than 0.7 million. Source: Based on Table D-36.



the continent comprises of two major countries, the United States and Canada. We collated the data for these countries in Table 36, a brief religious profile of the continent by adding the figures for these two countries is presented in Table 8. The share of Christians in the population of the continent seems to have decreased from 97 percent in 1900 to 85 percent in 1990. A large proportion of the change is due to the increase in the number of people counted as Non-Religious and Atheists, especially large between 1970 and 1990. In 1990, of 282 million persons in North America, 236 million are Christians and about 26 million Non-Religious or Atheists. If we exclude the Non-Religious and Atheists from the Christian mainstream, then the percentage of Christians in the population rises to 95 percent.

Of the remaining about 16 million people in the North American continent, there are about 1.5 million Jews, 1.5 million Muslims, 1.5 million Hindus, 1.5 million Sikhs, 1.5 million Buddhists, 1.5 million Jains, 1.5 million others. Their numbers rose from 1.5 million in 1900 to 7 million in 1970 and 16 million in 1990. The continent, mainly the United States of America, thus hosts a large number of people of other religions. The state of Israel, which is a small country, has about 6 million Jews, slightly more than the number of Jews in the United States. They form about 2 percent of the population, slightly more than the proportion of Jews in the United States. In 1900, their share in the population was higher at about 3 percent. In 1970, their share in the population was higher at about 4 percent. There are 3.8 million Muslims in North America, forming about 1.3 percent of the population. The presence of Muslims has increased substantially since 1970. There are 5.9 million listed amongst "Others" in the Table above, there are about 1.5 million Hindus, 1.5 million Sikhs and 2.8 million Buddhists and Chinese Religionists. Their numbers have increased significantly between 1970 and 1990.

## LATIN AMERICA

Latin America, like North America, is largely inhabited by people of European descent. The majority of Latin Americans today have a partially mixed ancestry. The population of Latin America is predominantly Christian, more so than Europe or North America. Of 440 million people in Latin America, about 408 million are Christians. (See, Table D-32.) The modern trend of people registering themselves as Non-Religious or Atheists is less pronounced in Latin America. The continent is divided into three geo-political regions, the Caribbean, Central America and South America. Before, analysing the religious profile of the continent, we will analyse the religious profile of these regions separately.

### Caribbean

The Caribbean region comprises Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Trinidad & Tobago, besides some smaller countries. Data about the religious profile of these countries, based on the figures of the *Encyclopaedia*, is compiled in Table 8.18. The religious profile of the region is presented in Table 8.19 below.

This is the smallest region of the continent, total population of the region is about 20 million. It is also the region where the proportion of people counted as Christians is the highest. In 1990, Christians form only about 74 percent of the population. Persons counted as Non-Religious and Atheists form another 13.5 percent of the population and there are about 12.5 million persons counted as Christians. If we count these persons as Christians, as we have done in the case of North America, then the proportion of Christians in the region rises to above 85 percent, which is about 7 percent less than their proportion in 1900. This difference arises due to the increase in the number of people counted as Non-Religious and Atheists, especially large between 1970 and 1990.

percent of the population in both 1970 and 1990

Table 8.19 Religious Profile of the Caribbean

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	5,860	23,019	31,766
Christians	5,709 (97.12)	17,286 (75.09)	23,554 (74.15)
Crypto-Christians	-	498 (2.16)	900 (2.83)
Non-Religious and Atheists	2 (0.03)	3,090 (13.42)	4,272 (13.45)
Muslims	12 (0.21)	66 (0.29)	98 (0.31)
Jews	9.3 (0.16)	4.8 (0.02)	2.9 (0.01)
Spiritists	55 (0.94)	1,797 (7.81)	2,311 (7.90)
Others	72 (1.23)	277 (1.21)	428 (1.35)

*Note:* Population is in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. *Source:* Based on Table D-37a

of the 0.9 million crypto-Christians and about 3.9 million of 4.3 million people. Non-Religious or Atheists in the region are in the Marxist state of Cuba. Crypto-Christians and Atheists together form about 45 percent of the population. The region also accommodates 1.9 million of about 2.5 million Spiritists of the region, 18 percent of the population of the country. The proportion of Christians is about 36 percent. Unlike in other Marxist-ruled states of the world, their proportion has declined by about 5 percentage points between 1970 and 1990; the share of Non-Religious and Atheists has correspondingly risen by more than 4 percentage points. The proportion of Christians is relatively low in Jamaica and in Trinidad & Tobago, certainly not as low as in Cuba. In Jamaica, Christians form about 85 percent of the population compared to about 94.5 percent in 1900 and 91 percent in 1970. This is accounted for by the rise in the proportion of Spiritists from 5 percent in 1970 and nearly 10 percent in 1990. Proportion of those counted as Non-Religious and Atheists has also risen to above 3 percent. In Trinidad & Tobago, Christians form about 74 percent of the population. Amongst the rest of the population, there are about 0.3 percent Jews, whose proportion has declined by above 2 percentage points in the course of the century, and nearly 7 percent Muslims, who have improved their share by about 3 percentage points. In Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico, Christians form more than 95 percent of the population. Their proportion in these three countries has declined by about 2 percentage points in the course of the twentieth century, mainly because of a corresponding rise in the proportion of persons counted as Spiritists or Non-Religious and Atheists.

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### Central America

Central America comprises of Mexico, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guater Nicaragua and Panama, besides some smaller countries. Data concerning demography of these countries, based on the figures of the *Encyclopedia*, is co D-37b, a brief profile of the region is presented in Table 8.20 below

Table 8.20: Religious Profile of Central America

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	17,917	67,389	111,238
Christians	17,738 (99.00)	66,149 (98.16)	107,349 (96.50)
Non-Religious and Atheists	10 (0.06)	909 (1.35)	2,946 (2.65)
Muslims	2 (0.01)	82 (0.12)	325 (0.29)
Jews	0.4 (0.002)	41 (0.06)	114 (0.10)
Spiritists	4 (0.02)	30 (0.04)	136 (0.12)
Others	163 (0.91)	178 (0.26)	368 (0.33)

Note: New Religionists are included with Non-Religious and Atheists. Population is in thousand. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. Source: Based on Table D-37b

Mexico is the largest country of the region, of 111 million persons in the region about 83 million are in Mexico. Guatemala with a population of 8.7 million is the populous country of the region. Christians form 96.5 percent of the population of the region. Their presence has declined by about 2.5 percent since 1900. This decline is largely due to a slight rise in the proportion of those counted as Non-Religious and Atheists from about 2.65 percent of the population; their proportion was 1.35 percent in 1970 and 0.06 percent in 1900. The region seems to be thus much less affected by the modern trend of the Christian part of the world to deny adherence to any religion, which, as we have seen, is pronounced in the relatively affluent regions of Europe and North America.

Unlike the Caribbean, there are not many Spiritists in this region. Amongst the 111 million of the region, Table 8.20, there are about a hundred thousand Chinese Religionists and Buddhists. There are 35 thousand Chinese Religionists in its population of about 3 million. Number of Chinese Religionists is also relatively large in Panama, where they amount to 22 thousand in a population of less than 2.5 million. Panama also has about 30 thousand persons counted as Christians, about 12 thousand New Religionists and 105 thousand Muslims. With so many different faiths, the proportion of Christians in Panama is reduced to about 89 percent, the only country of the region with a Christian presence of less than 96 percent.

Latin continent, even more so than Europe and North America. Latin America, formally counted as Christians has declined because of the rise in the population to be Non-Religious and Atheists. In Latin America, only about 15 percent of about 438 million choose to describe themselves thus. People who are Muslims, New Religionists or Atheists form a substantial proportion of the population. In Chile and Uruguay, in all other countries of the continent their proportion is, in most around 2 to 3 percent. Christians form nearly 93 percent of the population of Latin America, the presence in almost every country of the continent, except the few in the

Table 8.22 Religious Profile of Latin America

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	63,993	282,411	437,565
Christians	60,906 (95.18)	266,559 (94.39)	405,875 (92.76)
Crypto-Christians	-	498 (0.18)	900 (0.21)
Non-Religious and Atheists	382 (0.60)	7,254 (2.57)	15,451 (3.53)
Muslims	47 (0.07)	406 (0.14)	1,305 (0.30)
Jews	23 (0.04)	790 (0.28)	1,053 (0.24)
Spiritists	253 (0.40)	4,537 (1.61)	9,861 (2.25)
Others	2,382 (3.72)	2,368 (0.84)	3,120 (0.71)

The New Religionists are included with Non-Religious and Atheists. Population is in millions. Parentheses refer to percentage of the total. Total population of Latin America for 1990 is about 3 million less than the total in Table D-92, because we have not included countries with a population less than 0.7 million. Source: Based on Table D-37.

Of about 32 million non-Christian persons in Latin America, 15.5 million are in the Caribbean, most of them in Cuba, and 7.2 million in South America. There are about 1.3 million Muslims in the continent; their number has almost doubled and they now form 0.3 percent of the population. About half of the Muslims are also about a million Jews in the region, their number has almost doubled. 0.8 million of the Jews are in Brazil and Argentina.

This leaves above 3 million persons listed as "Others" in the table above. There are 1.1 million Native Religionists, 0.6 million Indian Religionists and 0.3 million Chinese Religionists. Unlike Muslims, Indian Religionists, Chinese Religionists have shown little growth since 1970. Almost all of Indian Religionists are in Guatemala; most of the Buddhists and Chinese Religionists are in Brazil and

comprising Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and some sparsely inhabited. Total population in 1990 is about 26 million. Of the 18,187 thousand and another 3 million are listed as Non-Religious and Atheists. These three taken together form more than 95 percent of the population. Detailed data for all countries of Oceania with a population of more than 1 million are included in Table D-38; as in the case of other continents, we obtain, in Table D-39, the religious profile of Oceania by adding together the data for individual countries.

Table 8.23 Religious Profile of Oceania

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	5,825	18,187	24,643
Christians	4,591 (78.82)	16,778 (92.25)	20,365 (82.64)
Non-Religious and Atheists	44 (0.75)	866 (4.76)	3,160 (12.82)
Native Religionists	1,128 (19.36)	128 (0.70)	188 (0.76)
Others	62 (1.06)	415 (2.28)	930 (3.77)

The New Religionists are included with Non-Religious and Atheists. Population is in thousands. Parentheses refer to percentage of the total. Total population of Oceania for 1990 is about 2 million less than the total in Table D-32, because we have not included countries with a population less than 0.7 million. *Source:* Based on Table D-38.

In 1900, Christians formed less than 80 percent of the population and Native Religionists. During the twentieth century, the proportion of Native Religionists, who were the original inhabitants of the continent, has declined to less than 1 percent. Their numbers have come down from 1.1 million to 0.19 million. Most of the Native Religionists in Oceania today are in Papua New Guinea, where they form 3.7 percent of the population. The total elimination of Native Religionists is the main change that has occurred in the twentieth century in the religious demography of this continent. The other major change is in the rise of those claiming to be Non-Religious and Atheists. They form nearly 13 percent of the population of the continent. About 3 million are counted under these categories are in the affluent Australia and New Zealand. Of the 0.93 million people listed as "Others" in the Table above, 0.22 million are Indian Religionists and 0.21 million Buddhists and Chinese Religionists. They form about 1 percent of the population. Almost all of Buddhists and Chinese Religionists are in Australia and New Zealand. Indian Religionists of the continent are largely in India. They form nearly 34 percent of the population, their presence in the country has declined from 41 percent in 1970. Fiji also hosts about 50 thousand Muslims forming nearly 0.2 percent of the population. Most of the remaining about 170 thousand Muslims are in Indonesia. They form nearly 1 percent of the population, in 1970 their proportion there was 0.8 percent.

## WORLD

Having studied religious profiles of individual continents in some detail above, we now bring together the data for the world as a whole in Table 8.24 below. As in the analysis above, we have counted the Buddhists of India, East Asia and Southeast Asia along with the Native Religions of the respective regions. Persons counted as crypto-Christians, New Religionists, Non-Religionists and Atheists in Europe, North America, Latin America and Oceania have been included among Christians along with the professing Christians of these continents. "Others" of Central Asia and West Asia, excluding the Jews, have been included amongst the mainstream Muslims of the region. "Others" in the Table include Indian Religionists, Chinese Religionists, Buddhists and Native Religionists of Europe, North America, Latin America and Oceania, "Spiritists" of Latin America; and other minor religionists of the world that we have not counted separately.

Table 8.24 Religious Profile of the World

	1900	1970	1990
Total Population	1,615,789	3,686,416	5,252,256
Christians	527,387	1,145,720	1,396,242
(Europe, Americas and Oceania)	(32.64)	(31.08)	(26.59)
Christians (Asian and African)	27,833	220,323	421,878
	(1.72)	(5.98)	(8.03)
Christians (Total)	555,220	1,366,043	1,818,120
	(34.36)	(37.07)	(34.62)
Muslims	200,204	575,974	983,606
	(12.39)	(15.62)	(18.73)
Native Religionists (Indian)	217,654	513,418	771,026
	(13.47)	(13.93)	(14.68)
Native Religionists (East Asian)	506,398	955,483	1,307,325
	(31.34)	(25.92)	(24.89)
Native Religionists (Southeast Asian)	54,942	175,500	240,620
	(3.40)	(4.76)	(4.58)
Native Religionists (African)	64,346	74,863	93,948
	(3.98)	(2.03)	(1.79)
Jews	11,875	14,485	12,889
	(0.73)	(0.39)	(0.25)
Others	5,150	10,651	24,722
	(0.32)	(0.29)	(0.47)

*Note:* Population in thousands, figures in parentheses refer to percentage of the total population. Total population for 1990 here is about 14 million less than the total in Table D-81, because countries with populations of less than 0.7 million have not been included. About 300 thousand Jews have been counted amongst "Others" of Africa and Oceania. *Source:* Obtained from continental profiles in Table 8.6, 8.12, 8.17, 8.18, 8.22 and 8.23 above, and the assumptions described there.

*Christians*

During the twentieth century, Christians have retained their share in the population of the

world almost unchanged at around 34 percent. This has been made possible by the inroads made by Christianity into previously non-Christian regions of the world, Africa and to some extent in Asia. In 1990, about a quarter of 1.8 billion Christians are in previously non-Christian continents of Africa and Asia. With the population of Asia growing significantly fast during the twentieth century, the proportion of Christians in the world would have declined to about 26.6 percent if Christianity had remained confined to the continents of North America, Latin America and Oceania that have been populated by the people of European stock.

Of 422 million Christians outside Europe and the continents claimed by Christianity, 300 million are in Africa, where they form 44 percent of the population. They dominate in South and Central Africa and much of East and West Africa. In 1990, they have more than 80 percent in the populations of South Africa and Central Africa, of about 60 percent in the population of East Africa, and about 34 percent in that of West Africa.

In Asia, Christian success has been relatively limited. There are only 154 million Christians in Asia, forming less than 5 percent of the population. Of these, 55 million are converts which was Christianised already at the beginning of twentieth century. Other countries with substantial Christian populations are Indonesia with 18 million Christians, the Philippines with 17 million and India with about 33 million. These three countries had few Christians in 1900; now they form about 10 percent of the population of Indonesia and 40 percent of the Philippines. In Korea, Christians form about 30 percent of the population. In India, as seen in Chapter 6, they dominate in specific pockets of Indian Union and their presence is certainly fairly significant in the context of limited progress of Christianity in the Asia-Pacific region.

Christians seem to be making significant gains also in some other countries in Asia, especially Myanmar, Malaysia and Taiwan. The *Encyclopaedia Britannica* also claims about 100 million crypto-Christians on the continent, a majority of them in China. If these claims are correct, the Christian presence in Asia may have reached near 8 percent.

### *Muslims*

The share of Muslims in the population of the world has grown significantly from 12.5 percent in 1900 to 18.7 percent in 1990. They are the only religious group to have made such a significant increase in their share of the world in the course of the twentieth century.

West Asia, Central Asia and North Africa have been the early homelands of Islam. In Central Asia they continue to form about 95 percent of the population, in West Asia they have improved their share from 76 to 86 percent, leading to a corresponding decline in the share of Jews in the region, and in North Africa their share in the population has risen from 10 to 15 percent, with a corresponding decline in the share of Native Religionists of Africa. Of 1.1 billion Muslims in the world about 375 million, forming nearly 38 percent of the total population, live in these three contiguous regions.

India, including Indian Union, Bangladesh and Pakistan, accommodates the number of Muslims in the world. There are around 310 million Muslims here, divided equally between the three countries into which India has been divided during the partition. Muslims in India today form about one-third of all Muslims in the world, and as discussed in Chapter 2, their share in the population of this region has improved by 10 percentage points since 1900 to reach about 30 percent in 1990.

In the Asian South Asia and the Middle East. The population of the world has grown 10 percent during the twentieth century, about 55 percent of the population of the country. There are another 18 in Southeast Asia, a majority of them in Malaysia and Philippines. They form a population of Malaysia. In Philippines, their presence has risen to more than about 4 percent in 1970.

There are about 125 million Muslims in parts of Africa other than North Africa. They have made substantial gains in their share in these parts, especially in West Africa, where their share has gone up from about 25 to nearly 50 percent, and in East Africa, where their share has risen from 12 percent to 20 percent.

There are about 30 million Muslims in Europe, where their share in the population has almost doubled to 4 percent during the course of the twentieth century. About 10 million are in those countries of East and South Europe where they have had a substantial presence for long. But they have also significantly enhanced their presence in several countries of Central and North Europe, particularly in France and Germany, which together accommodate about 10 million Muslims in 1990.

Of the remaining about 25 million Muslims, about 18 million are in China and the rest are spread across other parts of the world. During the course of the twentieth century, Muslims seem to have enhanced their presence in almost every part of the world, except in the Americas where even their absolute numbers have declined. But their gains have been the most in parts of Africa, and in Indonesia and India.

#### *Native Religionists of Asia and Africa*

Native Religionists of Indian and Southeast Asian region have managed to slightly increase their share in the population of the world. The share of Native Religionists of East Asia, however, declined from about 31 to 25 percent. This is a reflection of the fact that the population of the countries of East Asia, mainly China, has grown slower than that of Southeast Asia.

The share of Native Religionists of Africa in the population of the world has declined from about 4 to less than 2 percent. This decline has occurred even though the population of Africa has grown fairly rapidly. Africa, as we have seen, has succumbed to Christianity and Islam. The share of Native Religionists in the population of the continent has declined from about 4 percent to less than 2 percent.

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Jews are another group of people who have lost heavily in their share of the population of the world. In absolute numbers there were 11.9 million Jews in 1900, they amount to 1.5 million in 1990. During the course of the century their presence in Europe has declined from about 10 percent to less than half a percent. Most of the Jews today live in North America.

As seen in the perspective of the changing religious demography of the world in the twentieth century, Indian situation does not seem too alarming. Christianity and Islam have made substantial gains in the world. But it is Africa and some relatively smaller countries that have experienced the impact of growth of these religions the most. Africa has com-



On the other hand, an ancient civilisation like that of China has countenanced religious profile, nor have the relatively more recent civilisational regions of Asia, North Africa and Europe swayed from their adopted faiths.

India, however, has not remained unaffected. Between 1900 and 1990, the population of India has increased by about 8 percentage points to reach nearly that of Christians by 1 percentage point to reach 2 percent of the population. And the increase in Muslim population has been geographically localised, and this has led the country to carve out two separate Islamic states. Only a few countries of Indonesia in recent times, and some relatively unsettled countries of Africa, have similar partitioning because of changing religious profile of the population. Growth in India during the twentieth century has also been concentrated in specific geographical areas in some of which Christians now form a predominant majority.

Notwithstanding this continuing erosion of the share of Indian Religionists in the country and regions, living on the northern, eastern, northeastern and southwestern borders of the Indian Union, much of the country has remained largely immune to the advance of Islam. Indian Religionists have maintained a dominant presence in almost all of the western, central and southern parts of Indian Union. These parts together comprise two-thirds of the area and three-fifths of the population of Indian Union. In this vast region, Religionists have shown great vitality; any tendency towards significant erosion of their presence in any pocket of this region has often been swiftly neutralised. Such vitality, however, is most evident in defending their presence on the borders of the country where the efforts to be effective, necessarily need the vigilance and support of a state committed to preserving the civilisational identity, pride and genius of the nation. We have seen how such a state for ourselves.



### Religious Profile of India, Indian Union, Pakistan and Bangladesh

	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
<b>Indian Union</b>												
Population		238,364	252,068	251,365	278,530	318,717	361,088	439,235	548,160	683,329	846,303	
Indian R.		206,518	218,252	216,343	237,164	269,119	315,001	381,567	472,517	586,681	720,100	
		(86.64)	(86.58)	(86.07)	(85.15)	(84.44)	(87.24)	(86.87)	(86.20)	(85.86)	(85.09)	
Muslims		29,102	30,269	36,759	35,818	42,645	37,661	46,910	61,418	80,003	106,552	
		(12.21)	(12.01)	(12.23)	(12.86)	(13.38)	(10.43)	(10.69)	(11.20)	(11.71)	(12.59)	
Christians		2,744	3,547	4,283	5,548	6,953	8,426	10,728	14,225	16,645	19,651	
		(1.15)	(1.41)	(1.70)	(1.99)	(2.18)	(2.33)	(2.44)	(2.60)	(2.44)	(2.32)	
<b>Pakistan</b>												
Population		16,577	19,381	21,108	23,541	28,282	40,451	51,345	67,443	88,197	122,397	
Indian R.		2,641	2,898	3,274	4,427	5,363	646	751	1,208	1,454	2,018	
		(15.93)	(14.95)	(15.51)	(18.80)	(19.69)	(1.60)	(1.47)	(1.79)	(1.65)	(1.65)	
Muslims		13,904	16,364	17,620	18,757	22,293	39,286	49,889	65,254	85,171	118,475	
		(83.88)	(84.43)	(83.18)	(79.68)	(78.82)	(97.12)	(97.17)	(96.76)	(96.80)	(96.80)	
Christians		32	119	214	357	421	520	699	981	1,571	1,903	
		(0.19)	(0.61)	(1.01)	(1.52)	(1.49)	(1.28)	(1.36)	(1.45)	(1.56)	(1.56)	
<b>Bangladesh</b>												
Population		28,927	31,555	33,254	35,604	41,999	44,166	55,223	70,885	89,912	111,455	
Indian R.		9,814	10,353	10,608	10,812	12,437	10,110	10,646	10,138	11,722	12,672	
		(33.93)	(32.81)	(31.90)	(30.37)	(29.61)	(22.89)	(19.28)	(14.30)	(13.04)	(11.37)	
Muslims		19,113	21,202	22,646	24,731	29,509	33,943	44,415	60,583	77,906	98,420	
		(66.07)	(67.19)	(68.10)	(69.46)	(70.26)	(76.85)	(80.43)	(85.40)	(86.65)	(88.30)	
Christians		-	-	-	61	73	117	162	214	284	363	
		-	-	-	(0.17)	(0.13)	(0.26)	(0.29)	(0.30)	(0.32)	(0.32)	
<b>Bia</b>												
	250,155	279,575	283,868	303,004	305,727	337,675	388,998	445,705	545,801	686,488	861,438	1,080,155
	198,424	220,343	218,973	231,503	230,225	252,403	287,124	325,756	392,968	483,863	599,858	754,791
	(79.32)	(78.81)	(77.14)	(76.40)	(75.30)	(74.75)	(73.81)	(73.09)	(72.00)	(70.48)	(69.63)	(68.63)
	49,953	57,068	62,119	67,855	71,005	79,306	94,447	110,890	141,244	187,205	243,280	323,447
	(19.97)	(20.41)	(21.88)	(22.39)	(23.22)	(23.49)	(24.28)	(24.88)	(25.88)	(27.27)	(28.24)	(29.94)
	1,778	2,164	2,776	3,666	4,497	5,966	7,427	9,059	11,589	15,420	18,300	21,917
	(0.71)	(0.77)	(0.98)	(1.21)	(1.47)	(1.77)	(1.91)	(2.03)	(2.12)	(2.25)	(2.12)	(2.03)

\* P-Population, H-Indian Religions, M-Muslims, C-Christians. Population in thousands. Numbers in parenthesis are percentage of the total population. *Source* Based on Chapter 2 of the text and the sources cited there.

## Relative Population of the States of Indian Union

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	99
Indian Union	238,364 (100.00)	252,068 (100.00)	251,365 (100.00)	278,530 (100.00)	318,717 (100.00)	361,088 (100.00)	439,235 (100.00)	518,160 (100.00)	683,329 (100.00)	846.3 (100.0)
Andhra P.	19,066 (8.00)	21,447 (8.51)	21,420 (8.52)	24,204 (8.69)	27,289 (8.56)	31,115 (8.62)	35,983 (8.19)	43,503 (7.94)	53,359 (7.81)	66.5 (7.86)
Assam	5,290 (1.38)	3,849 (1.53)	4,637 (1.84)	5,560 (2.00)	6,695 (2.10)	8,029 (2.22)	10,877 (2.47)	14,625 (2.67)	18,014 (2.63)	22.1 (2.67)
Bihar	27,314 (11.46)	28,317 (11.23)	28,129 (11.19)	31,350 (11.26)	35,171 (11.04)	38,786 (10.74)	46,456 (10.58)	56,353 (10.28)	69,915 (10.23)	86.47 (10.21)
Goa	475.5 (0.20)	486.8 (0.19)	469.5 (0.19)	505.8 (0.18)	540.9 (0.17)	547.4 (0.15)	590.0 (0.13)	795.1 (0.15)	1,008 (0.15)	1.17 (0.14)
Gujarat	9,095 (3.82)	9,803 (3.89)	10,175 (4.05)	11,490 (4.13)	13,701 (4.30)	16,262 (4.50)	20,633 (4.70)	26,697 (4.87)	34,086 (4.99)	41.31 (4.88)
Haryana	4,623 (1.94)	4,175 (1.66)	4,256 (1.69)	4,560 (1.64)	5,273 (1.65)	5,674 (1.57)	7,591 (1.73)	10,037 (1.83)	12,923 (1.89)	16.464 (1.95)
Himachal P.	1,920 (0.81)	1,897 (0.75)	1,928 (0.77)	2,029 (0.73)	2,263 (0.71)	2,386 (0.66)	2,812 (0.64)	3,460 (0.65)	4,281 (0.63)	5.171 (0.61)
Jammu & Kashmir	2,139 (0.90)	2,293 (0.91)	2,424 (0.96)	2,670 (0.96)	2,947 (0.92)	3,254 (0.90)	3,761 (0.81)	4,617 (0.84)	5,987 (0.88)	7.719 (0.91)
Karnataka	13,055 (5.48)	13,525 (5.37)	13,377 (5.32)	14,652 (5.25)	16,255 (5.10)	19,402 (5.37)	23,587 (5.37)	29,299 (5.64)	37,136 (5.43)	44.977 (5.31)
Kerala	6,396 (2.68)	7,148 (2.84)	7,802 (3.10)	9,507 (3.41)	11,032 (3.46)	13,549 (3.73)	16,904 (3.85)	21,347 (3.89)	25,454 (3.72)	29.094 (3.44)
Madhya P.	16,861 (7.07)	19,441 (7.71)	19,172 (7.63)	21,356 (7.67)	23,991 (7.53)	26,072 (7.22)	32,372 (7.37)	41,654 (7.66)	52,179 (7.64)	66.181 (7.82)
Maharashtra	19,392 (8.14)	21,475 (8.52)	20,850 (8.29)	23,959 (8.60)	26,833 (8.42)	32,003 (8.86)	39,554 (9.01)	50,412 (9.20)	62,784 (9.19)	78.937 (9.33)
Orissa	10,305 (4.32)	11,379 (4.51)	11,159 (4.44)	12,491 (4.48)	13,768 (4.32)	14,646 (4.06)	17,519 (4.00)	21,945 (4.00)	26,370 (3.86)	31.660 (3.74)
Punjab	7,545 (3.17)	6,732 (2.67)	7,153 (2.85)	8,012 (2.88)	9,660 (3.01)	9,161 (2.54)	11,135 (2.54)	13,551 (2.47)	16,789 (2.46)	20.282 (2.30)
Rajasthan	10,294 (4.32)	10,984 (4.36)	10,293 (4.09)	11,748 (4.22)	13,864 (4.35)	15,971 (4.42)	20,156 (4.59)	25,766 (4.70)	34,262 (5.01)	44.006 (5.20)
Sikkim	59.01 (0.02)	87.92 (0.03)	81.72 (0.03)	109.8 (0.04)	121.5 (0.04)	137.7 (0.04)	162.2 (0.04)	209.8 (0.04)	316.4 (0.05)	404.5 (0.05)
Tamil Nadu	19,253 (8.08)	20,903 (8.29)	21,629 (8.60)	23,472 (8.43)	26,268 (8.24)	30,119 (8.34)	38,687 (7.67)	41,199 (7.52)	48,408 (7.08)	55.854 (6.60)
Uttar P.	48,494 (20.34)	48,014 (19.05)	46,511 (18.50)	49,615 (17.81)	56,347 (17.68)	63,216 (17.51)	73,746 (16.79)	88,341 (16.12)	110,862 (16.22)	139.112 (16.44)
West Bengal	16,940 (7.11)	17,999 (7.14)	17,474 (6.95)	18,897 (6.78)	23,230 (7.29)	26,300 (7.28)	34,926 (7.95)	44,312 (8.08)	54,581 (7.99)	68.078 (8.04)

continued.

No. of States	1983 (0.11)	1984 (0.48)	1985 (0.55)	1986 (0.58)	1987 (0.60)	1988 (0.62)	1989 (0.83)	1990 (0.90)
Assam	284.5 (0.12)	346.2 (0.14)	384.9 (0.15)	415.6 (0.16)	512.1 (0.16)	577.6 (0.16)	780.0 (0.18)	1,071.0 (0.20)
Mizoram	82.43 (0.03)	91.20 (0.04)	98.41 (0.04)	124.4 (0.04)	152.8 (0.05)	196.2 (0.05)	266.1 (0.06)	332.4 (0.06)
Nagaland	102.4 (0.04)	149.6 (0.06)	160.9 (0.06)	178.8 (0.06)	189.6 (0.06)	213.0 (0.06)	369.2 (0.08)	516.1 (0.09)
Tripura	173.3 (0.07)	229.6 (0.09)	304.4 (0.12)	382.5 (0.14)	513.0 (0.16)	639.0 (0.18)	1,142.0 (0.26)	1,556.0 (0.28)
Union Territories								
Andaman & Nicobar I.	24.65 (0.01)	26.46 (0.01)	27.09 (0.01)	29.46 (0.01)	33.77 (0.01)	30.97 (0.01)	63.53 (0.01)	115.1 (0.02)
Chandigarh	21.97 (0.01)	18.44 (0.01)	18.13 (0.01)	19.78 (0.01)	22.57 (0.01)	24.26 (0.01)	119.9 (0.03)	257.3 (0.05)
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24.28 (0.01)	29.02 (0.01)	31.05 (0.01)	33.26 (0.01)	40.44 (0.01)	41.53 (0.01)	57.96 (0.01)	74.17 (0.01)
Daman & Diu	32.01 (0.01)	32.47 (0.01)	31.41 (0.01)	36.43 (0.01)	42.81 (0.01)	48.61 (0.01)	36.67 (0.01)	62.65 (0.01)
Delhi	405.8 (0.17)	413.9 (0.16)	488.5 (0.19)	636.2 (0.23)	917.9 (0.29)	1,744.0 (0.48)	2,659.0 (0.61)	4,066.0 (0.74)
Lakshadweep	13.88 (0.01)	14.56 (0.01)	13.64 (0.01)	16.04 (0.01)	18.36 (0.01)	21.04 (0.01)	24.11 (0.01)	31.81 (0.01)
Pondicherry	246.4 (0.10)	257.2 (0.10)	244.2 (0.10)	258.6 (0.09)	285.0 (0.09)	317.3 (0.09)	369.1 (0.08)	471.7 (0.09)

Note: Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the population of India.

Source: For Indian Union as described in Chapter 2 of the text. For States and Union Territories Tables D-8 to D-28 below.

### Relative Population of the Provinces of Pakistan

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
<b>Pakistan</b>	16,577 (100.00)	19,381 (100.00)	21,108 (100.00)	23,541 (100.00)	28,282 (100.00)	33,703 (100.00)	42,880 (100.00)	62,460 (100.00)
Baluchistan	811 (4.89)	835 (4.31)	800 (3.79)	869 (3.69)	858 (3.03)	1,151 (3.42)	1,161 (2.71)	2,141 (3.88)
NWFP	2,125 (12.82)	3,819 (19.70)	5,076 (24.05)	4,684 (19.90)	5,416 (19.15)	5,865 (17.40)	7,578 (17.67)	8,000 (12.80)
Punjab	10,231 (61.72)	10,990 (56.71)	11,759 (55.71)	13,874 (58.94)	17,167 (60.70)	20,637 (61.23)	25,582 (59.60)	37,600 (60.20)
Sind	3,410 (20.57)	3,737 (19.28)	3,473 (16.45)	4,114 (17.48)	1,841 (17.12)	6,048 (17.94)	8,560 (19.96)	11,100 (22.60)
Islamabad								274 (0.3)

*Note:* Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the population.  
*Source:* As in the Table for religious profile of the Provinces of Pakistan, Table D-6, below.

### T A B L E D - 1

### Relative Population of the Divisions of Bangladesh

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
<b>Bangladesh</b>	28,927 (100.00)	31,555 (100.00)	33,254 (100.00)	35,604 (100.00)	41,999 (100.00)	41,932 (100.00)	50,840 (100.00)	71,400 (100.00)
Chittagong	6,789 (23.47)	7,680 (24.34)	8,250 (24.81)	9,239 (25.95)	11,310 (26.93)	11,722 (27.95)	13,630 (26.81)	18,600 (26.05)
Dhaka and Barisal	10,807 (37.36)	12,029 (38.12)	12,886 (38.75)	13,893 (39.02)	16,711 (39.79)	16,274 (38.81)	19,555 (38.46)	26,700 (37.40)
Dhaka	8,322 (28.77)	9,416 (29.84)	10,043 (30.20)	10,699 (30.05)	12,902 (30.72)	12,632 (30.12)	15,294 (30.08)	21,300 (29.83)
Barisal	2,485 (8.59)	2,613 (8.28)	2,843 (8.55)	3,194 (8.97)	3,809 (9.07)	3,642 (8.69)	4,262 (8.38)	5,400 (7.56)
Khulna	3,798 (13.13)	3,824 (12.12)	3,847 (11.57)	3,988 (11.20)	4,565 (10.87)	4,598 (10.97)	5,805 (11.42)	8,700 (12.18)
Rajshahi	7,533 (26.04)	8,040 (25.48)	8,270 (24.87)	8,506 (23.89)	9,412 (22.41)	9,338 (22.27)	11,850 (23.31)	17,500 (24.50)

*Note:* Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the population.  
*Source:* As in the Table for religious profile of the Divisions of Bangladesh, Table D-7, below.

## T A B

## Profile of the States and Union Territories of

	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
1	252,068	251,365	278,530	318,717	361,088	439,223
2	218,252	216,343	237,164	269,119	315,001	381,561
	(86.58)	(86.07)	(85.15)	(84.44)	(87.24)	(86.87)
3	30,269	30,739	35,818	42,645	57,661	76,944
	(12.01)	(12.23)	(12.86)	(13.38)	(15.43)	(17.69)
4	3,547	4,283	5,548	6,953	8,426	10,722
	(1.41)	(1.70)	(1.99)	(2.18)	(2.33)	(2.44)
5	21,447	21,420	24,204	27,289	31,115	35,981
6	19,660	19,522	21,750	24,148	27,462	31,851
	(91.67)	(91.14)	(89.86)	(88.49)	(88.26)	(88.48)
7	1,426	1,422	1,668	2,137	2,418	2,711
	(6.65)	(6.64)	(6.89)	(7.83)	(7.77)	(7.53)
8	360.3	475.5	786.6	1,004	1,235	1,442
	(1.68)	(2.22)	(3.25)	(3.68)	(3.97)	(3.99)
9	3,849	4,637	5,560	6,695	8,029	10,811
10	3,202	3,726	4,214	4,975	5,887	7,831
	(83.19)	(80.86)	(75.80)	(74.30)	(73.32)	(72.21)
11	624.0	869.2	1,267	1,683	1,982	2,711
	(16.21)	(18.74)	(22.78)	(25.13)	(24.68)	(25.36)
12	22.82	41.68	79.02	37.63	160.4	263.1
	(0.59)	(0.90)	(1.42)	(0.56)	(2.00)	(2.44)
13	28,317	28,129	31,350	35,174	38,786	46,411
14	24,544	24,306	26,875	30,077	33,497	40,161
	(86.68)	(86.41)	(85.72)	(85.51)	(87.65)	(86.41)
15	3,551	3,574	4,143	4,719	4,373	5,781
	(12.54)	(12.71)	(13.21)	(13.42)	(11.28)	(12.44)
16	221.8	249.1	332.5	377.8	415.5	502.1
	(0.78)	(0.89)	(1.06)	(1.07)	(1.07)	(1.06)
17	1910			1940	1950	1960
18	486.8	469.5	505.3	540.9	547.4	590.1
19	215.2	218.5	250.6	286.8	307.4	354.1
	(44.21)	(46.53)	(49.60)	(53.03)	(56.16)	(60.01)
20	4,965	5,493	6,973	8,222	8,813	11,111
	(1.02)	(1.17)	(1.38)	(1.52)	(1.61)	(1.81)
21	266.6	245.5	247.7	245.8	231.2	224.1
	(54.77)	(52.30)	(49.02)	(45.45)	(42.23)	(38.01)

	901	9	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Cuja a</b>								
Population	9,095	9,803	10,175	11,490	13,701	16,262	20,633	26.69
Indian R						11,733	18,797	24.33
						(90.60)	(91.10)	(91.17)
Muslims						1,451	1,715	2.21
						(8.92)	(8.16)	(8.12)
Christians						78.03	91.02	109.3
						(0.48)	(0.11)	(0.41)
<b>Haryana</b>								
Population	4,623	4,175	4,256	4,560	5,273	5,674	7,591	10,037
Indian R							7,293	9,621
							(96.08)	(95.86)
Muslims							290.1	405.7
							(3.83)	(4.04)
Christians							7.378	9.802
							(0.10)	(0.10)
<b>Himachal Pradesh (pre-reorganisation)</b>								
Population	844.3	876.6	890.0	934.3	1,058	1,110	1,351	
Indian R		852.2	862.8	923.7	1,027	1,094	1,323	
		(97.22)	(96.94)	(96.79)	(97.07)	(98.60)	(98.06)	
Muslims		23.93	26.88	30.16	30.57	15.20	25.67	
		(2.73)	(3.02)	(3.16)	(2.89)	(1.37)	(1.90)	
Christians		0.438	0.356	0.477	0.423	0.332	0.540	
		(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)	
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>								
Population	1,920	1,897	1,928	2,029	2,263	2,386	2,812	3,460
Indian R							2,771	3,406
							(98.53)	(98.44)
Muslims							37.98	50.33
							(1.35)	(1.45)
Christians							3.274	3.556
							(0.12)	(0.10)
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>								
Population	2,139	2,293	2,424	2,670	2,947	3,254	3,561	4,617
Indian R		669.6	675.3	718.5			1,126	1,570
		(31.20)	(27.86)	(26.91)			(31.62)	(31.00)
Muslims		1,628	1,747	1,950	2,134		2,432	3,040
		(70.76)	(72.08)	(73.02)	(72.41)		(68.30)	(65.84)
Christians		0.917	1.454	1.869			2.848	7.182
		(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.07)			(0.08)	(0.16)
<b>Karnataka</b>								
Population	13,053	13,525	13,377	14,532	16,255	19,402	23,587	29,299
Indian R		12,179		13,024		17,034	20,771	25,573
		(90.05)		(89.01)		(87.79)	(88.06)	(87.28)
Muslims		1,169		1,370		1,950	2,328	3,113
		(8.64)		(9.36)		(10.05)	(9.87)	(10.62)
Christians		177.2		238.5		418.5	487.6	613.0
		(1.31)		(1.63)		(2.16)	(2.07)	(2.09)



	9	19 1	19 1	9	41	19	19.1	197
<b>K a</b>								
Population	6,346	7,148	7,802	9,507	11,032	13,549	16,904	21,34
Indian R	4,407 (68.90)	4,783 (66.91)	5,066 (64.93)	6,027 (63.40)	6,864 (62.40)	8,348 (61.61)	10,289 (60.87)	12,69 (59.45)
Muslims	1,105 (17.28)	1,264 (17.68)	1,360 (17.43)	1,624 (17.08)	1,884 (17.08)	2,375 (17.53)	3,028 (17.91)	4,162 (19.50)
Christians	883.9 (13.82)	1,101 (15.40)	1,376 (17.64)	1,836 (19.52)	2,264 (20.52)	2,826 (20.86)	3,587 (21.22)	4,494 (21.05)
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>								
Population	16,861	19,441	19,172	21,356	23,991	26,072	32,372	41,654
Indian R						21,941 (95.66)	30,867 (95.35)	39,552 (94.95)
Muslims						1,050 (4.03)	1,318 (4.07)	1,816 (4.36)
Christians						81.00 (0.31)	188.3 (0.58)	286.1 (0.69)
<b>Maharashtra</b>								
Population	19,392	21,475	20,850	23,959	26,833	32,003	39,554	50,412
Indian R						29,134 (91.04)	35,959 (90.91)	45,462 (90.18)
Muslims						2,436 (7.61)	3,034 (7.67)	4,233 (8.40)
Christians						433.9 (1.35)	560.6 (1.42)	717.2 (1.42)
<b>Orissa</b>								
Population	10,303	11,379	11,159	12,491	13,768	14,846	17,549	21,945
Indian R			10,951 (98.13)	12,228 (97.89)	13,529 (98.26)	14,328 (97.83)	17,133 (97.63)	21,240 (96.79)
Muslims			138.4 (1.24)	148.7 (1.19)	165.7 (1.20)	176.3 (1.20)	215.3 (1.23)	326.5 (1.49)
Christians			69.88 (0.63)	114.3 (0.92)	73.88 (0.54)	141.9 (0.97)	201.0 (1.15)	378.9 (1.73)
<b>Punjab (pre-reorganisation)</b>								
Population	13,267	11,945	12,465	13,667	16,101	16,134	20,307	
Indian R	9,032 (68.08)	8,159 (68.30)	8,485 (68.07)	9,142 (66.89)	10,655 (66.18)	15,744 (97.58)	19,763 (97.32)	
Muslims	4,212 (31.75)	3,735 (31.27)	3,893 (31.23)	4,431 (32.42)	5,328 (33.09)	290.4 (1.80)	394.0 (1.94)	
Christians	22.55 (0.17)	51.37 (0.43)	87.25 (0.70)	94.30 (0.69)	117.53 (0.73)	100.0 (0.62)	150.3 (0.74)	
<b>Punjab</b>								
Population	7,545	6,732	7,153	8,012	9,600	9,161	11,135	13,551
Indian R							10,907 (97.95)	13,274 (97.96)
Muslims							89.05 (0.80)	114.4 (0.84)
Christians							138.9 (1.25)	162.2 (1.20)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
<b>Rajasthan</b>								
Population	10,294	10,984	10,293	11,748	13,861	15,971	20,156	25,761
Indian Religions						14,969	18,818	23,951
						(93.72)	(93.36)	(92.98)
Muslims						901.2	1,315	1,771
						(6.21)	(6.52)	(6.96)
Christians						11.12	22.86	30.1
						(0.07)	(0.11)	(0.12)
<b>Sikkim</b>								
Population	59.01	87.92	81.72	109.8	121.5	137.7	162.2	209.1
Indian R.	58.85	87.59	81.33	109.1	121.1	137.3	158.2	207.1
	(99.73)	(99.63)	(99.52)	(99.65)	(99.90)	(99.69)	(97.32)	(99.0)
Muslims	0.024	0.041	0.020	0.104	0.083	0.124	1.207	0.31
	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.74)	(0.16)
Christians	0.136	0.285	0.370	0.276	0.034	0.301	2.813	1.60
	(0.23)	(0.32)	(0.45)	(0.25)	(0.03)	(0.22)	(1.73)	(0.77)
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>								
Population	19,253	20,903	21,629	23,472	26,268	30,119	33,687	41,111
Indian R.						27,219	30,364	36,711
						(90.47)	(90.14)	(89.1)
Muslims						1,443	1,560	2,101
						(4.79)	(4.63)	(5.1)
Christians						1,427	1,763	2,301
						(4.74)	(5.23)	(5.7)
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>								
Population	48,494	48,014	46,511	49,615	56,347	63,216	73,746	88,311
Indian R.	41,419	40,929	39,582	41,973	47,523	54,063	62,856	74,511
	(85.41)	(85.24)	(85.10)	(84.60)	(84.34)	(85.52)	(85.23)	(84.3)
Muslims	6,973	6,903	6,725	7,434	8,692	9,029	10,788	13,611
	(14.38)	(14.38)	(14.46)	(14.98)	(15.49)	(14.28)	(14.63)	(15.4)
Christians	101.8	179.7	203.2	208.3	131.6	123.9	101.6	131.1
	(0.21)	(0.37)	(0.44)	(0.42)	(0.23)	(0.20)	(0.14)	(0.1)
<b>West Bengal</b>								
Population	16,940	17,999	17,474	18,897	23,230	26,300	34,926	44,211
Indian R.	11,888	12,383	12,228	13,094	16,287	21,000	27,737	34,911
	(70.18)	(69.91)	(69.98)	(69.29)	(70.11)	(79.85)	(79.42)	(78.9)
Muslims	4,979	5,328	5,148	5,684	6,848	5,118	6,987	9,011
	(29.39)	(29.60)	(29.46)	(30.08)	(29.48)	(19.46)	(20.00)	(20.3)
Christians	72.84	88.20	97.85	119.1	95.24	181.8	204.5	251.1
	(0.43)	(0.49)	(0.56)	(0.63)	(0.41)	(0.69)	(0.59)	(0.57)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Western States								
Uttar Pradesh								
Population							336.6	467.5
Per cent							331.8	463.5
Sex ratio							(99.19)	(99.00)
Urban							1,008	0.8
Per cent							(0.30)	(0.1)
Urban							1,713	3.6
Per cent							(0.51)	(0.7)
Population	284.5	346.2	384.0	445.6	512.1	577.6	780.0	1,000.0
Per cent	274.1	331.6	362.5	412.3	456.8	472.0	579.4	722.5
Sex ratio	(96.33)	(95.77)	(94.39)	(92.54)	(89.20)	(81.72)	(74.28)	(67.3)
Urban	10.38	14.51	17.49	22.86	29.56	37.20	48.59	70.0
Per cent	(3.65)	(4.19)	(4.55)	(5.13)	(5.77)	(6.44)	(6.23)	(6.6)
Urban	0.045	0.132	0.050	0.104	0.257	0.683	152.0	279.0
Per cent	(0.016)	(0.038)	(1.05)	(2.33)	(5.02)	(11.84)	(19.49)	(26.0)
Population	340.5	394.0	422.4	480.8	555.8	605.7	769.4	1,000.0
Per cent	310.6	347.5	362.9	392.6	540.7	442.4	475.5	510.0
Sex ratio	(91.23)	(88.21)	(85.91)	(81.66)	(97.28)	(73.03)	(61.80)	(50.4)
Urban	8.913	9.748	10.79	12.67	14.06	13.95	23.02	26.0
Per cent	(2.62)	(2.47)	(2.55)	(2.64)	(2.53)	(2.30)	(2.99)	(2.6)
Urban	20.97	36.70	48.73	75.52	1.06	149.4	270.9	47.0
Per cent	(6.16)	(9.31)	(11.54)	(15.71)	(0.19)	(24.66)	(35.21)	(46.9)
Population	82.43	91.20	98.41	124.4	152.8	196.2	266.1	330.0
Per cent	82.18	88.43	70.33	65.13	152.69	18.47	35.36	44.0
Sex ratio	(99.70)	(96.96)	(71.46)	(52.35)	(99.93)	(9.41)	(13.29)	(13.3)
Urban	0.206	0.307	0.365	0.155	0.101	0.131	0.203	1.8
Per cent	(0.25)	(0.34)	(0.37)	(0.12)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.5)
Urban	0.045	2.461	27.72	59.12	0.00	177.6	230.5	28.0
Per cent	(0.05)	(2.70)	(28.17)	(47.52)	(0.00)	(90.52)	(86.63)	(86.6)
Population	102.4	149.6	160.9	178.8	189.6	213.0	369.2	510.0
Per cent	101.7	146.0	151.5	155.2	189.1	114.4	172.7	160.0
Sex ratio	(99.27)	(97.58)	(94.14)	(86.80)	(99.72)	(53.71)	(46.78)	(32.0)
Urban	0.143	0.318	0.694	0.693	0.531	0.520	0.891	2.9
Per cent	(0.14)	(0.21)	(0.43)	(0.39)	(0.28)	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.1)
Urban	0.601	3.308	8.734	22.91	0.009	98.07	195.6	34.0
Per cent	(0.59)	(2.21)	(5.43)	(12.81)	(0.005)	(46.05)	(52.98)	(66.0)

	90	19	19	93	94	1951	1961	197
<b>Tripura</b>								
Population	173.3	229.6	304.4	382.5	513.0	639.0	1,142	1,55
Indian R	127.8	164.5	220.3	276.2	389.1	490.7	902.0	1,43
	(73.77)	(71.65)	(72.36)	(72.21)	(75.84)	(77.74)	(78.98)	(92.31)
Muslims	45.82	64.95	82.29	103.7	123.6	137.0	230.0	101.1
	(26.15)	(28.29)	(27.03)	(27.11)	(24.00)	(21.44)	(20.11)	(6.68)
Christians	0.138	0.138	1.860	2.596	0.316	5.266	10.04	15.71
	(0.08)	(0.06)	(0.61)	(0.68)	(0.06)	(0.82)	(0.88)	(1.01)
<b>Union Territories</b>								
<b>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</b>								
Population	24.65	26.46	27.09	29.46	33.77	30.97	63.55	115.1
Indian R		21.31	21.40	21.28	24.73	16.69	38.18	73.10
		(80.55)	(78.99)	(72.24)	(73.24)	(53.00)	(60.08)	(63.51)
Muslims		4.580	4.104	6.719	8.005	4.783	7.398	11.66
		(17.31)	(15.15)	(22.80)	(23.71)	(15.44)	(11.64)	(10.13)
Christians		0.566	1.586	1.461	1.032	0.494	17.97	30.34
		(2.14)	(5.86)	(4.96)	(3.06)	(30.65)	(28.28)	(26.36)
<b>Chandigarh</b>								
Population	21.97	18.44	18.13	19.78	22.57	24.26	119.9	257.3
Indian R							117.6	251.1
							(98.05)	(97.58)
Muslims							1.467	3.720
							(1.22)	(3.45)
Christians							0.867	2.504
							(0.72)	(0.97)
<b>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli</b>								
	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>				<u>1950</u>	<u>1962</u>	
Population	24.28	29.02	31.05	38.26	40.44	41.53	57.96	74.17
Indian R	23.94	28.81	30.65	37.66	39.26	40.50	56.72	71.51
	(98.59)	(99.26)	(98.71)	(98.42)	(97.08)	(97.52)	(97.86)	(96.42)
Muslims	0.107	0.078	0.129	0.201	0.175	0.159	0.443	0.740
	(0.44)	(0.27)	(0.42)	(0.53)	(0.43)	(0.38)	(0.76)	(1.00)
Christians	0.235	0.135	0.271	0.400	1.009	0.870	0.799	1.918
	(0.97)	(0.47)	(0.87)	(1.05)	(2.49)	(2.09)	(1.38)	(2.59)
<b>Daman &amp; Diu</b>								
	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>			<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	
Population	32.01	52.47	31.41	36.43	42.81	48.61	36.67	62.65
Indian R	26.50	26.85	25.95	30.54	35.50	41.20	31.08	54.50
	(82.79)	(82.68)	(82.61)	(83.82)	(82.92)	(84.76)	(84.74)	(86.99)
Muslims	3.855	3.875	3.748	3.974	5.107	5.194	3.013	5.770
	(12.04)	(11.93)	(11.93)	(10.91)	(11.93)	(10.69)	(8.22)	(9.21)
Christians	1.655	1.749	1.713	1.920	2.204	2.216	2.585	2.383
	(5.17)	(5.39)	(5.45)	(5.27)	(5.15)	(4.56)	(7.05)	(3.80)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
<b>Delhi</b>								
Population	405.8	413.9	488.5	636.2	917.9	1,744	2,659	4,06
Indian R			333.3	412.3	595.5	1,626	2,474	3,75
			(68.25)	(64.80)	(64.88)	(93.22)	(93.05)	(92.46)
Muslims			141.9	207.0	304.9	99.50	155.5	263.6
			(29.04)	(32.53)	(33.22)	(5.71)	(5.85)	(6.47)
Christians			13.34	16.99	17.44	18.69	29.27	43.72
			(2.73)	(2.67)	(1.90)	(1.07)	(1.10)	(1.08)
<b>Lakshadweep</b>								
Population	13.88	14.56	13.64	16.04	18.36	21.04	24.11	31.81
Indian R	0.025	0.025	0.029	0.012	0.077	0.015	0.263	1.552
	(0.18)	(0.17)	(0.21)	(0.07)	(0.42)	(0.07)	(1.09)	(4.88)
Muslims	13.86	14.53	13.61	16.03	18.28	21.02	23.79	30.02
	(99.82)	(99.81)	(99.77)	(99.91)	(99.57)	(99.92)	(98.68)	(94.37)
Christians	0.000	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.002	0.056	0.239
	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.23)	(0.75)
<b>Pondicherry</b>								
Population	246.4	257.2	244.2	258.6	285.0	317.3	369.1	471.7
Indian R							311.7	401.3
							(84.44)	(85.07)
Muslims							23.47	29.14
							(6.36)	(6.18)
Christians							33.95	41.30
							(9.20)	(8.76)

*Note:* Population in thousands; numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the population of Union Territory. *Source:* For Indian Union as described in Chapter 2 of the text. For States and U.T.s as described in Tables D-3 to D-28.

### Religious Profile of the Provinces of Pakistan

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1972
<b>Pakistan</b>								
Population	16,577	19,381	21,108	23,541	28,282	33,703	42,880	62,462
Indian R	2,641	2,898	3,274	4,127	5,568	538	630	1,119
	(15.93)	(14.95)	(15.51)	(18.81)	(19.69)	(1.60)	(1.47)	(1.79)
Muslims	13,904	16,361	17,620	18,757	22,293	32,732	41,666	60,435
	(83.88)	(81.43)	(83.48)	(79.68)	(78.82)	(97.12)	(97.17)	(96.75)
Christians	32	119	214	357	421	433	584	908
	(0.19)	(0.61)	(1.01)	(1.52)	(1.49)	(1.28)	(1.36)	(1.45)
<b>Baluchistan</b>								
Population	811	835	800	869	858	1,154	1,161	2,429
Indian R		47.0	59.5	62.5	70.0	13.0	9.9	87.1
		(5.63)	(7.44)	(7.19)	(8.16)	(1.13)	(0.86)	(1.53)
Muslims		783.0	733.0	798	785	1,137	1,146	2,382
		(93.76)	(91.73)	(91.88)	(91.52)	(98.34)	(98.73)	(98.07)
Christians		5.09	6.69	8.06	2.67	4.0	4.7	9.8
		(0.61)	(0.84)	(0.93)	(0.31)	(0.35)	(0.41)	(0.40)
<b>NWFP</b>								
Population	2,125	3,919	5,076	4,684	5,416	5,865	7,573	8,032
Indian R		154	208	205	244	3	2	21
		(4.04)	(4.09)	(4.37)	(4.50)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.26)
Muslims		3,658.0	4,855.0	4,463	5,166	5,858	7,569	7,998
		(95.79)	(95.63)	(95.28)	(95.40)	(99.88)	(99.88)	(99.58)
Christians		6.70	13.90	16.50	5.40	4.0	7.5	12.8
		(0.18)	(0.27)	(0.35)	(0.10)	(0.07)	(0.10)	(0.16)
<b>Punjab</b>								
Population	10,231	10,990	11,759	13,874	17,167	20,637	25,582	37,610
Indian R		1,794	2,109	3,078	3,888	33	43	213
		(16.32)	(17.93)	(22.19)	(22.65)	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.57)
Muslims		9,100	9,469	10,479	12,880	20,201	25,014	36,611
		(82.80)	(80.52)	(75.53)	(75.03)	(97.89)	(97.78)	(97.34)
Christians		96.2	181.7	317.3	399.6	403.0	525.0	787.0
		(0.88)	(1.54)	(2.29)	(2.33)	(1.95)	(2.05)	(2.09)
<b>Sind</b>								
Population	3,410	3,737	3,473	4,114	4,841	6,048	8,560	14,156
Indian R		903	898	1,082	1,365	489	576	848
		(24.18)	(25.86)	(26.29)	(28.21)	(8.09)	(6.72)	(5.99)
Muslims		2,823.0	2,565.0	3,017	3,462	5,536	7,937	13,213
		(75.53)	(73.80)	(73.34)	(71.52)	(91.53)	(92.73)	(93.34)
Christians		10.97	11.73	15.15	13.51	23.0	47.0	96.0
		(0.29)	(0.34)	(0.37)	(0.28)	(0.38)	(0.55)	(0.68)

	9	9	9	199	19 1	9 1	197	1981	1991
<b>Islamabad</b>									
Population							235	540	
Indian R.							0.25	0.09	
							(0.11)	(0.03)	
Muslims							232	532	
							(98.64)	(97.67)	
Christians							2.96	7.85	
							(1.26)	(2.31)	

*Note:* Population in thousands; numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population

*Source:* Total population and religious composition of Pakistan for 1901-1961 from Census of Pakistan, 1961, Table 4-B. for 1972 and 1981 from corresponding census volumes. Total population for 1972 does not include 2,491 thousand persons in FATA and another 357 thousand persons in Hazra district, for whom religious distribution is not available. Data for the Provinces for 1951, 1961, 1972 and 1981 from corresponding Census of Pakistan. 1901-1941 data for all Provinces, except Punjab, from Summary Figures for Districts of the corresponding Census of India. For NWFP, unenumerated population of frontier regions for 1941 given in Census of Pakistan 1951 is added to Muslims and to the total for the Province. Data for Punjab for 1901-1941 is obtained by subtracting the figures for the other three provinces from those for Pakistan. "Others" everywhere have been added to Indian Religionists.

TABLE D-7

## Religious Profile of the Divisions of Bangladesh

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1974
<b>Bangladesh</b>								
Population	28,927	31,535	33,254	35,604	41,999	41,932	50,840	71,478
Indian R	9,814	10,353	10,608	10,812	12,437	9,590	9,801	10,223
	(33.93)	(32.81)	(31.90)	(30.37)	(29.61)	(22.89)	(19.28)	(14.30)
Muslims	19,113	21,202	22,646	24,781	29,509	32,227	40,890	61,039
	(66.07)	(67.19)	(68.10)	(69.46)	(70.26)	(76.85)	(80.43)	(85.40)
Christians	-	-	-	61	53	107	144	216
				(0.17)	(0.13)	(0.25)	(0.29)	(0.30)
<b>Chittagong</b>								
Population	6,789	7,680	8,250	9,239	11,310	11,722	15,630	18,636
Indian R		2,585	2,653	2,814	3,226	2,880	2,761	2,713
		(33.66)	(32.16)	(30.46)	(28.52)	(24.15)	(20.25)	(14.56)
Muslims		5,091	5,592	6,417	8,081	8,879	10,849	15,894
		(66.29)	(67.78)	(69.46)	(71.45)	(75.75)	(79.60)	(85.29)
Christians		3.8	5.0	7.4	3.4	12.4	20.5	28.9
		(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.03)	(0.11)	(0.15)	(0.16)
<b>Dhaka-Barisal</b>								
Population	10,807	12,029	12,886	13,893	16,711	16,274	19,555	26,743
Indian R		3,754	3,875	3,997	4,711	3,327	3,299	3,873
		(31.21)	(30.07)	(28.77)	(28.19)	(20.45)	(16.87)	(12.61)
Muslims		8,247	8,980	9,854	11,963	12,874	16,166	23,252
		(66.56)	(69.69)	(70.93)	(71.59)	(79.11)	(82.67)	(86.95)
Christians		27.7	30.9	41.7	36.8	73	90	118
		(0.23)	(0.24)	(0.30)	(0.22)	(0.45)	(0.46)	(0.44)
<b>Dhaka</b>								
Population	8,322	9,416	10,043	10,699	12,902	12,632	15,294	21,316
Indian R						2,594	2,546	2,536
						(20.54)	(16.65)	(11.90)
Muslims						9,976	12,670	18,666
						(78.98)	(82.84)	(87.57)
Christians						61.5	77.6	113.6
						(0.49)	(0.51)	(0.53)
<b>Barisal</b>								
Population	2,485	2,613	2,843	3,194	3,810	3,642	4,262	5,427
Indian R						733	753	837
						(20.13)	(17.67)	(15.42)
Muslims						2,898	3,497	4,586
						(79.56)	(82.04)	(84.50)
Christians						11.3	12.4	3.3
						(0.31)	(0.29)	(0.10)



	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
<b>Khulna</b>								
Population	3,798	3,824	3,847	3,988	4,565	4,598	5,805	8,700
Indian R		1,435	1,470	1,478	1,708	1,528	1,669	1,820
		(37.54)	(38.22)	(37.06)	(37.41)	(33.23)	(28.75)	(20.86)
Muslims		2,389	2,377	2,509	2,848	3,061	4,121	6,920
		(62.46)	(61.78)	(62.92)	(62.39)	(66.56)	(70.98)	(78.93)
Christians		-	-	0.9	9.1	9.7	15.3	17.6
				(0.02)	(0.20)	(0.21)	(0.26)	(0.20)
<b>Rajshahi</b>								
Population	7,533	8,040	8,270	8,506	9,412	9,538	11,850	17,331
Indian R		2,562	2,565	2,545	2,792	1,914	2,072	2,300
		(31.86)	(31.01)	(29.92)	(29.66)	(20.49)	(17.49)	(13.32)
Muslims		5,475	5,697	5,950	6,617	7,413	9,753	14,972
		(68.10)	(68.89)	(69.95)	(70.30)	(79.38)	(82.32)	(86.39)
Christians		3.2	8.3	11.1	3.8	11.6	23.1	50.5
		(0.04)	(0.10)	(0.13)	(0.04)	(0.12)	(0.20)	(0.29)

*Notes:* Population in thousands; numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population.

*Source:* Total population and religious composition of Bangladesh from 1901-1991 from Bangladesh Census 1991, Vol. 1, Table 7.1, p.101. Population and religious composition of the divisions for 1901-1941 is calculated from the percentage of the population of the divisions for 1901-1941 is obtained by adding together the population of the relevant districts in the respective Census of India, Summary Figures for Districts and applying the percentage of the population of the Division, except in the case of Khulna. Data for Khulna have been added to Indian Religionists.

## Andhra Pradesh: Religious Profile of 1

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>						
Population	19,066	21,447	21,420	24,204	27,299	31,115
Indian R		19,660	19,522	21,750	21,148	27,462
		(91.67)	(91.14)	(89.86)	(88.49)	(88.26)
Muslims		1,426	1,422	1,668	2,137	2,418
		(6.85)	(6.64)	(6.89)	(7.83)	(7.77)
Christians		360.3	475.5	786.6	1,004	1,295
		(1.68)	(2.22)	(3.25)	(3.68)	(3.97)
<b>Srikakulam</b>						
Population	1,599	1,661	1,696	1,846	2,014	2,123
Indian R		1,654	1,689	1,834	1,995	2,105
		(99.57)	(99.60)	(99.33)	(99.07)	(99.15)
Muslims		4.983	4.749	4.800	5.236	8.917
		(0.30)	(0.28)	(0.26)	(0.26)	(0.42)
Christians		2.159	2.035	7.569	13.49	9.13
		(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.41)	(0.67)	(0.43)
<b>Vizianagaram</b>						
Population						
Indian R						
Muslims						
Christians						
<b>Visakhapatnam</b>						
Population	1,384	1,473	1,473	1,639	1,832	2,073
Indian R		1,450	1,451	1,611	1,801	2,036
		(98.45)	(98.51)	(98.31)	(98.31)	(98.23)
Muslims		19.30	17.38	21.14	23.32	26.53
		(1.31)	(1.18)	(1.29)	(1.30)	(1.28)
Christians		3.535	4.566	6.556	7.145	10.16
		(0.24)	(0.31)	(0.40)	(0.39)	(0.49)
<b>Srikakulam+Vizianagaram+Visakhapatnam</b>						
Population	2,983	3,134	3,169	3,485	3,846	4,196
Indian R		3,104	3,140	3,445	3,796	4,141
		(99.04)	(99.09)	(98.85)	(98.71)	(98.70)
Muslims		24.28	22.13	25.94	29.06	35.45
		(0.77)	(0.70)	(0.74)	(0.76)	(0.84)
Christians		5.700	6.610	14.13	20.63	19.29
		(0.18)	(0.21)	(0.41)	(0.54)	(0.46)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
<b>East Godavari</b>										
Population	1,339	1,511	1,537	1,757	1,977	2,302	2,508	3,087	3,701	4,541
Indian R		1,478	1,499	1,703	1,913	2,225	2,510	2,967	3,595	4,427
		(97.80)	(97.50)	(96.95)	(96.76)	(96.67)	(96.25)	(96.13)	(97.14)	(97.48)
Muslims		24.63	23.67	27.06	29.66	32.23	36.07	45.43	55.07	65.06
		(1.63)	(1.54)	(1.54)	(1.50)	(1.40)	(1.38)	(1.47)	(1.49)	(1.43)
Christians		8.613	14.76	26.53	34.40	44.43	61.65	74.15	50.64	49.41
		(0.37)	(0.96)	(1.51)	(1.74)	(1.93)	(2.36)	(2.40)	(1.37)	(1.09)
<b>West Godavari</b>										
Population	919.2	1,046	1,118	1,299	1,465	1,698	1,978	2,374	2,874	3,318
Indian R		1,005	1,058	1,208	1,348	1,565	1,806	2,148	2,658	3,287
		(96.09)	(94.61)	(92.99)	(92.00)	(92.16)	(91.32)	(90.48)	(92.48)	(93.43)
Muslims		22.18	23.25	27.54	31.94	34.13	40.68	51.27	60.53	76.62
		(2.12)	(2.08)	(2.12)	(2.18)	(2.01)	(2.06)	(2.16)	(2.11)	(2.18)
Christians		18.72	37.01	63.52	85.26	98.99	131.0	174.6	155.7	154.4
		(1.79)	(3.31)	(4.89)	(5.82)	(5.83)	(6.62)	(7.36)	(5.42)	(4.39)
<b>Krishna</b>										
Population	861.1	993.1	1,060	1,229	1,414	1,736	2,077	2,494	3,048	3,699
Indian R		913.9	955.2	1,068	1,207	1,467	1,750	2,081	2,638	3,265
		(92.02)	(90.11)	(86.90)	(85.38)	(84.51)	(84.26)	(83.45)	(86.54)	(88.27)
Muslims		48.66	51.73	61.70	75.08	95.65	115.1	142.3	185.7	239.0
		(4.90)	(4.88)	(5.02)	(5.31)	(5.51)	(5.54)	(5.71)	(6.09)	(6.46)
Christians		30.59	53.11	99.30	131.6	173.3	211.9	270.5	224.7	195.0
		(3.08)	(5.01)	(8.08)	(9.31)	(9.98)	(10.20)	(10.85)	(7.37)	(5.27)
<b>Sankar</b>										
Population	1,497	1,705	1,817	2,044	2,286	2,560	3,010	2,844	3,435	4,107
Indian R		1,463	1,532	1,647	1,807	1,992	2,348	2,142	2,715	3,396
		(85.80)	(84.30)	(80.57)	(79.05)	(77.83)	(77.99)	(75.31)	(79.04)	(82.69)
Muslims		117.8	131.2	158.4	184.0	210.2	259.1	286.8	368.8	436.9
		(6.91)	(7.22)	(7.75)	(8.05)	(8.21)	(8.61)	(10.08)	(10.43)	(10.64)
Christians		124.3	154.1	238.7	294.9	357.4	403.4	415.5	361.7	274.2
		(7.29)	(8.48)	(11.68)	(12.90)	(13.96)	(13.40)	(14.61)	(10.53)	(6.68)
<b>Eluru (Ongole)</b>										
Population								1,920	2,330	2,759
Indian R								1,576	2,060	2,520
								(82.08)	(88.39)	(91.34)
Muslims								135.4	161.4	182.8
								(7.05)	(6.93)	(6.63)
Christians								208.7	109.1	56.03
								(10.87)	(4.68)	(2.03)
<b>Eluru</b>										
Population	1,281	1,334	1,592	1,493	1,625	1,795	2,034	1,610	2,015	2,392
Indian R		1,207	1,250	1,323	1,424	1,546	1,779	1,433	1,803	2,146
		(90.50)	(89.77)	(88.64)	(87.61)	(86.15)	(87.44)	(89.03)	(89.49)	(89.70)
Muslims		82.17	89.64	103.8	120.6	143.8	154.0	138.5	178.9	216.2
		(6.16)	(6.44)	(6.95)	(7.42)	(8.01)	(7.57)	(8.60)	(8.88)	(9.04)
Christians		44.56	52.76	65.84	80.76	104.8	101.4	38.11	32.97	30.06
		(3.34)	(3.79)	(4.41)	(4.97)	(5.84)	(4.99)	(2.37)	(1.64)	(1.26)

1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
3,039	3,209	3,537	3,911	4,355	5,044	6,377
2,670	2,781	2,970	3,231	3,539	4,126	5,157
(87.86)	(86.67)	(83.98)	(82.61)	(81.26)	(81.79)	(80.81)
200.0	220.8	262.2	304.6	354.0	413.1	560.0
(6.58)	(6.88)	(7.41)	(7.79)	(8.13)	(8.19)	(8.80)
168.9	206.8	304.6	375.7	462.2	505.2	662.9
(5.56)	(6.44)	(8.61)	(9.61)	(10.61)	(10.02)	(10.39)
1,177	1,210	1,332	1,498	1,666	1,915	2,287
1,109	1,134	1,240	1,387	1,536	1,754	2,077
(94.24)	(93.72)	(93.10)	(92.56)	(92.19)	(91.57)	(90.67)
63.44	69.21	82.05	99.17	113.1	139.0	180.0
(5.39)	(5.72)	(6.16)	(6.62)	(6.79)	(7.26)	(7.88)
4,355	6,776	9,857	12,287	16,997	22,397	33,117
(0.37)	(0.56)	(0.74)	(0.82)	(1.02)	(1.17)	(1.45)
894.8	888.8	950.5	1,058	1,163	1,342	1,577
773.9	756.5	789.2	864.8	951.1	1,094	1,267
(86.49)	(85.11)	(83.03)	(81.74)	(81.78)	(81.52)	(80.48)
98.43	106.6	124.6	147.5	155.6	187.9	230.0
(11.00)	(11.99)	(13.11)	(13.94)	(13.38)	(14.00)	(14.64)
22.46	25.78	36.69	45.71	56.29	59.99	76.99
(2.51)	(2.90)	(3.86)	(4.32)	(4.84)	(4.47)	(4.88)
1,053	1,040	1,138	1,273	1,484	1,767	2,117
962.5	943.3	1,025	1,140	1,315	1,570	1,867
(91.41)	(90.70)	(90.07)	(89.52)	(88.59)	(88.86)	(88.00)
86.77	91.73	106.4	126.0	155.5	183.6	233.0
(8.24)	(8.82)	(9.35)	(9.90)	(10.48)	(10.39)	(11.00)
3,686	4,992	6,600	7,383	13,807	13,287	19,007
(0.35)	(0.48)	(0.58)	(0.58)	(0.93)	(0.75)	(0.90)
1,260	1,214	1,362	1,502	1,617	1,909	1,977
1,051	994	1,089	1,178	1,284	1,482	1,577
(83.45)	(81.90)	(79.97)	(78.43)	(79.42)	(77.63)	(76.77)
164.4	163.9	193.3	223.9	232.7	289.0	330.0
(13.05)	(13.50)	(14.19)	(14.91)	(14.39)	(15.14)	(16.77)
44.10	55.84	79.54	100.0	100.1	138.0	129.0
(3.50)	(4.60)	(5.84)	(6.66)	(6.19)	(7.23)	(6.50)
1,011	987.9	1,174	1,309	1,447	1,591	1,977
931.4	907.4	1,069	1,180	1,306	1,438	1,777
(92.13)	(91.85)	(91.03)	(90.14)	(90.26)	(90.39)	(89.80)
78.86	78.93	99.91	119.4	126.3	138.2	170.0
(7.80)	(7.99)	(8.51)	(9.12)	(8.73)	(8.69)	(8.80)
0.708	1.581	5,400	9,687	14.61	14.70	25.00
(0.07)	(0.16)	(0.46)	(0.74)	(1.01)	(0.92)	(1.30)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Hyderabad								
Population	839.0	1,055	936.4	989.1	1,363	1,822	2,063	2,700
Male		767.5	715.3	757.6	958.7	1,220	1,475	1,980
		(72.75)	(76.39)	(76.59)	(70.34)	(66.96)	(71.49)	(71.00)
Female		271.2	208.3	215.3	380.8	564.1	538.7	738
		(25.71)	(22.25)	(21.77)	(27.94)	(30.96)	(26.11)	(26.40)
Urban		16.25	12.74	16.22	23.44	37.90	49.50	69.1
		(1.54)	(1.36)	(1.64)	(1.72)	(2.08)	(2.40)	(2.40)
Districts formed from Hyderabad						Hyderabad		
						1981	1991	
Population						2,261	3,146	
Male						1,387	1,835	
						(61.32)	(58.32)	
Female						811.8	1,238	
						(35.90)	(39.35)	
Urban						62.69	73.27	
						(2.77)	(2.33)	
Hyderabad								
Population	556.1	806.8	782.3	913.7	1,002	1,110	1,227	1,400
Male		729.2	696.9	791.1	851.9	942.5	1,063	1,200
		(90.38)	(89.08)	(86.58)	(85.02)	(84.91)	(86.64)	(85.20)
Female		75.11	76.74	98.04	122.9	123.0	125.2	160
		(9.31)	(9.81)	(10.73)	(12.27)	(11.08)	(10.20)	(11.10)
Urban		2.501	8.684	24.58	27.15	44.51	38.63	53
		(0.31)	(1.11)	(2.69)	(2.71)	(4.01)	(3.15)	(3.60)
Hyderabad								
Population	694.2	562.1	543.3	655.7	731.8	835.2	1,022	1,100
Male		519.8	500.9	589.8	645.2	730.9	901.5	1,100
		(92.48)	(92.19)	(89.95)	(88.16)	(87.51)	(88.21)	(87.00)
Female		41.54	40.04	51.34	70.33	89.20	106.1	150
		(7.39)	(7.37)	(7.83)	(9.61)	(10.68)	(10.38)	(11.70)
Urban		0.781	2.391	14.56	16.32	15.12	14.39	16
		(0.13)	(0.44)	(2.22)	(2.23)	(1.81)	(1.41)	(1.50)
Hyderabad								
Population	455.1	579.1	605.0	697.6	756.3	831.6	1,009	1,100
Male		543.1	564.0	643.3	688.8	760.7	915.8	1,100
		(93.78)	(93.23)	(92.22)	(91.08)	(91.48)	(90.76)	(90.40)
Female		35.96	40.85	50.23	59.07	61.37	82.06	100
		(6.21)	(6.67)	(7.20)	(7.81)	(7.38)	(8.13)	(8.40)
Urban		0.058	0.605	4.046	8.395	9.480	11.15	14
		(0.01)	(0.10)	(0.58)	(1.11)	(1.14)	(1.10)	(1.10)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
<b>Karimnagar</b>									
Population	761.4	1,030	999.2	1,133	1,237	1,428	1,622	1,964	2,436
Indian R		986.3	955.4	1,068	1,113	1,339	1,537	1,853	2,289
		(95.76)	(95.62)	(94.25)	(92.37)	(93.80)	(94.73)	(94.34)	(93.97)
Muslims		43.16	42.17	51.66	73.11	67.50	69.97	96.37	131.8
		(4.19)	(4.22)	(4.56)	(5.91)	(4.73)	(4.31)	(4.91)	(5.53)
Christians		0.515	1.599	13.48	21.28	20.99	15.45	11.83	12.14
		(0.05)	(0.16)	(1.19)	(1.72)	(1.37)	(0.95)	(0.76)	(0.50)
<b>Warangal</b>									
Population	653.7	822.3	813.1	971.7	1,126	1,330	1,515	1,871	2,300
Indian R		778.7	766.1	909.6	1,023	1,231	1,446	1,738	2,116
		(94.70)	(94.22)	(93.61)	(90.89)	(92.52)	(93.58)	(92.89)	(93.31)
Muslims		41.44	43.99	51.32	84.56	75.01	79.28	99.35	128.6
		(5.04)	(5.41)	(5.59)	(7.51)	(5.61)	(5.17)	(5.31)	(5.59)
Christians		2.138	3.008	7.774	18.02	24.17	19.93	33.75	25.35
		(0.26)	(0.37)	(0.80)	(1.60)	(1.84)	(1.29)	(1.80)	(1.10)
<b>Khammam</b>									
Population	380.1	469.3	472.7	574.8	676.0	802.0	1,058	1,370	1,752
Indian R		434.9	437.0	518.5	592.6	712.2	953.4	1,225	1,606
		(92.68)	(92.45)	(90.21)	(87.66)	(88.80)	(90.12)	(89.42)	(91.67)
Muslims		23.18	24.86	31.73	43.67	45.07	59.23	78.19	103.1
		(4.94)	(5.26)	(5.52)	(6.46)	(5.62)	(5.60)	(5.71)	(5.88)
Christians		11.17	10.82	24.54	39.75	44.75	45.34	66.73	42.76
		(2.88)	(2.29)	(4.27)	(5.88)	(5.58)	(4.29)	(4.87)	(2.44)
<b>Nalgonda</b>									
Population	776.1	930.4	851.7	1,015	1,145	1,287	1,575	1,820	2,280
Indian R		871.1	795.7	934.7	1,051	1,194	1,461	1,686	2,125
		(93.63)	(93.42)	(92.09)	(91.76)	(92.77)	(92.78)	(92.62)	(93.19)
Muslims		48.38	44.80	55.32	69.73	60.49	78.15	93.04	120.4
		(5.20)	(5.26)	(5.45)	(6.09)	(4.70)	(4.96)	(5.11)	(5.28)
Christians		10.89	11.24	24.97	24.62	32.56	35.58	41.25	34.79
		(1.17)	(1.32)	(2.46)	(2.15)	(2.53)	(2.26)	(2.27)	(1.53)

*Note* Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population. Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts were divided into Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam during 1951-56. Guntur and Nellore were divided into Guntur, Prakasam (Ongole) and Nellore during 1961-71. Hyderabad was divided into Hyderabad and Rangareddy during 1971-81. A vertical line separating the data for different years indicates that the district has undergone a change at that point and data across the line may not be comparable.

*Source* Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding year. Religious composition of the population of the State for 1961 is corrected on the basis of figures in Census of India 1971. State and district populations for 1911-1951 from Census of India 1961, Andhra Pradesh Census Report. This Report also gives percentage of different religions for the State and the districts for the period 1951, from which the population of Muslims and Christians for these years has been calculated.

## Assam: Religious Profile of the Districts

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Population	3,290	3,849	4,637	5,560	6,695	8,029	10,831
Religion	2,782	3,202	3,726	4,214	4,975	5,887	7,831
	(84.55)	(83.19)	(80.36)	(75.80)	(74.30)	(73.32)	(72.27)
Muslims	494.5	624.0	869.2	1,267	1,683	1,982	2,741
	(15.03)	(16.21)	(18.74)	(22.78)	(25.13)	(24.68)	(25.30)
Christians	13.63	22.82	41.68	79.02	37.63	160.4	263.1
	(0.41)	(0.59)	(0.90)	(1.42)	(0.56)	(2.00)	(2.44)
Others	462.6	601.2	763.1	883.3	1,014	1,108	1,557
Religion	330.7	384.4	436.3	477.1	545.1	601.3	823.1
	(71.49)	(63.94)	(57.17)	(54.01)	(53.74)	(54.26)	(53.33)
Muslims	128.4	211.6	316.5	387.7	468.9	475.8	668.1
	(27.76)	(35.19)	(41.48)	(43.89)	(46.23)	(42.94)	(43.83)
Christians	3.469	5.231	10.30	18.55	0.304	31.03	51.1
	(0.75)	(0.87)	(1.35)	(2.10)	(0.03)	(2.80)	(3.33)
Districts formed from Goalpara				Bongaigaon		Dhubri	
Population				807.5		1,332	
Religion				525.2		385.7	
				(65.04)		(28.95)	
Muslims				264.4		938.8	
				(32.74)		(70.48)	
Christians				17.89		7.539	
				(2.22)		(0.57)	
Districts formed from Kamrup							
Population	590.0	668.6	763.6	976.8	1,264	1,490	2,011
Religion	534.8	601.5	648.4	730.8	895.6	1,043	1,411
	(90.65)	(89.96)	(84.91)	(74.82)	(70.84)	(69.97)	(69.77)
Muslims	53.69	64.59	111.6	240.4	367.5	436.5	605.1
	(9.10)	(9.66)	(14.61)	(24.61)	(29.07)	(29.29)	(29.33)
Christians	1.475	2.541	3.665	5.568	1.138	11.03	18.1
	(0.25)	(0.38)	(0.48)	(0.57)	(0.09)	(0.74)	(0.83)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
<b>Darrang</b>							
Population	336.4	376.4	480.6	589.6	743.3	923.6	1,290.0
Indian R.	317.7 (94.44)	354.2 (94.10)	438.6 (91.27)	506.0 (85.82)	615.5 (82.81)	729.1 (78.94)	980.0 (76.00)
Muslims	17.36 (5.16)	20.29 (5.39)	36.57 (7.61)	67.57 (11.46)	121.1 (16.29)	157.3 (17.03)	249.0 (19.35)
Christians	1.546 (0.40)	1.920 (0.51)	5.383 (1.12)	16.04 (2.72)	6.690 (0.90)	37.22 (4.03)	59.8 (4.60)

**1991 Districts formed from Darrang**

Population

Indian R.

Muslims

Christians

<b>Lakhimpur</b>							
Population	370.9	468.5	628.1	778.3	955.0	1,126.0	1,500.0
Indian R.	355.9 (95.94)	450.3 (96.12)	604.0 (96.17)	736.2 (94.59)	904.8 (94.69)	1,038.0 (92.17)	1,450.0 (90.80)
Muslims	11.94 (3.22)	13.40 (2.86)	16.08 (2.56)	26.77 (3.44)	45.46 (4.76)	52.48 (4.66)	88.0 (5.60)
Christians	3.116 (0.84)	4.778 (1.02)	7.976 (1.27)	15.33 (1.97)	5.252 (0.55)	35.70 (3.17)	54.0 (3.40)

**1991 Districts formed from Lakhimpur**

Population

Indian R.

Muslims

Christians

<b>Nagaon</b>							
Population	260.4	301.7	398.0	562.6	649.1	886.9	1,200.0
Indian R.	247.2 (94.94)	284.6 (94.34)	324.5 (81.53)	379.7 (67.50)	394.8 (60.83)	522.6 (58.92)	704.0 (58.10)
Muslims	12.58 (4.83)	15.69 (5.20)	70.57 (17.73)	177.8 (31.60)	250.1 (38.53)	359.6 (40.54)	499.0 (41.20)
Christians	0.599 (0.23)	1.388 (0.46)	2.945 (0.74)	5.063 (0.90)	4.154 (0.64)	4.789 (0.54)	7.1 (0.50)

**1991 Districts formed from Nagaon**

Population

Indian R.

Muslims

Christians



	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Population	598.2	691.4	823.2	933.3	1,040	1,212	1,500
Rural	570.8	656.3	779.8	876.1	972.9	1,120	1,390
	(95.42)	(94.92)	(94.73)	(93.87)	(93.51)	(92.43)	(92.24)
Urban	24.89	29.73	34.98	43.96	51.81	70.55	87.9
	(4.16)	(4.30)	(4.25)	(4.71)	(4.98)	(5.82)	(5.83)
Population	2,513	5,393	8,396	13,25	15,71	21,21	29,0
	(0.42)	(0.78)	(1.02)	(1.42)	(1.51)	(1.75)	(1.93)

Districts formed from Subsagar

Population							
Rural							
Urban							
Population							
Urban							

Population	630.3	713.6	751.5	803.7	895.2	1,116	1,310
Rural	389.4	443.8	466.7	478.4	513.5	678.0	823
	(61.78)	(62.19)	(62.10)	(59.52)	(57.36)	(60.76)	(59.7)
Urban	239.9	268.3	282.7	322.0	377.6	429.5	539
	(38.06)	(37.60)	(37.61)	(40.06)	(42.18)	(38.49)	(39.1)
Population	1,009	1,499	2,179	3,376	4,118	8,369	15,1
	(0.16)	(0.21)	(0.29)	(0.42)	(0.46)	(0.75)	(1.1)

Districts formed from Cachar

						Hailakandi	
Population						449.0	
Rural						197.3	
						(43.95)	
Urban						246.0	
						(54.79)	
Population						5,677	
						(1.26)	

North Cachar & Mikir Hills

Population	40.81	27.30	28.91	32.84	133.4	165.4	279
Rural	34.92	26.79	27.72	30.42	132.9	154.1	248
	(85.57)	(98.15)	(95.88)	(92.63)	(99.64)	(93.17)	(88.9)
Urban	5.803	0.442	0.408	0.450	0.427	0.281	3.5
	(14.22)	(1.62)	(1.41)	(1.37)	(0.32)	(0.17)	(1.2)
Population	0.086	0.063	0.783	1.971	0.053	11.02	27
	(0.21)	(0.23)	(2.71)	(6.00)	(0.04)	(6.66)	(9.8)

	190	9	191	91	4	9	8
1971 Districts formed from United North Cachar & Mikir Hills							
			North Cachar Hills		Karbi Anglong		
			1971	1991	1991		
Population			76.05	150.8	37.0		
Indian R			58.77	110.6	34.0		
			(77.27)	(73.31)	(90.7)		
Muslims			0.655	3.340	4.0		
			(0.86)	(2.21)	(1.7)		
Christians			16.63	36.91	30.0		
			(21.87)	(24.48)	(7.3)		

*Note:* Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant 1971 and 1991 censuses. Goalpara district was divided into Goalpara, Bongagaon, Dhubri and Jorhat. Dibrugarh was divided into Kamrup, Barpeta and Nalbari, Darrang was divided into Darrang and Sonitpur, Jorhat was divided into Nagaon and Morigaon, Sibsagar was divided into Sibsagar, Golaghat and Jorhat. Cachar, Hailakandi and Karimganj. United Mikir & North Cachar Hills was divided into Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills between 1961 and 1971. A vertical line separating the data indicates that the district has undergone a change at that point and data across the line in the same row are not comparable.

*Source:* Data for 1961, 1971 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding years. Population and religious breakup for the State for 1901-1951 is obtained by subtracting the population of Mizoram from the figures in Assam General Report of 1961. District populations for 1901-1951 are obtained from the rates of growth in the same Report. This Report also gives percentage of difference in population between 1901 and 1951 for the districts for the period 1901-1951, from which the population of Muslims and Christians has been calculated. No Census was conducted in Assam in 1981.

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Population	27,314	28,317	28,129	31,350	35,174	38,786	46,456	56,353	69,915	86,374
Male	23,729	24,544	24,306	26,875	30,077	33,997	40,168	48,100	59,300	72,742
Female	(86.87)	(86.68)	(86.41)	(85.72)	(85.51)	(87.65)	(86.46)	(85.36)	(84.82)	(84.22)
Sex Ratio	3,422	3,551	3,574	4,143	4,719	4,373	5,786	7,594	9,875	12,788
Population per sq. km.	(12.53)	(12.54)	(12.71)	(13.21)	(13.42)	(11.28)	(12.45)	(13.48)	(14.12)	(14.81)
Population per sq. mile	163.8	221.8	249.1	332.5	377.8	415.5	502.2	658.7	740.2	843.7
	(0.60)	(0.78)	(0.89)	(1.06)	(1.07)	(1.07)	(1.08)	(1.17)	(1.06)	(0.98)
Patna+Nalanda										
Population	1,624	1,609	1,577	1,847	2,145	2,528	2,950	3,557	4,660	5,616
Male	1,435	1,436	1,415	1,640	1,908	2,287	2,733	3,202	4,291	5,170
Female	(88.37)	(89.25)	(89.74)	(88.83)	(88.99)	(90.45)	(92.65)	(92.54)	(92.08)	(92.05)
Sex Ratio	186.3	170.4	158.6	202.8	233.3	239.9	213.0	260.0	361.8	411.3
	(11.47)	(10.59)	(10.06)	(10.98)	(10.88)	(9.49)	(7.22)	(7.31)	(7.76)	(7.86)
Population per sq. km.	2,555	2,573	3,188	3,492	2,872	1,573	3,676	5,272	7,477	5,023
	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.20)	(0.19)	(0.13)	(0.06)	(0.12)	(0.15)	(0.16)	(0.09)
Districts formed from Patna							Patna	Nalanda		
							1981	1991	1981	1991
Population							3,019	3,618	1,641	1,998
Male							2,787	3,342	1,504	1,828
Female							(92.32)	(92.37)	(91.62)	(91.48)
Sex Ratio							225.0	271.1	136.8	170.2
							(7.45)	(7.49)	(8.34)	(8.52)
Population per sq. km.							6,789	4,907	0,688	0,116
							(0.22)	(0.14)	(0.04)	(0.01)
Rohtas+Bhojpur										
Population	1,960	1,863	1,814	1,994	2,329	2,688	3,218	3,939	4,774	5,781
Male	1,817	1,731	1,682	1,840	2,151	2,510	2,994	3,642	4,398	5,320
Female	(92.73)	(92.93)	(92.70)	(92.29)	(92.38)	(93.38)	(93.05)	(92.47)	(92.12)	(92.03)
Sex Ratio	142.1	131.0	130.3	151.3	176.3	177.5	221.5	293.8	373.3	458.4
	(7.25)	(7.03)	(7.18)	(7.59)	(7.57)	(6.60)	(6.88)	(7.46)	(7.82)	(7.93)
Population per sq. km.	0,377	0,710	2,167	2,328	1,247	0,476	2,215	2,794	2,439	2,336
	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.04)
Districts formed from Shahbad							Rohtas	Bhojpur		
							1981	1991	1981	1991
Population							2,366	2,901	2,408	2,880
Male							2,148	2,629	2,250	2,691
Female							(90.77)	(90.63)	(93.45)	(93.44)
Sex Ratio							217.7	270.9	155.6	187.5
							(9.20)	(9.34)	(6.46)	(6.51)
Population per sq. km.							0,737	0,942	2,202	1,394
							(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.09)	(0.05)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
<b>Gaya</b>						
Population	2,062	2,161	2,153	2,389	2,776	3,071
Indian R	1,842	1,939	1,983	2,134	2,481	2,767
	(89.35)	(89.70)	(89.80)	(89.86)	(89.39)	(90.10)
Muslims	219.4	222.2	219.2	253.7	293.4	303.3
	(10.64)	(10.28)	(10.18)	(10.62)	(10.57)	(9.88)
Christians	0.246	0.355	0.423	0.565	0.982	0.571
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.02)
1981 & 1991 Districts from Gaya				Jehanabad	Gaya	
				1991	1981	1991
Population				1,175	3,134	2,665
Indian R				1,080	2,805	2,359
				(91.93)	(89.50)	(88.52)
Muslims				94.75	328.0	305.8
				(8.06)	(10.47)	(11.46)
Christians				0.080	1.134	0.713
				(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.03)
<b>Saran</b>						
Population	2,409	2,290	2,340	2,487	2,861	3,155
Indian R	2,125	2,025	2,064	2,177	2,497	2,774
	(88.18)	(88.46)	(88.17)	(87.55)	(87.28)	(87.91)
Muslims	284.6	263.8	276.4	309.1	368.6	381.2
	(11.81)	(11.52)	(11.81)	(12.43)	(12.71)	(12.08)
Christians	0.311	0.444	0.374	0.466	0.416	0.105
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.00)
1981 Districts formed from Saran				Gopalganj		
				1981	1991	
Population				1,362	1,704	
Indian R				1,154	1,422	1
				(84.76)	(83.43)	(90.00)
Muslims				207.4	232.3	2
				(15.23)	(16.57)	(9.00)
Christians				0.180	0.119	0
				(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)
<b>Champanan</b>						
Population	1,791	1,909	1,941	2,146	2,398	2,515
Indian R	1,521	1,620	1,635	1,798	1,990	2,116
	(85.11)	(84.86)	(84.26)	(83.32)	(82.98)	(84.12)
Muslims	264.1	286.1	302.8	354.3	404.5	397.7
	(14.75)	(14.99)	(15.60)	(16.51)	(16.87)	(15.81)
Christians	2.424	2.773	2.790	3.658	3.627	1.695
	(0.14)	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.17)	(0.15)	(0.07)

	91	911	191	199	941	19	96	19.
1981 Districts formed from Champaran					Pashchim Champaran		Purb	
					1981	1991		198
Population					1,973	2,334		2,42
Indian R					1,581	1,849		1,991
					(80.11)	(79.21)		(82.36)
Muslims					387.2	480.3		427.1
					(19.62)	(20.58)		(17.61)
Christians					4.607	4.887		0.804
					(0.23)	(0.21)		(0.03)
<hr/>								
Muzaffarpur								
Population	2,756	2,846	2,755	2,941	3,244	3,521	4,118	4,841
Indian R	2,418	2,494	2,408	2,549	2,819	3,113	3,592	4,177
	(87.71)	(87.64)	(87.41)	(86.67)	(86.88)	(88.42)	(87.21)	(86.29)
Muslims	337.9	350.9	346.0	391.2	424.7	407.6	525.7	661.8
	(12.26)	(12.33)	(12.56)	(13.30)	(13.09)	(11.58)	(12.76)	(13.67)
Christians	0.721	0.887	0.822	0.898	0.831	0.190	1.038	2.041
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.04)
<hr/>								
1981 Districts formed from Muzaffarpur					Muzaffarpur		Siemarchi	
					1981	1991	1981	1991
Population					2,357	2,954	1,932	2,392
Indian R					2,010	2,516	1,574	1,920
					(85.67)	(85.16)	(81.49)	(80.27)
Muslims					336.3	437.1	356.5	471.5
					(14.27)	(14.80)	(18.45)	(19.72)
Christians					1.485	1.148	1.018	0.289
					(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.01)
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Darbhanga								
Population	2,912	2,930	2,913	3,166	3,457	3,770	4,413	5,234
Indian R	2,559	2,560	2,531	2,725	2,969	3,270	3,807	4,464
	(87.87)	(87.89)	(86.88)	(86.08)	(85.88)	(86.74)	(86.27)	(85.28)
Muslims	352.7	368.5	381.7	440.1	487.8	499.4	605.4	769.4
	(12.11)	(12.58)	(13.10)	(13.90)	(14.11)	(13.25)	(13.72)	(14.70)
Christians	0.704	0.776	0.523	0.532	0.491	0.263	0.608	0.940
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)
<hr/>								
31 Districts formed from Darbhanga					Darbhanga		Samastipur	
					1981	1991	1981	1991
Population					2,008	2,511	2,117	2,717
Indian R					1,574	1,955	1,911	2,443
					(78.41)	(77.88)	(90.25)	(89.92)
Muslims					432.8	555.4	206.0	273.4
					(21.55)	(22.12)	(9.73)	(10.06)
Christians					0.764	0.141	0.474	0.363
					(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)

	90	11	1	4	1991	
<b>Bhagalpur, Saharsa</b>						
Population	2,089	2,139	2,034	2,235	2,409	2,737
Indian R	1,879	1,922	1,819	1,984	2,128	2,490
	(89.94)	(89.87)	(89.42)	(88.77)	(88.35)	(90.96)
Muslims	269.3	215.6	214.2	249.4	270.4	246.7
	(10.02)	(10.08)	(10.53)	(11.16)	(11.60)	(9.01)
Christians	0.770	1.169	1.071	1.563	1.285	0.672
	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.05)	(0.02)
<b>Bhagalpur</b>						
Population	1,019	1,036	967.7	1,114	1,273	1,429
Indian R						1,265
						(88.73)
Muslims						163.5
						(11.44)
Christians						0.121
						(0.03)
<b>Saharsa</b>						
Population	1,070	1,103	1,067	1,121	1,136	1,308
Indian R						1,225
						(93.62)
Muslims						83.24
						(6.36)
Christians						0.251
						(0.02)
<b>1991 District formed from Saharsa</b>						
Population						
Indian R						
Muslims						
Christians						
<b>Munger</b>						
Population	2,070	2,135	2,030	2,287	2,565	2,849
Indian R	1,872	1,933	1,839	2,057	2,298	2,611
	(90.42)	(90.53)	(90.61)	(89.93)	(89.60)	(91.60)
Muslims	196.9	200.5	189.0	228.5	264.4	236.4
	(9.51)	(9.39)	(9.31)	(9.99)	(10.31)	(8.30)
Christians	1.441	1.797	1.644	1.929	2.320	1.360
	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.05)

1981 & 1991 District	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
Munger				Munger				
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
Population	3,315	3,060	1,456					
Indian R	3,028	2,807	1,279					
	(91.34)	(91.73)	(87.86)					
Muslims	282.7	249.3	175.7					
	(8.53)	(8.15)	(12.07)					
Christians	44.8	38.06	11.2					
	(0.17)	(0.12)	(0.08)					
<b>Santhal Pargana</b>								
Population	1,804	1,877	1,794	2,050	2,234	2,322	2,675	
Indian R	1,643	1,691	1,603	1,813	1,945	2,099	2,277	
	(91.05)	(90.07)	(89.36)	(88.45)	(87.06)	(90.38)	(85.10)	
Muslims	151.6	176.1	179.9	223.5	262.8	219.2	368.3	
	(8.40)	(9.38)	(10.03)	(10.90)	(11.76)	(9.44)	(13.77)	
Christians	98.76	10.16	11.01	13.34	26.45	4.284	30.38	
	(0.55)	(0.54)	(0.61)	(0.65)	(1.18)	(0.18)	(1.14)	
Districts formed from Santhal Pargana in 1991							<b>Sahibganj</b>	
Population							1,301	
Indian R							898.7	
							(69.08)	(1)
Muslims							367.0	
							(28.21)	(1)
Christians							35.27	
							(2.71)	
<b>Bankura</b>								
Population	378.4	502.0	566.0	655.6	742.6	905.8	1,159	
Indian R						799.0	1,032	
						(88.21)	(89.04)	(8)
Muslims						98.57	122.6	
						(10.88)	(10.58)	(1)
Christians						8.186	4.360	(8)
						(0.90)	(0.38)	(0)
<b>Barabang</b>								
Population	1,178	1,289	1,277	1,517	1,751	1,937	2,396	3
Indian R	1,057	1,154	1,139	1,343	1,537	1,715	2,106	2
	(89.74)	(89.51)	(89.18)	(88.47)	(87.77)	(88.54)	(87.87)	(86)
Muslims	119.7	133.4	136.0	171.8	209.5	215.0	282.9	36
	(10.16)	(10.35)	(10.65)	(11.32)	(11.96)	(11.10)	(11.81)	(13)
Christians	1.163	1.775	2.117	3.159	4.761	6.928	7.819	18
	(0.10)	(0.14)	(0.17)	(0.21)	(0.27)	(0.36)	(0.33)	(0.1)

	1	1		41		1901	
Districts formed from Hazaribag							
Population						1,081	
Male						1,731	
Female						1,463	
						(81,501)	
Animals						201	
						(15,101)	
Animals						7017	
						(0,411)	
Districts formed from Ranchi							
Population	6201	6877	7334	8188	9128	9858	1,188
Male	5598	6223	6612	7357	8163	8747	1,053
	(90,27)	(90,48)	(90,15)	(89,83)	(89,43)	(88,73)	(88,64)
Animals	5240	5770	6498	7451	8525	9740	1151
	(8,45)	(8,59)	(8,86)	(9,10)	(9,34)	(9,88)	(9,69)
Animals	7911	7786	7273	8613	1126	13,67	1985
	(1,28)	(1,13)	(0,99)	(1,05)	(1,23)	(1,39)	(1,67)
Districts formed from Ranchi							
Population	1,178	1,375	1,323	1,554	1,662	1,846	2,139
Male	1,011	1,147	1,074	1,226	1,298	1,411	1,637
	(85,86)	(83,41)	(81,18)	(78,89)	(78,00)	(76,44)	(76,55)
Animals	4157	5076	5188	6543	7710	9820	1228
	(3,53)	(3,69)	(3,92)	(4,21)	(4,64)	(5,32)	(5,74)
Animals	1249	1775	1972	2626	2869	3366	3787
	(10,61)	(12,90)	(14,90)	(16,90)	(17,27)	(18,24)	(17,71)
Districts formed from Ranchi							
Population						Lohardaga	
Male						2889	
Female						2387	
						(82,63)	(6)
Animals						41,44	3
						(14,34)	(3)
Animals						8,743	3
						(3,03)	(32)
Districts formed from Ranchi							
Population	9097	1,016	1,074	1,313	1,565	1,701	2,050
Male	895	996	1,042	1,258	1,487	1,586	1,931
	(98,36)	(98,09)	(97,03)	(95,86)	(95,02)	(93,27)	(94,18)
Animals	7914	1117	2041	3439	5354	7589	7691
	(0,87)	(1,10)	(1,90)	(2,62)	(3,42)	(4,46)	(3,75)
Animals	6977	8208	11,46	1992	2445	3862	4237
	(0,77)	(0,81)	(1,67)	(1,52)	(1,56)	(2,27)	(2,07)



	1942	1941	1944	1949	1951	1961	1971
99 Districts formed from Singhbhum					Purbi Singhbhum	Pashchimi Singhbhum	
Population					1,613	1,788	
Indian R					1,461	1,692	
					(90.60)	(94.64)	
Muslims					150.6	42.94	
					(8.10)	(2.40)	
Christians					21.09	52.96	
					(1.31)	(2.96)	
Purnia							
Population	1,572	1,690	1,804	1,951	2,124	2,255	3,089
Indian R	906	983	1,077	1,158	1,255	1,577	1,924
	(57.64)	(58.19)	(59.70)	(59.37)	(59.07)	(70.86)	(62.29)
Muslims	665.56	705.92	725.82	791.10	867.56	678.1	1,164
	(42.33)	(41.78)	(40.23)	(40.54)	(40.84)	(30.07)	(37.68)
Christians	0.442	0.510	1.845	1.829	1.851	0.373	0.860
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.02)	(0.03)
1981 & 1991 Districts formed from Purnia					Araria	Kishanganj	Katihar
					1991	1991	1991
Population					1,612	984.1	1,429
Indian R					960.1	334.6	899.4
					(59.56)	(34.00)	(62.94)
Muslims					651.6	848.6	327.4
					(40.42)	(65.91)	(35.91)
Christians					0.274	0.858	2.166
					(0.02)	(0.09)	(0.15)

Note: Population in thousands; numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population as divided into Bhagalpur and Saharsa between 1941 and 1951; and Saharsa was divided again in Jachepura after 1981. Between 1971 and 1981, Patna district was divided into Patna and Nalanda; Siwan and Gopalganj, Champaran into Pashchim Champaran and Purbi Champaran; Shahid Bhagat Singh, Gaya into Gaya, Aurangabad and Nawada, Muzaffarpur into Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Darbhanga into Darbhanga, Samastipur and Madhubani; Munger into Munger and Begusarai; Ferozabad and Gidhaur, and Purnia into Purnia and Katihar. During 1981-1991, Gaya was again divided into Jehanabad, Munger into Munger and Kishanganj, and Purnia into Purnia, Araria and Kishanganj. During this period, Ranchi was split into Ranchi, Gumla and Lohardaga, Santhal Pargana into Durgam, Deoghar, Godda and Sahibganj, and Singhbhum into Pashchimi Singhbhum and Purbi Singhbhum. The State thus had 17 districts in 1961 and 1971, 31 in 1981 and 42 in 1991. A vertical line separates different years indicating that the district has undergone a change at that point and data across the line are not comparable.

For Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding years. Total population of the State and that of Muslims and Christians for the period 1901-1951 are taken from Census of India 1961, Bihar General Report. District populations for this period are calculated from the figures listed in the same Report. This Report also gives percentage of Muslims in the population of the State and distribution of Christian population of the State across the districts for 1901-1941, from which percentage of Muslims and Christians for this period has been calculated. The Report mentions that while giving distribution of population for different religions "no adjustment in figures has been made for inter-district transfer". For 1951, Muslim and Christian population of the districts is taken from the Bulletin of 1951 read with Census of India 1951, Paper 1 of 1959.

### Goa: Religious Profile of the Districts

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
<b>Goa</b>	<b>1900</b>	<b>1910</b>			<b>1910</b>	<b>1950</b>	<b>1960</b>		
Population	475.5	486.8	469.5	505.3	540.9	547.4	590.0	795.1	1,008
Indian R	210.3	215.2	218.5	250.6	286.8	307.4	351.3	498.5	650.5
	(44.22)	(44.21)	(46.53)	(49.60)	(53.03)	(56.10)	(60.04)	(62.70)	(64.55)
Muslims	4,470	4,965	5,493	6,973	8,222	8,813	11,115	26,48	41,92
	(0.94)	(1.02)	(1.17)	(1.38)	(1.52)	(1.61)	(1.89)	(3.33)	(4.10)
Christians	260.8	266.6	245.5	247.7	245.8	231.2	224.6	270.1	315.9
	(54.84)	(54.77)	(52.30)	(49.02)	(45.45)	(42.23)	(38.07)	(33.97)	(31.35)
<b>North Goa</b>									
Population	294.1	306.3	288.0	313.6	336.6	330.9	349.7	458.3	568.0
Indian R									
Muslims									
Christians									
<b>South Goa</b>									
Population	181.4	180.4	181.5	191.7	204.3	216.6	240.3	336.8	439.8
Indian R									
Muslims									
Christians									

*Note:* Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population

*Source:* Data for 1960, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding C  
Population of the State for 1900 to 1950 from Census of India 1991, Paper 2 of 1992. Christian and M  
population for 1900-1950 calculated from the percentages given in Census of India 1971, Goa General R

## Gujarat: Religious Profile of the Districts

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	19
tion R	9,095	9,803	10,175	11,490	13,701	16,262	20,633	26,6
						14,733	18,797	24,3
						(90.60)	(91.10)	(91.1
ns						1,451	1,745	2,2
						(8.92)	(8.46)	(8.4
ans						78.03	91.03	109
						(0.48)	(0.44)	(0.4
ur tion R	352.1	359.6	359.6	425.5	517.8	616.9	828.4	1,1
						528.6	725.9	974
						(85.69)	(87.62)	(87.7
ns						87.84	101.2	13
						(14.24)	(12.22)	(12.1
ans						0.432	1.281	1.7
						(0.07)	(0.15)	(0.1
tion R	500.7	590.4	586.6	678.9	799.9	930.1	1,209	1,6
						820.4	1,082	1,4
						(88.21)	(89.55)	(90.4
ns						109.2	125.3	15
						(11.74)	(10.37)	(9.4
ans						0.465	0.937	1.5
						(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.0
ranagar tion R	302.8	340.4	347.6	382.1	429.1	506.3	663.2	84
						472.7	619.9	78
						(93.36)	(93.47)	(93.4
ns						33.42	42.94	55
						(6.60)	(6.47)	(6.5
ans						0.203	0.389	0.5
						(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.0
gar tion R	520.0	560.7	550.3	628.1	764.3	885.6	1,119	1,4
						823.9	1,045	1,2
						(93.03)	(93.32)	(93.3
ns						61.20	73.68	92
						(6.91)	(6.58)	(6.6
ians						0.531	1.148	1
						(0.06)	(0.10)	(0.0

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Population	487.9	540.0	582.7	688.3	868.9	987.6	1,246	1,657	2,101
Rate						866.1	1,120	1,503	1,902
Sex Ratio						(87.70)	(89.95)	(90.71)	(90.55)
Age						121.3	124.8	153.1	197.6
Rate						(12.28)	(10.02)	(9.24)	(9.11)
Sex Ratio						0.198	0.385	0.820	1.020
Age						(0.09)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Population	317.7	341.8	340.2	389.1	469.2	538.5	667.8	848.7	1,079
Rate						500.2	628.1	800.7	1,018
Sex Ratio						(92.88)	(94.05)	(94.34)	(94.39)
Age						38.02	38.98	47.99	60.43
Rate						(7.06)	(5.84)	(5.65)	(5.00)
Sex Ratio						0.323	0.734	0.031	0.111
Age						(0.06)	(0.11)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Population	488.0	513.4	484.5	520.5	507.9	567.6	696.4	849.8	1,050
Rate						456.1	566.8	691.6	851.5
Sex Ratio						(80.35)	(81.38)	(81.38)	(81.10)
Age						111.4	129.1	157.2	197.2
Rate						(19.63)	(18.54)	(18.49)	(18.78)
Sex Ratio						0.114	0.535	1.093	1.277
Age						(0.02)	(0.08)	(0.13)	(0.12)
Population	485.7	465.0	490.0	530.5	609.8	773.9	996.1	1,265	1,668
Rate						719.6	926.5	1,175	1,549
Sex Ratio						(92.98)	(93.01)	(92.88)	(92.85)
Age						53.94	69.36	89.74	118.9
Rate						(6.97)	(6.96)	(7.09)	(7.13)
Sex Ratio						0.387	0.255	0.322	0.426
Age						(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Population	329.9	373.8	412.1	489.1	572.9	684.0	918.6	1,188	1,502
Rate						650.0	872.7	1,126	1,417
Sex Ratio						(95.03)	(95.00)	(94.80)	(94.37)
Age						32.22	43.56	59.39	80.54
Rate						(4.71)	(4.74)	(5.00)	(5.36)
Sex Ratio						1.778	2.360	2.336	3.982
Age						(0.26)	(0.26)	(0.20)	(0.27)
Population	865.2	862.0	932.9	1,032	1,170	1,394	1,690	2,092	2,549
Rate						1,308	1,589	1,961	2,386
Sex Ratio						(93.87)	(94.05)	(93.72)	(93.60)
Age						85.29	100.2	130.9	162.2
Rate						(6.12)	(5.93)	(6.26)	(6.36)
Sex Ratio						0.139	0.284	0.582	0.824
Age						(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)

	1				44	13 1	16	9	81	991
bad (pre-1971)								Ahmadabad+Gandhinagar		
tion	753.1	792.2	846.1	939.0	1,302	1,676	2,210	3,111	4,165	5,211
R						1,474	1,949	2,760	3,702	4,646
s						(87.95)	(88.17)	(88.73)	(88.87)	(89.15)
						188.0	242.6	325.2	431.7	528.3
ans						(11.22)	(10.98)	(10.45)	(10.36)	(10.14)
						13.91	18.81	25.52	31.66	36.98
						(0.83)	(0.85)	(0.82)	(0.76)	(0.71)
bad										
tion								2,910	3,876	4,802
R								2,564	3,422	4,251
s								(88.12)	(88.28)	(88.52)
								320.6	423.8	516.1
ans								(11.02)	(10.93)	(10.75)
								23.10	30.54	35.10
								(0.86)	(0.79)	(0.73)
nagar										
tion								200.6	289.1	409.0
R								195.6	280.1	394.4
s								(97.49)	(96.89)	(96.55)
								4.613	7.879	12.23
ans								(2.30)	(2.73)	(2.99)
								0.416	1.121	1.878
								(0.21)	(0.39)	(0.46)
tion	1,037	1,017	1,033	1,123	1,336	1,612	1,978	2,451	3,015	3,441
R						1,432	1,761	2,184	2,685	3,035
s						(88.78)	(89.05)	(89.10)	(89.07)	(88.19)
						141.7	176.9	224.0	284.1	355.2
ans						(8.79)	(8.95)	(9.14)	(9.42)	(10.32)
						39.18	39.63	43.20	45.48	51.09
						(2.43)	(2.00)	(1.76)	(1.51)	(1.48)
Mahals										
tion	459.4	593.9	691.0	822.4	946.3	1,131	1,469	1,849	2,322	2,956
R						1,074	1,401	1,759	2,207	2,812
s						(94.97)	(95.34)	(95.13)	(95.04)	(95.14)
						52.04	63.10	83.86	109.2	136.1
ans						(4.60)	(4.30)	(4.54)	(4.70)	(4.60)
						4.864	5.289	6.217	5.863	7.520
						(0.43)	(0.36)	(0.34)	(0.25)	(0.25)
ra										
tion	590.3	696.8	754.8	878.4	1,046	1,212	1,527	1,980	2,558	3,090
R						1,113	1,403	1,818	2,344	2,816
s						(91.30)	(91.86)	(91.82)	(91.62)	(91.14)
						95.02	118.9	154.4	203.3	257.9
ans						(7.84)	(7.73)	(7.80)	(7.95)	(8.35)
						4.363	5.448	7.550	10.95	16.00
						(0.36)	(0.36)	(0.38)	(0.43)	(0.52)

	1961			1971			1981			1991
<b>Bhambha</b>										
Population	412.8	473.0	480.3	544.3	649.9	717.5	892.0	1,110	1,296	1,546
Indian R						708.1	774.7	923.5	1,082	1,281
						(83.36)	(83.19)	(83.38)	(83.12)	(82.86)
Muslims						111.3	142.3	179.3	208.6	236.7
						(15.93)	(15.93)	(16.15)	(16.34)	(15.60)
Christians						7.095	1.061	5.201	1.986	8.284
						(0.71)	(0.56)	(0.47)	(0.38)	(0.54)
<b>Surat</b>									<b>Surat+Valsad</b>	
Population	1,173	1,255	1,260	1,385	1,671	1,982	2,452	3,216	4,267	5,572
Indian R						1,871	2,202	2,904	3,959	5,122
						(91.36)	(93.50)	(93.26)	(92.78)	(91.92)
Muslims						125.9	151.3	206.2	289.6	414.9
						(10.35)	(10.17)	(10.11)	(10.79)	(17.39)
Christians						5.749	7.031	10.71	18.62	38.32
						(0.29)	(0.42)	(0.33)	(0.44)	(0.69)
<b>1971 Districts formed from Surat</b>					<b>Valsad</b>				<b>Surat</b>	
					1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
Population					1,429	1,771	2,174	1,787	2,493	3,398
Indian R					1,364	1,695	2,067	1,635	2,265	3,054
					(93.43)	(95.46)	(95.10)	(91.51)	(90.87)	(89.89)
Muslims					61.98	76.40	100.1	114.2	213.2	311.9
					(4.34)	(4.31)	(4.60)	(8.07)	(8.55)	(9.18)
Christians					3.121	4.192	6,529	7,589	14.43	31.79
					(0.22)	(0.24)	(0.30)	(0.42)	(0.58)	(0.94)
<b>The Dangs</b>										
Population	18.33	28.93	24.14	33.49	40.21	47.28	71.57	94.19	113.7	141.1
Indian R				33.15	39.77	46.55	70.11	92.06	110.7	134.2
				(98.96)	(98.83)	(98.44)	(98.00)	(97.74)	(97.34)	(95.10)
Muslims				0.068	0.095	0.307	0.778	1.204	1.510	2.117
				(0.20)	(0.24)	(0.65)	(1.09)	(1.28)	(1.33)	(1.47)
Christians				0.280	0.377	0.430	0.654	0.926	1.514	7.821
				(0.84)	(0.94)	(0.91)	(0.91)	(0.98)	(1.33)	(5.43)

*Note:* Population in thousands; numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population. During 1961-71, Gandhinagar was formed largely out of Ahmedabad district, and Surat district was divided into Surat and Valsad. The State had 17 districts in 1961 and 19 in 1971, 1981 and 1991. A vertical line separating the data for different years indicates that the district has undergone a change at that point and data across the line may not be comparable.

*Source:* Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding Census. Total population of the State and the districts for 1901-1951 calculated from the rates of growth given in Census of India 1961, Gujarat General Report. This Report also gives percentages of different religions for the State and the districts for 1951, from which the population of Muslims and Christians for 1951 has been calculated. Muslim and Christian population of the Dangs district for 1941 is from Census of India 1941, Summary Figures for Districts, and for 1931 from Census of India 1931, Bombay Report.



0 1 1 4

I	870.8	788.2	816.0	838.7	978.9	1,077	1,490	1.98
II	681.7	565.6	580.6	581.8	678.1	1,073	1,474	1.95
	(72.54)	(71.76)	(71.16)	(69.37)	(69.27)	(99.62)	(98.91)	(98.47)
III	238.0	221.6	232.0	255.5	290.7	3,663	14.16	27.5
	(27.33)	(28.12)	(28.13)	(30.46)	(30.60)	(9.91)	(9.95)	(1.39)
IV	1.132	0.946	3.345	1.426	1.273	0.431	2.094	2.69
	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.41)	(0.17)	(0.13)	(0.04)	(0.14)	(0.11)

558.1	740.3	798.1	833.8	987.1	1,122	1,420	1,786	
711.9	601.9	637.3	685.3	812.5	1,119	1,413	1,775	
(82.96)	(81.31)	(82.36)	(82.18)	(82.91)	(99.76)	(99.46)	(99.36)	(4)
145.3	136.7	130.7	143.8	173.5	2,581	7,349	11.05	
(16.93)	(18.46)	(16.38)	(17.24)	(17.58)	(9.23)	(9.52)	(9.62)	(1)
0.944	1.703	10.06	4.836	1.086	0.112	0.355	0.432	(1)
(0.11)	(0.28)	(1.26)	(0.58)	(0.11)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(1)

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(1.20) (1.1  
0.078 0.72  
(0.01) (0.02



	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
<b>Population</b>	781.2	807.4	820.1	901.9	1,009	1,046	1,341
Indian R.	581.0	590.4	605.1	650.0	726.0	1,042	1,533
	(74.37)	(73.13)	(73.78)	(72.07)	(71.92)	(99.62)	(99.53)
Muslims	200.0	216.7	214.1	251.1	282.1	3,346	6,203
	(25.60)	(26.84)	(26.10)	(27.84)	(27.95)	(0.32)	(0.40)
Christians	0.234	0.242	0.984	0.812	1.312	0.627	1.022
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.12)	(0.09)	(0.13)	(0.06)	(0.07)

Sirsa

Population  
Indian R  
Muslims  
Christians

Gurgaon

Population	877.7	765.3	712.9	779.3	895.9	967.6	1,241
Indian R.	605.0	517.1	487.8	525.7	596.9	803.2	1,025
	(68.93)	(67.56)	(68.42)	(67.46)	(66.63)	(83.01)	(82.47)
Muslims	271.9	246.5	223.8	252.1	297.3	163.6	216.8
	(30.98)	(32.21)	(31.39)	(32.35)	(33.18)	(16.91)	(17.47)
Christians	0.790	1.760	1.355	1.481	1.702	0.774	0.730
	(0.09)	(0.23)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.08)	(0.06)

981 districts formed from Gurgaon

	1981	
Population	849.6	
Indian R.	587.3	(69.13)
fishums	261.6	(30.79)
Christians	0.658	(0.08)

ibendragarh

population	443.1	547.9	61
mean R	441.6	546.4	68
	(99.67)	(99.73)	(99
slims	1.450	1.456	3.1
	(0.33)	(0.27)	(0.4
asthmas	0.005	0.029	0.0
	(0.001)	(0.005)	(0.00

	1871	1981
Population	6819	
Indian R.	6795	
Muslims	2544	
Christians	1121	
	1112	
	1121	

Note: Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population. V carving out Haryana from Punjab during 1961-1971, some of the districts falling on the border of the States were slightly reorganised; the data for the districts before and after 1961 is not strictly comparable. During 1971-1981, Gurgaon was divided into Gurgaon and Faridabad, and new districts of Kurukshetra, Bhiwani, Sirsa and Sonapat were formed during this period. During 1981-1991, Mahendragarh was split into Mahendragarh and Rewari, and new districts of Panipat, Yamunagar and Karnal were formed. The S had 7 districts in 1971, 12 in 1981, and it has 16 districts in 1991. A vertical line separating the data for different years indicates that the district has undergone a change at that point and data across the line is not be comparable.

*Source:* Data for 1901, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India. Religion Paper for the corresponding Cens. District populations for 1901-1951 calculated from the rates of growth given in Census of India 1961. Punjab General Report. This Report also gives percentages of different religions for the State and the districts for 1901-1951, from which the population of Muslims and Christians for this period has been calculated.

## U L F D L

## Himachal Pradesh: Religious Profile of the Districts

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
<b>Himachal Pradesh (pre-reorganisation)</b>										
Population	844.3	876.6	890.0	954.3	1,058	1,110	1,351			
Indian R		852.2	862.8	929.7	1,027	1,094	1,325			
		(97.22)	(96.94)	(96.79)	(97.07)	(98.60)	(98.06)			
Muslims		23.93	26.88	30.16	30.57	15.20	25.67			
		(2.73)	(3.02)	(3.16)	(2.89)	(1.37)	(1.90)			
Christians		0.438	0.356	0.477	0.423	0.399	0.540			
		(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)			
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>										
Population	1,920	1,897	1,928	2,029	2,263	2,386	2,812	3,460	4,281	5,171
Indian R							2,771	3,406	4,207	5,077
							(98.53)	(98.44)	(98.28)	(98.19)
Muslims							37.98	50.33	69.61	89.13
							(1.35)	(1.45)	(1.63)	(1.72)
Christians							3.274	3.556	3.954	4.435
							(0.12)	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.09)
<b>Chamba</b>										
Population	127.8	135.9	141.9	146.9	168.9	176.1	210.6	255.2	311.1	393.3
Indian R		127.0	131.3	135.9	156.4	170.6	200.0	240.5	292.5	367.8
		(98.50)	(92.33)	(92.56)	(92.60)	(96.92)	(94.96)	(94.23)	(94.03)	(93.31)
Muslims		8.750	10.53	10.84	12.31	5.211	10.51	14.21	17.91	24.75
		(6.84)	(7.82)	(7.38)	(7.29)	(2.96)	(4.99)	(5.57)	(5.76)	(6.29)
Christians		0.082	0.071	0.038	0.186	0.211	0.105	0.505	0.657	0.786
		(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.05)	(0.20)	(0.21)	(0.20)
<b>Simla</b>										
Population	135.7	138.5	140.5	148.6	156.0	166.1	197.6	245.0	307.0	378.7
Indian R		132.5	134.0	141.5	148.6	160.5	189.1	239.7	292.0	360.2
		(97.63)	(95.38)	(95.23)	(95.25)	(96.63)	(95.74)	(95.38)	(95.13)	(94.86)
Muslims		6.012	6.447	7.027	7.380	5.580	8.263	10.94	14.83	19.36
		(4.34)	(4.59)	(4.73)	(4.73)	(3.36)	(4.13)	(4.47)	(4.83)	(5.10)
Christians		0.042	0.042	0.059	0.031	0.017	0.221	0.391	0.131	0.145
		(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.11)	(0.16)	(0.04)	(0.04)
<b>Una</b>										
Population	27.23	28.47	28.19	30.45	33.24	34.47	40.98	49.84	59.55	71.27
Indian R							40.98	49.78	59.43	71.05
							(100.00)	(99.87)	(99.79)	(99.69)
Muslims							-	0.028	0.073	0.079
							-	(0.06)	(0.12)	(0.11)
Christians							-	0.035	0.052	0.140
							-	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.20)

	4	1	9	1	4	1
<b>Shimla</b>						
Population	90.80	52.01	72.39	52.47	53.65	106.2
Indian R	69.96	34.63	55.02	40.57	41.65	103.7
	(77.05)	(76.20)	(76.01)	(77.33)	(77.64)	(77.09)
Muslims	18.68	19.14	14.06	10.65	11.38	1.720
	(20.57)	(19.50)	(19.42)	(20.30)	(21.22)	(1.62)
Christians	2.161	2.236	3.308	1.243	0.612	0.733
	(2.38)	(4.80)	(4.57)	(2.37)	(1.14)	(0.69)

**Solan**

**Population**

**Indian R**

**Muslims**

**Christians**

**Lahul & Spiti**

Population	10.44	10.90	10.66	11.48	11.99	12.73
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**Indian R**

**Muslims**

**Christians**

**Kangra**

Population	756.0	757.8	753.7	788.1	885.4	921.3
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**Indian R**

**Muslims**

**Christians**

**Kangra-Lahul & Spiti**

Population	766.4	768.7	764.4	799.6	896.4	935.8	1.
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**Indian R**

**Muslims**

**Christians**

**Population**

**Indian R**

**Muslims**

**Christians**

		9	31	1 4	1	1961	197	
<b>Mha u</b>								
Population	229.4	239.8	242.2	261.5	285.5	296.1	359.0	440.
Indian R		235.9	238.2	257.9	281.6	294.4	355.8	436.1
		(98.34)	(98.35)	(98.60)	(98.63)	(99.43)	(99.12)	(99.27)
Muslims		3.621	3.778	3.452	3.712	1.599	2.958	2.927
		(1.51)	(1.56)	(1.32)	(1.30)	(0.54)	(0.82)	(0.67)
Christians		0.240	0.218	0.209	0.200	0.089	0.203	0.272
		(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.06)

**Uda**

Population

Indian R

Muslims

Christians

**Hamirpur**

Population

Indian R

Muslims

Christians

**Mandi**

Population

Indian R

Muslims

Christians

**Bilaspur**

Population

Indian R

Muslims

Christians

As Population has doubled since 1951, the percentage of Muslims has remained the same. Himachal Pradesh was formed in 1966 by including several districts of Punjab. Kullu district was included in Himachal Pradesh at the same time. During 1971-1981, districts were again reorganised, forming new districts of Hamirpur and Kangra out of Mahasu district, which ceased to exist, and Solan was formed largely out of Shimla district. There were 10 districts in 1971 and 12 in 1981 and 1991. A vertical line separating the data for different districts has undergone a change at that point and data across the line may not be comparable. *Source:* Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the Districts; District populations for 1901-1951 calculated from the rates of growth given in Census of the Himachal Pradesh General Reports. These Reports also give percentages of different religions in the districts for 1901-1951, from which the population of Muslims and Christians for this period

T B I D I

## Jammu and Kashmir: Religious Profile of the Districts

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>								
Population	2,139	2,293	2,424	2,670	2,947	3,254	3,561	4,617
Indian R		669.6 (29.20)	675.3 (27.86)	718.5 (26.91)			1,126 (31.62)	1,570 (34.00)
Muslims		1,623 (70.76)	1,747 (72.08)	1,950 (73.02)	2,134 (72.41)		2,432 (68.30)	3,040 (65.84)
Christians		0.917 (0.04)	1.454 (0.06)	1.869 (0.07)			2,848 (0.08)	7,182 (0.16)
<b>Anantnag</b>								
Population	386.2	429.2	453.9	497.6	526.5	590.4	654.4	832.3
Indian R		21.68 (5.05)	22.97 (5.06)	23.88 (4.80)			29.96 (4.58)	42.98 (5.16)
Muslims		407.6 (94.95)	430.9 (94.94)	473.7 (95.20)	502.2 (95.40)		624.4 (95.42)	789.2 (94.82)
Christians		-	-	-			0.006 (0.001)	0.119 (0.01)
1981 Districts formed from Anantnag							<b>Anantnag</b>	
Population							656.4	
Indian R							28.66 (4.37)	
Muslims							627.7 (95.63)	
Christians							0.036 (0.01)	
<b>Srinagar</b>								
Population	313.6	347.3	378.9	434.7	496.0	568.2	640.4	827.7
Indian R		33.93 (9.77)	34.98 (9.23)	39.51 (9.09)			59.63 (9.32)	71.14 (8.60)
Muslims		313.2 (90.19)	343.7 (90.69)	394.9 (90.85)	442.5 (89.21)		580.5 (90.64)	756.2 (91.36)
Christians		0.139 (0.04)	0.303 (0.08)	0.261 (0.06)			0.230 (0.04)	0.356 (0.04)
1981 Districts formed from Srinagar							<b>Srinagar</b>	
Population							708.3	36
Indian R							65.99 (9.32)	14 (4.0)
Muslims							642.1 (90.65)	35 (95.9)
Christians							0.209 (0.03)	0.04 (0.0)

Ba. mul.	1		4		7	
Population	328.8	369.6	408.7	455.6	504.0	551.3
Indian R		11.01	15.69	17.04		
		(3.79)	(3.81)	(3.71)		
Muslims		355.6	393.0	439.5	484.6	
		(46.20)	(46.15)	(46.25)	(46.14)	
Christians		0.037	0.041	0.046		
		(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)		
1981 Districts formed from Baramula						1
Population						
Indian R						
Muslims						
Christians						
Ladakh						
Population	60.47	68.00	68.89	72.19	76.03	82.34
Indian R		34.38	35.40	36.33		
		(50.56)	(51.38)	(50.33)		(7
Muslims		33.56	33.43	35.73	35.36	
		(49.35)	(48.52)	(49.50)	(46.51)	(4
Christians		0.061	0.069	0.121		(
		(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.17)		(0
1981 Districts formed from Ladakh						1
Population						
Indian R						
Muslims						
Christians						
Doda						
Population	151.5	163.8	165.2	187.9	201.6	235.0
Indian R		76.45	77.43	81.54		
		(46.67)	(46.86)	(44.47)		(34.1
Muslims		87.37	87.81	104.3	115.6	
		(53.33)	(53.14)	(55.53)	(57.35)	(65.0
Christians		-	-	-		0.0
		-	-	-		(0.00
Udhampur						
Population	162.7	175.3	183.5	194.6	211.7	232.9
Indian R		125.1	125.2	129.6		
		(71.34)	(68.28)	(66.60)		(66.05
Muslims		50.24	58.14	64.93	70.21	
		(28.66)	(31.72)	(33.37)	(33.17)	(33.87
Christians		-	-	0.058		0.23
		-	-	(0.03)		(0.09



	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	2021
Population	154.2	151.8	154.2	161.2	177.7	192.5	207.4
R		116.5	117.8	121.4			180.2
		(76.72)	(76.37)	(75.31)			(86.88)
Christians		35.17	36.30	39.65	45.22		27.01
		(23.17)	(23.54)	(24.59)	(25.45)		(13.02)
Christians		0.167	0.139	0.161			0.202
		(0.11)	(0.09)	(0.10)			(0.10)

Population	343.4	328.5	335.9	372.9	428.7	472.8	516.9
R		196.5	199.7	218.9			463.1
		(59.82)	(59.46)	(58.72)			(89.58)
Christians		131.6	135.2	152.6	160.2		51.85
		(40.05)	(40.25)	(40.94)	(37.36)		(10.03)
Christians		0.427	0.974	1.268			2.010
		(0.13)	(0.29)	(0.34)			(0.39)

Population	238.3	258.8	275.2	293.6	324.5	325.3	326.1
R		51.04	46.26	48.12			66.89
		(19.72)	(16.81)	(16.39)			(20.51)
Christians		207.8	228.9	245.5	277.7		259.1
		(80.27)	(83.19)	(83.60)	(85.59)		(79.46)
Christians		0.026	-	0.029			0.072
		(0.01)	-	(0.01)			(0.02)

Districts formed from Punc				Rajauri		
	1971	1981	1991			
Population	217.4	302.5	171.1			
R	84.52	126.0	181.1			
	(38.88)	(41.66)	(11.11)			
Christians	132.6	176.8	151.1			
	(60.99)	(58.28)	(88.88)			
Christians	0.283	0.165	0.01			
	(0.13)	(0.05)	(0.01)			

Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population. In 1971, Punc was divided into Punc and Rajauri. During 1971-1981, Anantnag was divided into Anantnag and Baramulla. Baramulla was divided into Baramulla and Kupwara, and Kupwara into Kupwara and Baramulla. Baramulla was divided into Baramulla and Kupwara, and Kupwara into Kupwara and Baramulla. The State had 9 districts in 1961, 10 in 1971 and 14 in 1981. A vertical line indicates that the district has undergone a change at that point and data for the years before and after are not comparable.

Data for 1961, 1971 and 1981 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding years. Data for 1991-2001 calculated from the rates of growth given in Census of India 2001 Report. State population for 1901-1941 is taken from the same Report. This Report gives the population for different religions for the State and the districts for 1901-1941, from which the population for this period has been calculated. Data for the percentage of Christians in 1901 was conducted in 1951 and 1991.

### Karnataka: Religious Profile of the Districts

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
<b>Karnataka</b>								
Population	13,055	13,525	13,377	14,632	16,255	19,402	23,587	29,241
Indian R.		12,179 (90.05)		13,024 (89.01)		17,034 (87.79)	20,771 (88.06)	25,557 (87.29)
Muslims		1,169 (8.64)		1,370 (9.36)		1,950 (10.05)	2,328 (9.87)	3,141 (10.73)
Christians		177.2 (1.31)		238.5 (1.63)		418.5 (2.16)	487.6 (2.07)	613.1 (2.09)
<b>Bidar</b>								
Population	357.5	425.3	400.6	438.7	512.8	551.0	663.2	821.1
Indian R.		365.5 (85.93)		368.1 (83.90)		436.5 (79.21)	527.1 (79.48)	630.6 (77.29)
Muslims		59.67 (14.03)		68.44 (15.60)		101.3 (18.39)	119.7 (18.05)	157.5 (18.81)
Christians		0.170 (0.04)		2.193 (0.50)		13.22 (2.40)	16.35 (2.47)	32.0 (3.90)
<b>Gulbarga</b>								
Population	883.0	964.4	887.8	990.4	1,060	1,214	1,399	1,740
Indian R.		821.7 (85.20)		827.8 (83.58)		997.7 (82.21)	1,149 (82.08)	1,414 (81.53)
Muslims		141.9 (14.71)		158.1 (15.96)		206.1 (16.98)	242.0 (17.30)	307.0 (17.64)
Christians		0.868 (0.09)		4.556 (0.46)		9.831 (0.81)	8.678 (0.62)	14.0 (0.80)
<b>Bijapur</b>								
Population	903.3	1,027	958.5	1,047	1,176	1,397	1,660	1,940
Indian R.		905.2 (88.16)		918.6 (87.72)		1,222 (87.49)	1,453 (87.54)	1,740 (89.69)
Muslims		120.2 (11.71)		127.1 (12.14)		172.8 (12.37)	205.1 (12.35)	250.0 (12.90)
Christians		1.335 (0.13)		1.466 (0.14)		1.955 (0.11)	1.792 (0.11)	2.5 (0.13)
<b>Belgaum</b>								
Population	1,131	1,084	1,089	1,237	1,410	1,646	1,984	2,240
Indian R.		987.2 (91.07)		1,121 (90.61)		1,489 (90.49)	1,791 (90.28)	2,140 (95.54)
Muslims		88.56 (8.17)		107.2 (8.66)		144.3 (8.77)	178.4 (8.99)	220.0 (9.81)
Christians		8.238 (0.76)		9.033 (0.73)		12.18 (0.74)	14.41 (0.73)	17.0 (0.76)

	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991
tion	1,246	1,155	1,161	1,238	1,350	1,575	1,950	2,342	2,945	3,503
R		995.1		1,071		1,326	1,645	1,959	2,466	2,897
s		(86.12)		(81.87)		(81.15)	(84.37)	(83.64)	(83.72)	(82.71)
		151.3		177.9		215.7	287.2	360.3	451.2	576.0
		(13.35)		(11.97)		(14.96)	(14.73)	(15.38)	(15.32)	(16.44)
ans		6,124		9,400		14,02	17,72	22,74	28,10	29,76
		(0.55)		(0.76)		(0.89)	(0.91)	(0.97)	(0.95)	(0.85)
tion	731.1	785.1	724.3	771.9	857.5	953.7	1,101	1,416	1,784	2,310
R		710.1		680.9		828.0	957.6	1,228	1,548	1,997
s		(90.15)		(89.58)		(86.82)	(86.99)	(86.74)	(86.75)	(86.44)
		73.67		78.81		114.7	131.0	171.6	218.8	293.2
		(9.38)		(10.21)		(12.03)	(11.90)	(12.12)	(12.26)	(12.69)
ans		1,935		3,165		10,97	12,23	16,20	17,57	20,06
		(0.17)		(0.41)		(1.15)	(1.11)	(1.14)	(0.98)	(0.87)
tion	608.1	605.0	523.6	593.8	649.1	773.7	915.3	1,123	1,489	1,890
R		543.8		525.9		688.2	812.8	984.3	1,297	1,650
s		(89.88)		(88.57)		(88.95)	(88.81)	(87.65)	(87.12)	(87.32)
		58.44		64.53		80.01	96.92	130.7	180.4	228.2
		(9.66)		(10.70)		(10.34)	(10.59)	(11.63)	(12.12)	(12.07)
ans		2,783		4,335		5,494	5,501	8,026	11,34	11,49
		(0.40)		(0.73)		(0.71)	(0.60)	(0.71)	(0.76)	(0.61)
arga										
tion	510.6	563.9	574.9	657.4	726.3	868.3	1,094	1,397	1,777	2,180
R		536.5		620.0		807.0	1,013	1,282	1,609	1,961
s		(95.14)		(94.31)		(92.94)	(92.57)	(91.78)	(90.55)	(89.96)
		27.18		36.88		60.00	78.12	111.9	163.0	212.8
		(4.82)		(5.61)		(6.91)	(7.14)	(8.01)	(9.17)	(9.76)
ans		0,226		0,526		1,303	3,215	2,930	4,891	6,085
		(0.01)		(0.08)		(0.15)	(0.29)	(0.21)	(0.28)	(0.28)
a										
tion	533.2	518.8	494.8	521.7	552.7	663.3	1,017	1,301	1,657	1,910
R		483.9		476.5		592.5	912.0	1,156	1,461	1,675
s		(92.88)		(91.35)		(89.32)	(89.64)	(88.89)	(88.16)	(87.71)
		51.10		41.11		60.89	90.16	126.8	174.0	210.5
		(6.63)		(7.88)		(9.18)	(8.86)	(9.75)	(10.50)	(11.02)
ans		2,542		4,122		9,949	15,21	17,80	22,18	24,19
		(0.19)		(0.79)		(1.50)	(1.50)	(1.37)	(1.34)	(1.27)
annad										
tion	454.5	430.5	401.7	417.8	441.2	517.8	689.5	849.1	1,072	1,220
R		384.9		369.5		455.6	607.1	745.8	926.0	1,042
s		(89.11)		(88.43)		(87.99)	(88.05)	(87.84)	(86.38)	(85.40)
		28.76		30.63		38.94	53.43	70.95	104.1	134.1
		(6.68)		(7.33)		(7.52)	(7.75)	(8.36)	(9.71)	(10.99)
ans		16.83		17.72		23.25	28.98	32.31	41.87	44.05
		(3.91)		(4.24)		(4.49)	(4.20)	(3.81)	(3.91)	(3.61)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
<b>Dakshin Kannad</b>							
Population	898.4	941.7	984.1	1,063	1,174	1,331	1,569
Indian R.		755.2		828.9		1,055	1,218
		(80.20)		(77.96)		(79.30)	(79.82)
Muslims		110.8		139.6		129.2	152.1
		(11.77)		(13.13)		(9.71)	(9.73)
Christians		75.62		94.73		146.5	163
		(8.03)		(8.91)		(10.99)	(10.45)
<b>Chikmagalur</b>							
Population	359.3	338.5	333.5	347.7	358.3	417.5	597.1
Indian R.		317.3		321.7		380.3	510
		(93.76)		(92.52)		(91.09)	(90.12)
Muslims		16.58		19.44		27.10	39.7
		(4.90)		(5.59)		(6.49)	(6.66)
Christians		4.535		6.572		10.10	17.4
		(1.34)		(1.89)		(2.42)	(2.92)
<b>Hassan</b>							
Population	566.5	575.6	579.2	594.4	627.7	715.1	895
Indian R.		554.2		567.7		672.5	843
		(96.28)		(95.52)		(94.04)	(94.16)
Muslims		17.61		21.40		35.34	43.1
		(3.06)		(3.60)		(4.94)	(4.82)
Christians		3.799		3.230		7.244	9.16
		(0.66)		(0.88)		(1.02)	(1.02)
<b>Tumkur</b>							
Population	671.9	739.3	777.0	863.2	955.8	1,151	1,36
Indian R.		702.2		817.1		1,078	1,28
		(94.99)		(94.66)		(93.64)	(93.63)
Muslims		35.41		44.46		70.93	84.0
		(4.79)		(5.15)		(6.16)	(6.15)
Christians		1.626		1.640		2.303	3.08
		(0.22)		(0.19)		(0.20)	(0.25)
<b>Kolar</b>							
Population	725.2	781.8	794.0	850.8	973.0	1,130	1,29
Indian R.		717.6		767.8		984.7	1,13
		(91.79)		(90.24)		(87.15)	(87.79)
Muslims		51.21		65.68		109.3	124
		(6.55)		(7.72)		(9.67)	(9.6)
Christians		12.98		17.36		35.93	33.5
		(1.66)		(2.04)		(3.18)	(2.55)
<b>Bangalore</b>							
Population	883.9	954.3	1,031	1,221	1,449	2,127	2,56
Indian R.		841.4		1,066		1,809	2,16
		(88.17)		(87.36)		(85.05)	(86.2)
Muslims		82.26		109.3		228.9	241
		(8.62)		(8.95)		(10.76)	(9.6)
Christians		30.63		45.04		89.13	103
		(3.21)		(3.69)		(4.19)	(4.1)

						1991				
						1961		1981		1991
						Bangalore		Bangalore Rural		
Population						4,839		1,673		
Indian R						3,029		1,722		
						(81.20)		(90.98)		
Muslims						635.0		144.3		
						(13.12)		(8.63)		
Christians						274.9		65.60		
						(5.68)		(4.34)		
<b>Mandya</b>										
Population	483.3	504.9	543.2	582.7	635.7	717.7	899.2	1,154	1,418	1,644
Indian R		484.7		556.3		691.7	864.1	1,105	1,353	1,572
		(95.95)		(95.46)		(96.37)	(96.10)	(95.78)	(95.43)	(95.62)
Muslims		19.04		23.60		23.47	31.38	44.24	58.44	65.30
		(3.77)		(4.05)		(3.27)	(3.49)	(3.83)	(4.12)	(3.97)
Christians		1.414		2.855		2.584	5.734	4.406	6.317	6.762
		(0.28)		(0.49)		(0.36)	(0.42)	(0.38)	(0.45)	(0.41)
<b>Mysore</b>										
Population	924.6	953.4	933.4	1,031	1,179	1,425	1,671	2,077	2,596	3,163
Indian R		914.8		984.4		1,321	1,557	1,914	2,379	2,887
		(95.95)		(95.46)		(92.70)	(93.15)	(92.19)	(91.64)	(91.22)
Muslims		35.94		41.76		88.04	91.51	133.4	178.6	231.2
		(3.77)		(4.05)		(6.18)	(5.65)	(6.42)	(6.88)	(7.30)
Christians		2.604		5.053		15.96	19.90	30.06	38.49	46.77
		(0.28)		(0.49)		(1.12)	(1.19)	(1.45)	(1.48)	(1.48)
<b>odagu</b>										
Population	179.3	173.9	162.8	163.3	168.7	229.4	322.8	378.3	461.9	488.5
Indian R		157.3		146.1		199.6	277.3	320.1	383.9	405.7
		(90.46)		(89.47)		(86.99)	(85.90)	(84.60)	(83.10)	(83.04)
Muslims		13.06		13.77		23.06	34.91	45.39	61.65	66.57
		(7.31)		(8.43)		(10.05)	(10.81)	(12.00)	(13.35)	(13.63)
Christians		3.530		3.430		6.791	10.59	12.86	16.40	16.27
		(2.03)		(2.10)		(2.96)	(3.28)	(3.40)	(3.55)	(3.33)

Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population. During 11-1991, Bangalore was divided into Bangalore and Bangalore Rural districts. The State had 19 districts from 1961 to 1981, in 1991 there are 20 districts. A vertical line separating the data for different years indicates that the district has undergone a change at that point and data across the line may not be comparable.

Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding Census year and district populations for 1901-1951 calculated from the rates of growth given in Census of India 1971, General Report. This Report also gives percentages of different religions in the population of the State and the districts for 1911, 1931 and 1951, from which the population of Christians and Muslims for these years has been calculated.

## Kerala: Religious Profile of the I

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
<b>Kerala</b>						
Population	6,396	7,148	7,802	9,507	11,032	13,519
Indian R	4,407	4,783	5,066	6,027	6,884	8,349
	(68.90)	(66.91)	(64.93)	(63.40)	(62.40)	(61.61)
Muslims	1,105	1,264	1,360	1,624	1,884	2,377
	(17.28)	(17.68)	(17.43)	(17.08)	(17.08)	(17.53)
Christians	883.9	1,101	1,376	1,856	2,264	2,820
	(13.82)	(15.40)	(17.64)	(19.52)	(20.52)	(20.86)
<b>Kannur</b>						
Population	787.4	841.8	865.5	997.1	1,123	1,377
Indian R	592.3	625.0	641.1	734.2	815.2	987
	(75.23)	(74.25)	(74.08)	(73.64)	(72.60)	(71.81)
Muslims	185.7	206.4	213.8	249.9	291.9	341
	(23.58)	(24.52)	(24.70)	(25.06)	(26.00)	(24.87)
Christians	937.0	10.40	10.52	12.96	15.81	45.6
	(1.19)	(1.24)	(1.22)	(1.30)	(1.41)	(3.32)
<b>1991 Districts formed from Kannur</b>						
Population						
Indian R						
Muslims						
Christians						
<b>Kozhikode</b>						
Population	658.7	708.3	733.1	856.4	961.0	1,227
Indian R		530.4	541.1	628.7	707.9	832
		(74.89)	(73.81)	(73.42)	(73.66)	(67.91)
Muslims		169.8	181.4	215.9	238.7	328
		(25.97)	(25.02)	(25.21)	(24.84)	(26.81)
Christians		8.062	8.612	11.75	14.38	64.4
		(1.14)	(1.17)	(1.37)	(1.50)	(5.20)
<b>1981 Districts formed from Kozhikode</b>						
Population						
Indian R						
Muslims						
Christians						

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
uranium								
Production	682.1	747.9	764.1	874.5	977.1	1,150	1,387	1,800
Reserves	349.8	347.8	394.5	432.8	432.8	506.6	550.7	632.0
	(46.77)	(45.52)	(45.11)	(44.30)	(44.05)	(40.43)	(34.00)	(34.00)
Consumption	391.0	409.0	471.2	533.0	533.0	624.0	801.9	1,100
	(52.28)	(53.53)	(53.88)	(54.53)	(54.26)	(57.82)	(63.90)	(63.90)
Imports	7.093	7.296	8.797	11.26	11.26	19.43	24.36	36.00
	(0.95)	(0.95)	(1.01)	(1.15)	(1.15)	(1.69)	(1.76)	(1.90)
Exports								
Production	763.9	819.7	854.0	941.3	1,025	1,214	1,370	1,600
Reserves	614.0	630.6	686.6	739.7	739.7	917.0	1,035	1,200
	(74.91)	(73.84)	(72.94)	(72.15)	(73.54)	(75.55)	(76.00)	(76.00)
Consumption	189.8	206.4	235.0	272.5	272.5	265.1	309.0	350.0
	(23.15)	(24.17)	(24.97)	(26.58)	(21.84)	(22.55)	(21.20)	(21.20)
Imports	15.86	16.99	19.68	15.02	15.02	31.89	26.02	45.00
	(1.93)	(1.99)	(2.09)	(1.27)	(2.63)	(1.90)	(2.70)	(2.70)
Exports								
Production	683.3	769.7	813.7	993.9	1,155	1,403	1,688	2,100
Reserves	489.4	330.3	546.0	656.7	746.1	883.8	1,062	1,300
	(71.62)	(68.89)	(67.10)	(66.07)	(64.62)	(62.99)	(62.89)	(61.10)
Consumption	48.51	72.48	76.17	94.68	103.3	212.5	213.4	290.0
	(7.10)	(9.41)	(9.36)	(9.53)	(8.95)	(15.15)	(12.64)	(13.60)
Imports	145.4	167.0	191.5	242.5	303.2	306.7	413.0	530.0
	(21.28)	(21.70)	(23.53)	(24.40)	(26.43)	(21.86)	(24.47)	(25.50)
Exports								
Production	672.3	766.3	837.5	1,060	1,281	1,536	1,866	2,300
Reserves	364.0	403.7	425.0	512.7	598.6	708.3	860.3	1,000
	(54.14)	(52.69)	(50.74)	(48.35)	(46.71)	(46.11)	(46.15)	(46.10)
Consumption	57.01	69.16	78.65	100.2	120.8	172.4	210.2	290.0
	(8.48)	(9.03)	(9.39)	(9.44)	(9.90)	(11.22)	(11.26)	(12.50)
Imports	251.3	293.4	333.9	447.5	556.0	655.3	794.9	990.0
	(37.38)	(38.29)	(39.87)	(42.20)	(43.39)	(42.66)	(42.59)	(41.50)
Exports								
Production	472.2	556.6	646.1	885.2	1,078	1,322	1,726	2,300
Reserves	285.4	314.9	325.5	432.3	525.2	636.3	844.7	1,000
	(60.43)	(56.58)	(50.38)	(48.83)	(48.71)	(48.13)	(48.93)	(48.00)
Consumption	13.13	15.69	16.50	22.35	30.83	41.68	66.16	92.00
	(2.78)	(2.82)	(2.55)	(2.55)	(2.86)	(3.15)	(3.83)	(4.40)
Imports	173.7	226.0	304.1	430.4	522.2	644.0	815.5	970.0
	(36.79)	(40.60)	(47.07)	(48.62)	(48.43)	(48.71)	(47.24)	(46.00)
Exports								

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
<b>Travancore+Idukki+Ernakulam</b>							
Population	1,145	1,333	1,481	1,946	2,359	2,838	3,591
Indian R.	649.9	728.8	750.9	915.0	1,124	1,345	1,701
	(56.76)	(54.67)	(50.60)	(48.57)	(47.62)	(47.03)	(47.49)
Muslims	50.14	84.85	95.15	122.8	157.6	211.1	276
	(6.13)	(6.37)	(6.41)	(6.31)	(6.68)	(7.49)	(7.69)
Christians	425.0	519.4	638.0	877.9	1,078	1,290	1,614
	(37.12)	(38.96)	(42.99)	(45.12)	(45.70)	(45.46)	(44.82)
<b>Lappuzha</b>							
Population	666.2	765.0	906.7	1,127	1,270	1,517	1,801
Indian R.	468.6	521.2	610.3	744.2	827.6	974.3	1,118
	(70.34)	(68.14)	(67.31)	(66.02)	(65.14)	(64.25)	(65.40)
Muslims	31.98	35.06	43.44	58.51	68.00	100.0	109
	(4.80)	(4.58)	(4.79)	(5.19)	(5.40)	(6.59)	(6.08)
Christians	165.6	208.7	253.0	324.5	374.2	442.7	514
	(24.86)	(27.28)	(27.90)	(28.79)	(29.46)	(29.18)	(28.52)
<b>Pathanamthitta</b>							
Population							
Indian R.							
Muslims							
Christians							
<b>Kollam</b>							
Population	525.6	602.8	715.0	914.2	1,146	1,478	1,901
Indian R.	407.6	455.0	505.2	624.8	763.7	974.2	1,241
	(77.34)	(75.47)	(70.66)	(68.34)	(66.66)	(65.91)	(64.16)
Muslims	50.83	61.98	71.28	95.00	118.5	153.0	225
	(9.67)	(10.28)	(9.97)	(10.39)	(10.34)	(10.35)	(11.57)
Christians	67.22	85.86	138.5	194.4	263.4	350.8	472
	(12.79)	(14.24)	(19.37)	(21.26)	(22.99)	(23.73)	(24.27)
<b>Lappuzha+Kollam+Pathanamthitta</b>							
Population	1,192	1,368	1,622	2,041	2,416	2,995	3,701
Indian R.	876.4	976.4	1,116	1,369	1,591	1,949	2,411
	(73.52)	(71.37)	(68.79)	(67.06)	(65.87)	(65.06)	(64.77)
Muslims	82.81	97.04	114.7	153.5	187.1	253.0	335
	(6.95)	(7.09)	(7.07)	(7.52)	(7.74)	(8.45)	(8.99)
Christians	232.8	294.6	391.5	518.9	637.6	793.5	987
	(19.53)	(21.54)	(24.14)	(25.42)	(26.39)	(26.49)	(26.33)
<b>Thiruvananthapuram</b>							
Population	484.5	569.5	666.4	836.8	1,015	1,328	1,701
Indian R.	393.6	438.3	492.9	612.1	727.0	927.9	1,121
	(81.24)	(76.97)	(73.97)	(71.44)	(71.61)	(69.87)	(71.44)
Muslims	43.22	52.26	61.59	81.11	99.67	135.2	188
	(8.92)	(9.18)	(9.24)	(9.47)	(9.82)	(10.18)	(10.77)
Christians	47.67	78.91	111.9	163.6	188.5	264.9	306
	(9.84)	(13.86)	(16.79)	(19.09)	(18.57)	(19.95)	(17.79)



population in districts, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the total population. In 1971, Malappuram district was carved out of Kozhikode and Palakkad districts, and a new district, Kannur, was created. During 1971-1981, Kozhikode was divided into Kozhikode and Wayanad, Kottayam and Ernakulam districts. For districts reconstituted up to 1971, Census of India data are given for previous years. During 1981-1991, Kannur was divided into Kannur and Kasaragod districts, and Malappuram was carved out of Malappuram and Kollam districts. The State had 9 districts in 1961, 10 in 1971, 11 in 1981, and 14 in 1991. A vertical line separating the data for different years indicates that the district has changed. Data before and after the line may not be comparable.

Data for 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding years. Data for 1921-1961 from Census of India 1971 - Kerala General Report. Data for 1911 calculated from the growth rates given in the same Report. This Report also gives the religious composition for the State and the districts for the period 1911-1961. Data for 1901 and 1911 given in Census of India 1961, Kerala General Report. Religious composition for the districts that have changed between 1961 and 1971 cannot be calculated from the 1961 General Report of 1961.

**Sama**

Population	415.6	487.7	423.8	458.8	529.5	7.8	8
Indian R						5.1	
						(10.7)	
Muslims						3.1	18
						(2.5)	
Christians						10.1	19
						(10.1)	

**Rewa**

Population	464.9	496.1	480.3	512.5	586.5	6.3	41.6
Indian R						6.3	41.6
						(10.7)	
Muslims						1.4	1.8
						(2.5)	
Christians						10.1	281
						(10.1)	

**Shahdol**

Population	406.8	465.2	432.1	520.7	594.8	6.5	98
Indian R						6.5	98
						(98.4)	
Muslims						10.58	5
						(1.6)	
Christians						0.289	10
						(0.44)	

**Mandsaur**

Population	331.9	374.3	387.3	439.5	518.3	606.6	9
Indian R						556.6	8
						(91.7)	7
Muslims						40.46	5
						(8.15)	2
Christians						0.550	11
						(0.40)	

**Ratlam**

Population	238.6	244.5	245.0	290.4	335.1	381.7	4
Indian R						337.1	4
						(88.30)	189
Muslims						42.89	4
						(11.24)	19
Christians						1.752	2
						(0.46)	

**Ujjain**

Population	295.3	340.1	337.6	396.9	454.4	543.3	6
Indian R						483.0	51
						(88.89)	189
Muslims						59.43	61
						(10.94)	10
Christians						0.934	1
						(0.17)	

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
<b>Hydrabad</b>								
Population	381.0	427.2	387.1	413.5	459.0	476.1	558.0	676.6
Urban R						466.7	546.4	659.0
						(98.02)	(97.92)	(97.40)
Muslims						9.397	11.56	17.44
						(1.97)	(2.07)	(2.58)
Hindus						0.016	0.035	0.179
						(0.003)	(0.006)	(0.026)
<b>Madras</b>								
Population	333.0	393.7	382.1	425.4	476.8	481.9	595.8	783.7
Urban R						464.4	573.4	751.9
						(96.37)	(96.23)	(95.95)
Muslims						17.47	22.19	31.52
						(3.68)	(3.72)	(4.02)
Hindus						0.023	0.253	0.238
						(0.005)	(0.042)	(0.030)
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>								
Population	326.1	334.6	288.9	317.1	353.0	366.2	455.7	568.9
Urban R						358.0	445.5	554.1
						(97.77)	(97.77)	(97.40)
Muslims						8.147	9.986	14.67
						(2.22)	(2.19)	(2.58)
Hindus						0.011	0.153	0.124
						(0.003)	(0.03)	(0.02)
<b>West Bengal</b>								
Population	441.1	476.5	437.3	494.0	464.1	481.1	587.4	712.4
Urban R						469.4	571.1	688.6
						(97.56)	(97.22)	(96.66)
Muslims						11.10	15.89	23.21
						(2.31)	(2.71)	(3.26)
Hindus						0.658	0.432	0.583
						(0.14)	(0.07)	(0.08)
<b>Assam</b>								
Population	165.4	207.0	202.7	215.1	249.2	259.7	331.3	429.1
Urban R						252.9	321.8	416.0
						(97.38)	(97.15)	(96.95)
Muslims						6.806	9.366	12.96
						(2.62)	(2.83)	(3.02)
Hindus						0.009	0.078	0.133
						(0.003)	(0.024)	(0.031)
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>								
Population	314.5	366.4	315.5	361.9	424.2	464.3	580.1	776.8
Urban R						456.5	568.2	763.0
						(98.31)	(97.94)	(98.23)
Muslims						7.832	11.95	13.62
						(1.69)	(2.06)	(1.75)
Hindus						-	0.025	0.146
						-	(0.004)	(0.02)

	1 01				1 1	1			
<b>Sama</b>									
Population	415.6	487.7	423.8	458.8	529.5	554.5	694.4	913	
Indian R						543.3	678.1	891	
Muslims						(97.97)	(97.70)	(97.60)	
Christians						11.13	15.65	21.50	
						(2.01)	(2.25)	(2.36)	
						0.106	0.318	0.401	
						(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.01)	
<b>Rewa</b>									
Population	464.9	496.1	480.3	512.5	586.5	633.8	772.6	977.9	
Indian R						618.9	750.5	948.1	
Muslims						(97.64)	(97.11)	(96.99)	
Christians						14.91	21.76	28.98	
						(2.36)	(2.82)	(2.96)	
						0.002	0.306	0.178	
						(0.00)	(0.04)	(0.05)	
<b>Shahdol</b>									
Population	406.8	465.2	492.1	520.7	594.8	650.8	829.6	1,030	
Indian R						639.9	812.0	1,008	
Muslims						(98.33)	(97.88)	(97.86)	
Christians						10.58	16.87	20.97	
						(1.63)	(2.03)	(2.04)	
						0.289	0.742	1.087	
						(0.04)	(0.09)	(0.11)	
<b>Mandsaur</b>									
Population	331.9	374.3	387.3	439.5	518.9	606.6	752.1	961.5	
Indian R						556.6	692.6	882.0	
Muslims						(91.76)	(92.09)	(91.73)	
Christians						49.46	58.50	78.52	
						(8.15)	(7.79)	(8.17)	
						0.550	0.930	1.021	
						(0.09)	(0.12)	(0.11)	
<b>Ratlam</b>									
Population	238.6	244.5	245.0	290.4	335.1	381.7	483.5	626.5	
Indian R						337.1	433.6	561.6	
Muslims						(88.30)	(89.67)	(89.64)	
Christians						42.89	47.58	61.65	
						(11.24)	(9.84)	(9.84)	
						1.752	2.384	3.279	
						(0.46)	(0.49)	(0.52)	
<b>Ujjain</b>									
Population	295.3	340.1	337.8	396.9	454.4	543.3	661.7	862.5	
Indian R						483.0	593.4	767.4	
Muslims						(88.89)	(89.68)	(88.98)	
Christians						59.43	67.14	93.10	
						(10.94)	(10.15)	(10.79)	
						0.934	1.156	1.961	
						(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.23)	

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
<b>Jhabua</b>								
Population	154.5	215.6	250.1	292.4	343.2	382.7	514.4	667.4
Indian R						372.4	499.3	645.5
Muslims						(97.32)	(97.07)	(96.66)
Christians						8.499	10.50	13.88
						(2.22)	(2.04)	(2.08)
						1.741	4.583	8.410
						(0.45)	(0.89)	(1.26)
<b>Shajapur</b>								
Population	305.9	334.0	327.9	362.7	408.3	433.2	526.1	678.4
Indian R						398.2	480.5	612.9
Muslims						(91.92)	(91.32)	(90.35)
Christians						34.94	45.54	65.25
						(8.07)	(8.66)	(9.62)
						0.048	0.108	0.205
						(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)
<b>Dewas</b>								
Population	229.0	275.0	268.4	307.0	326.2	345.3	446.9	594.3
Indian R						314.4	405.8	538.6
Muslims						(91.05)	(90.80)	(90.63)
Christians						30.71	40.69	55.31
						(8.84)	(9.10)	(9.31)
						0.185	0.427	0.393
						(0.05)	(0.10)	(0.07)
<b>Phar</b>								
Population	293.1	343.3	393.6	432.5	478.7	504.0	643.8	842.4
Indian R						478.2	612.3	798.5
Muslims						(94.89)	(95.11)	(94.79)
Christians						25.41	31.05	43.44
						(5.04)	(4.82)	(5.16)
						0.354	0.428	0.481
						(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.06)
<b>Dore</b>								
Population	302.0	272.4	339.0	380.9	454.5	601.0	759.6	1,025
Indian R						531.5	670.3	904.5
Muslims						(88.44)	(88.95)	(88.24)
Christians						65.28	78.36	114.3
						(10.85)	(10.40)	(11.15)
						4.277	4.999	6.236
						(0.71)	(0.65)	(0.61)
<b>Nimar</b>								
Population	339.3	455.0	500.8	592.0	681.0	758.7	990.5	1,285
Indian R						717.1	933.4	1,208
Muslims						(94.52)	(94.24)	(94.02)
Christians						41.07	55.63	74.95
						(5.41)	(5.62)	(5.83)
						0.473	1.407	1.908
						(0.06)	(0.14)	(0.15)

	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
<b>East Nimar</b>					
Population	317.2	378.6	452.4	497.3	523.5
Indian R					454.3
					(86.70)
Muslims					15.11
					(12.60)
Christians					2.716
					(0.52)
<b>Rajgarh</b>					
Population	274.7	317.3	325.1	366.3	427.5
Indian R					100.3
					(95.05)
Muslims					21.16
					(4.97)
Christians					(0.09)
					(0.00)
<b>Vidisha</b>					
Population	228.0	297.0	348.1	345.8	386.1
Indian R					355.2
					(92.00)
Muslims					30.87
					(8.00)
Christians					(0.014)
					(0.00)
<b>Sehore</b>					
Population	379.5	412.2	384.1	427.6	468.3
Indian R					118.8
					(80.37)
Muslims					101.6
					(19.50)
Christians					0.673
					(0.13)
<b>1981 Districts formed from Sehore</b>					
Population					1
Indian R					86
					67
Muslims					(75.1)
					20
Christians					(23.4)
					10
					(1.2)

	19 1	1	92	931	1 41	951	196.	197
<b>Ra en</b>								
Population	295.2	320.6	301.6	296.4	310.4	315.4	411.4	553
Indian R						288.2	377.3	506.1
Muslims						(91.38)	(91.71)	(91.54)
Christians						27.04	33.71	46.39
						(8.57)	(8.19)	(8.38)
Hoshangabad						0.139	0.378	0.470
Population						(0.04)	(0.09)	(0.08)
Indian R	459.7	472.4	458.6	502.2	508.0	508.8	618.3	805.9
Muslims				476.5			591.0	769.5
				(94.89)			(95.58)	(95.49)
Christians				23.48			24.99	39.37
				(4.68)			(4.04)	(4.14)
Narsimhapur				2.201			2.329	2.996
Population				(0.44)			(0.38)	(0.37)
Indian R	315.5	325.7	315.2	321.5	335.0	339.1	412.4	519.3
Muslims				309.8			401.1	503.6
				(96.36)			(97.26)	(96.97)
Christians				11.40			11.07	15.45
				(3.55)			(2.68)	(2.98)
Hoshangabad+Narsimhapur				0.294			0.221	0.300
Population				(0.09)			(0.05)	(0.06)
Indian R	775.2	798.1	773.7	823.7	838.0	847.9	1,031	1,325
Muslims				786.3			815.2	992.1
				(95.46)			(96.14)	(96.25)
Christians				34.88			30.43	36.05
				(4.24)			(3.59)	(3.50)
				2.495			2.268	2.550
				(0.30)			(0.27)	(0.25)
Population	287.8	390.4	363.7	406.2	438.3	451.7	560.4	736.2
Indian R				396.4	429.2	443.7	550.0	721.6
Muslims				(98.06)	(97.92)	(98.25)	(98.15)	(98.02)
Christians				7.037	8.280	6.845	8.953	12.91
				(1.73)	(1.89)	(1.52)	(1.60)	(1.75)
				0.846	0.850	1.068	1.439	1.678
				(0.21)	(0.19)	(0.24)	(0.26)	(0.23)
Population	469.7	541.3	528.4	544.9	597.0	636.2	796.5	1,062
Indian R				517.2			761.6	1,018
Muslims				(94.92)			(95.61)	(95.85)
Christians				25.74			31.79	40.78
				(4.72)			(3.99)	(3.84)
				1.930			3.182	3.328
				(0.35)			(0.40)	(0.31)

	I						1960	1971	1981	
<b>Damoh</b>										
Population	286.2	334.1	288.1	306.5	343.2	357.5	438.3	574.3	721.5	
Indian R				297.5			424.6	553.8	697.4	
				(96.40)			(96.61)	(90.60)	(96.38)	
Muslims				10.52			13.93	18.83	25.31	
				(3.43)			(3.18)	(3.28)	(3.52)	
Christians				0.503			0.799	0.609	0.693	
				(0.16)			(0.18)	(0.12)	(0.10)	
<b>Sagar-Damoh</b>										
Population	755.9	875.4	816.4	851.5	930.2	993.6	1,235	1,635	2,045	
Indian R				812.8	895.0	961.0	1,185	1,572	1,963	
				(95.16)	(95.20)	(96.72)	(95.98)	(96.11)	(95.89)	(9)
Muslims				36.26	13.04	29.96	45.71	50.56	79.92	
				(4.26)	(1.58)	(3.02)	(3.70)	(3.61)	(3.91)	(4)
Christians				2.403	2.128	2.680	3.981	3.907	1.027	
				(0.28)	(0.23)	(0.27)	(0.32)	(0.24)	(0.20)	(1)
<b>Jabalpur</b>										
Population	679.8	744.9	744.7	772.5	909.2	1,046	1,274	1,686	2,199	(4)
Indian R				717.2	836.0	984.4	1,202	1,582	2,073	(2)
				(92.84)	(91.95)	(91.15)	(94.38)	(91.83)	(93.37)	(93)
Muslims				47.61	67.16	51.34	37.72	85.12	122.9	(1)
				(6.16)	(7.39)	(4.91)	(4.53)	(5.07)	(5.59)	(5)
Christians				7.697	5.989	9.790	13.83	18.21	22.82	(2)
				(1.00)	(0.66)	(0.94)	(1.09)	(1.08)	(1.04)	(1)
<b>Mandia</b>										
Population	318.4	405.3	386.4	445.8	504.6	547.6	681.5	873.6	1,037	(1)
Indian R				438.1	496.7	541.3	675.6	861.4	1,019	(1)
				(98.28)	(98.44)	(98.85)	(98.71)	(98.61)	(98.23)	(98.5)
Muslims				8.866	7.066	5.079	6.455	9.317	12.75	(1)
				(1.54)	(1.40)	(0.93)	(0.94)	(1.07)	(1.23)	(1.1)
Christians				0.810	0.816	1.218	2.405	2.836	5.672	(7.1)
				(0.18)	(0.16)	(0.22)	(0.35)	(0.32)	(0.54)	(0.5)
<b>Chhindwara</b>										
Population	408.0	517.1	491.8	573.3	610.7	646.4	785.5	989.4	1,233	(1.5)
Indian R				551.9			751.9	943.8	1,160	(1.18)
				(96.28)			(95.72)	(95.39)	(94.82)	(94.89)
Muslims				20.18			31.43	42.68	60.23	(75.7)
				(3.52)			(4.00)	(4.31)	(4.88)	(4.83)
Christians				1.164			2.204	2.962	3.678	(4.46)
				(0.20)			(0.28)	(0.30)	(0.30)	(0.28)
<b>Seoni</b>										
Population	328.3	396.2	348.9	393.7	423.4	434.1	523.7	668.4	809.7	(1,001)
Indian R				374.9			499.3	635.0	766.4	(948.4)
				(95.21)			(95.34)	(95.00)	(94.66)	(94.75)
Muslims				18.51			23.85	32.69	42.20	(51.42)
				(4.70)			(4.55)	(4.89)	(5.21)	(5.14)
Christians				0.365			0.567	0.723	1.077	(1.175)
				(0.09)			(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.13)	(0.12)



Ch d a r S on		1 1	2	44	1 5	.961	1971	1	
Population	736.3	913.3	840.7	967.0	1,034	1,080	1,309	1,658	2
Indian R				926.8	989.6	1,034	1,251	1,579	1
Muslims				(95.84)	(95.71)	(95.67)	(95.57)	(95.23)	(94
Christians				38.69	42.55	44.33	55.28	75.37	10
				(4.00)	(4.12)	(4.10)	(4.22)	(4.55)	(5.0
				1.529	1.830	2.423	2.771	3.685	4.7
				(0.16)	(0.18)	(0.22)	(0.21)	(0.22)	(0.2
Balaghat				561.6	634.3	693.4	806.7	977.6	1,1
Population	399.9	475.9	511.6	549.9	620.9	680.4	788.3	956.9	1,1
Indian R				(97.91)	(97.88)	(98.12)	(97.72)	(97.88)	(97.4
Muslims				11.12	12.47	11.74	16.73	18.68	25.8
Christians				(1.98)	(1.97)	(1.69)	(2.07)	(1.91)	(2.25
				0.607	0.967	1.296	1.670	2.060	2.90
				(0.11)	(0.15)	(0.19)	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.25
Surguja				616.2	699.9	822.0	1,037	1,326	1,635
Population	405.7	515.2	478.7	699.9	822.0	810.9	1,011	1,274	1,554
Indian R						(98.64)	(97.49)	(96.10)	(95.18)
Muslims						10.60	17.25	26.77	40.56
Christians						(1.29)	(1.66)	(2.02)	(2.48)
						0.545	8.785	24.94	38.21
						(0.07)	(0.85)	(1.88)	(2.34)
Bilaspur				1,432	1,612	1,746	2,022	2,441	2,953
Population	923.7	1,167	1,257	1,612	1,746	1,986	2,390	2,886	3,386
Indian R						(98.22)	(97.91)	(97.72)	(97.72)
Muslims						25.64	37.12	47.96	58.86
Christians						(1.27)	(1.52)	(1.62)	(1.62)
						10.48	13.90	19.39	24.39
						(0.52)	(0.57)	(0.66)	(0.66)
Raigarh				691.2	787.5	853.0	1,041	1,279	1,443
Population	428.8	555.2	579.6	787.5	853.0	944.5	1,138	1,286	1,443
Indian R						(90.71)	(88.98)	(89.11)	(89.11)
Muslims						6.365	8.792	12.42	12.42
Christians						(0.61)	(0.69)	(0.86)	(0.86)
						90.36	132.2	144.7	144.7
						(8.68)	(10.34)	(10.03)	(10.03)
Bilaspur+Raigarh				2,123	2,399	2,599	3,063	3,720	4,396
Population	1,352	1,723	1,837	2,399	2,599	2,546	2,930	3,528	4,172
Indian R						(97.97)	(95.66)	(94.84)	(94.89)
Muslims						29.87	32.01	45.91	60.38
Christians						(1.15)	(1.05)	(1.23)	(1.37)
						22.88	100.8	146.1	164.1
						(0.88)	(3.29)	(3.43)	(3.73)

					1961		1971	
<b>Durg</b>								
Population	1,038	1,221	1,117	1,262	1,416	1,482	1,885	2,46
Indian R						1,165	1,851	2,40
						(98.87)	(98.19)	(97.69)
Muslims						1168	26.12	30.11
						(9.90)	(1.39)	(1.61)
Christians						1,995	8,061	16.51
						(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.67)
<b>1981 Districts formed from Durg</b>							<b>Durg</b>	
							1981	1991
Population							1,890	2,397
Indian R							1,828	2,121
							(96.71)	(96.85)
Muslims							12.12	51.98
							(2.24)	(2.29)
Christians							19.78	20.63
							(1.05)	(0.86)
<b>Raipur</b>								
Population	975.0	1,172	1,243	1,367	1,517	1,640	2,002	2,614
Indian R					1,486	1,591	1,950	2,556
					(97.97)	(96.99)	(97.87)	(97.78)
Muslims					22.63	34.14	31.25	42.56
					(1.49)	(2.08)	(1.56)	(1.63)
Christians					8,163	15.19	11.46	15.39
					(0.54)	(0.93)	(0.57)	(0.59)
<b>Bastar</b>								
Population	410.2	560.5	589.4	660.9	763.4	913.8	1,168	1,516
Indian R						905.7	1,158	1,502
						(99.12)	(99.18)	(99.06)
Muslims						3.944	1.728	7.468
						(0.13)	(0.40)	(0.46)
Christians						4,088	4,805	6,725
						(0.45)	(0.41)	(0.44)

Note: Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population. 1951-1961, Hoshangabad was divided into Hoshangabad and Narsimhapur, Sagar into Sagar and Chhindwara into Chhindwara and Seoni. Drung 1971-1981, Sehora was divided into Sehora and Durg into Durg and Rajnandgaon. The State had 43 districts in 1961 and 1971 and 45 districts in 1981. A vertical line separating the data for different years indicates that the district has undergone a change of name and data across the line may not be comparable.

Source: Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding State and district populations for 1901-1951 calculated from the rates of growth given in Census of Madhya Pradesh General Report, Religious composition of the population of the districts for 1951 of the figures given in Census of India 1951, Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch General Report, Madhya Pradesh General Report and Madhya Pradesh General Report read along with Census of India Paper I of 1959. Data for 1931 and 1941 for some of the districts obtained from the Census of India, Figures for Districts for the corresponding years.

## I B I F

## Maharashtra: Religious Profile of the Districts

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
<b>Maharashtra</b>										
Population	19,392	21,475	20,850	23,959	26,833	32,003	39,554	50,412	62,784	78,937
Indian R						29,134 (91.04)	35,959 (90.91)	45,462 (90.18)	56,189 (89.49)	70,423 (89.21)
Muslims						2,436 (7.61)	3,034 (7.67)	4,239 (8.40)	5,806 (9.25)	7,629 (9.66)
Christians						433.3 (1.35)	560.6 (1.42)	717.2 (1.42)	795.5 (1.27)	885.0 (1.12)
<b>Greater Bombay</b>										
Population						2,839	4,152	5,971	8,248	9,926
Indian R						2,221 (78.21)	3,326 (80.10)	4,752 (79.59)	6,628 (80.41)	7,815 (78.73)
Muslims						112.3 (14.52)	538.4 (12.97)	843.4 (14.12)	1,220 (14.80)	1,670 (16.82)
Christians						206.2 (7.26)	288.0 (6.94)	375.3 (6.29)	394.7 (4.79)	441.9 (4.45)
<b>Thane</b>										
Population						1,518	1,653	2,282	3,352	5,249
Indian R						1,396 (91.94)	1,509 (90.97)	2,049 (89.81)	2,961 (88.34)	4,614 (87.91)
Muslims						65.05 (4.29)	84.21 (5.10)	144.0 (6.31)	280.7 (8.37)	471.9 (8.99)
Christians						57.24 (3.77)	65.08 (3.94)	88.51 (3.88)	110.1 (3.28)	162.7 (3.10)
<b>Greater Bombay+Thane</b>										
Population	1,587	1,862	2,089	2,178	2,674	4,357	5,803	8,253	11,595	15,175
Indian R		1,538 (82.63)	1,740 (83.30)	1,767 (81.13)	2,200 (82.27)	3,616 (83.00)	4,829 (83.19)	6,802 (82.42)	9,589 (82.70)	12,429 (81.90)
Muslims		221.3 (11.89)	231.0 (11.06)	268.3 (12.32)	324.6 (12.14)	477.3 (10.96)	622.6 (10.73)	987.4 (11.96)	1,501 (12.95)	2,142 (14.12)
Christians		102.1 (5.48)	117.3 (5.64)	142.5 (6.55)	149.6 (5.59)	263.4 (6.05)	353.1 (6.08)	463.8 (5.62)	504.8 (4.35)	604.0 (3.98)
<b>Rangarh (Kolaba)</b>										
Population						909.1	1,059	1,263	1,486	1,825
Indian R						851.1 (93.62)	994 (93.91)	1,178 (93.27)	1,370 (92.20)	1,688 (92.50)
Muslims						55.58 (6.11)	63.00 (5.95)	82.58 (6.54)	110.9 (7.46)	131.4 (7.20)
Christians						2.445 (0.27)	1.518 (0.14)	2.436 (0.19)	4.957 (0.33)	5.504 (0.30)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
<b>Ratnagiri</b>								
Population						1,712	1,827	1,991
Indian R						1,594	1,702	1,841
						(93.11)	(93.15)	(92.88)
Muslims						103.4	109.3	125.5
						(6.01)	(5.98)	(6.32)
Christians						14.64	16.17	16.41
						(0.86)	(0.89)	(0.83)
<b>1991 Districts formed from Ratnagiri</b>								<b>Sindhudurg</b>
Population								832.7
Indian R								796.6
								(95.6)
Muslims								20.8
								(2.5)
Christians								15.5
								(1.8)
<b>Nashik</b>								
Population	814.8	905.0	832.6	1,000	1,114	1,430	1,855	2,300
Indian R		854.0	778.9	937.2	1,040	1,332	1,707	2,140
		(94.37)	(93.55)	(93.72)	(93.38)	(93.17)	(92.01)	(90.68)
Muslims		47.71	46.46	56.41	68.33	89.50	139.5	208.8
		(5.27)	(5.58)	(5.64)	(6.13)	(6.26)	(7.52)	(8.88)
Christians		3,253	7,270	6,370	5,386	8,239	8,660	11,300
		(0.36)	(0.87)	(0.64)	(0.48)	(0.58)	(0.47)	(0.51)
<b>Dhule (West Khandesh)</b>								
Population	469.7	580.7	641.8	771.8	912.2	1,146	1,351	1,600
Indian R		548.8	608.3	730.6	861.5	1,082	1,271	1,500
		(94.50)	(94.78)	(94.66)	(94.45)	(94.42)	(94.11)	(93.88)
Muslims		31.32	32.51	39.60	48.32	61.28	76.04	98.0
		(5.39)	(5.07)	(5.13)	(5.30)	(5.35)	(5.63)	(5.99)
Christians		0.629	1.011	1.634	2.347	2.696	3.487	4.200
		(0.11)	(0.16)	(0.21)	(0.26)	(0.24)	(0.26)	(0.26)
<b>Jalgaon (East Khandesh)</b>								
Population	959.5	1,035	1,076	1,206	1,328	1,471	1,765	2,100
Indian R		934.1	966.6	1,077	1,178	1,317	1,591	1,900
		(90.25)	(89.84)	(89.28)	(88.69)	(89.55)	(90.15)	(89.68)
Muslims		99.52	107.5	127.1	148.5	151.2	170.8	210.0
		(9.62)	(9.99)	(10.54)	(11.18)	(10.28)	(9.67)	(10.11)
Christians		1,420	1,858	2,240	1,680	2,537	3,034	3,700
		(0.14)	(0.17)	(0.19)	(0.13)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.18)
<b>Ahmadnagar</b>								
Population	837.6	945.3	731.6	988.2	1,142	1,411	1,776	2,100
Indian R		872.4	670.5	902.1	1,030	1,291	1,634	2,000
		(92.29)	(91.64)	(91.29)	(90.19)	(91.53)	(92.02)	(92.00)
Muslims		47.96	37.74	50.62	61.33	77.19	93.37	120.0
		(5.07)	(5.16)	(5.12)	(5.37)	(5.47)	(5.26)	(5.51)
Christians		24.94	23.40	35.46	50.69	42.35	48.35	56.0
		(2.64)	(3.20)	(3.59)	(4.44)	(3.00)	(2.72)	(2.40)

					1	1
tion						
R					1,951	2,46
					1,823	2,31
					(93.45)	(93.7-
s					90.59	100
					(4.64)	(4.4
uns					97.24	45.0
					(1.91)	(1.83
tion					1,175	1,4
R					1,136	1,38
					(96.70)	(96.49
s					37.08	48.1
					(3.16)	(3.37
ans					1.689	1.95
					(0.14)	(0.14
tion					1,000	1,23
R					936.2	1,14
					(93.61)	(93.0
s					57.09	75.9
					(5.71)	(6.17
ans					6.788	10.0
					(0.68)	(0.85
tion					1,505	1,8
R					1,359	1,68
					(90.29)	(90.66
s					139.3	169
					(9.26)	(9.10
ans					6.804	5.56
					(0.45)	(0.36
ur						
tion					1,308	1,5
R					1,240	1,56
					(94.80)	(94.39
s					58.63	77.0
					(4.48)	(4.8
ans					9.377	12.4
					(0.72)	(0.77
abad						
tion	725.6	869.8	714.0	944.8	1,179	1,5
R		752.0	614.5	809.8	998.8	1,36
		(86.45)	(86.07)	(85.71)	(84.72)	(85.0
s		111.5	94.26	124.4	167.4	212
		(12.81)	(13.20)	(13.17)	(14.20)	(13.8
ans		6.369	3.223	10.58	12.79	16.3
		(0.73)	(0.73)	(1.12)	(1.08)	(1.1

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
<b>Jalna</b>							
Population							
Indian R							
Muslims							
Christians							
<b>Parbhani</b>							
Population	647.1	779.7	765.8	853.8		1,011	1,201
Indian R		706.8	691.3	761.9		899.2	1,071
		(90.65)	(90.27)	(89.59)		(88.94)	(89.51)
Muslims		72.47	74.16	88.13		111.3	125
		(9.29)	(9.68)	(10.36)		(11.01)	(10.42)
Christians		0.409	0.330	0.436		0.485	0.85
		(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.05)		(0.05)	(0.07)
<b>Aurangabad+Jalna+Parbhani</b>							
Population	1,374	1,649	1,480	1,799		2,190	2,731
Indian R		1,459	1,306	1,575		1,898	2,381
		(88.44)	(88.25)	(87.56)		(86.67)	(87.01)
Muslims		183.9	168.4	212.9		278.7	337
		(11.15)	(11.38)	(11.83)		(12.73)	(12.3)
Christians		6.778	5.463	11.01		13.27	17.7
		(0.41)	(0.37)	(0.61)		(0.61)	(0.6)
<b>Bid</b>							
Population	492.3	622.5	467.6	633.7		826.0	1,001
Indian R		570.6	426.3	580.3		748.0	909
		(91.66)	(91.16)	(91.57)		(90.56)	(90.8)
Muslims		51.90	41.26	53.42		77.50	91.7
		(8.34)	(8.82)	(8.43)		(9.38)	(9.1)
Christians		0.002	0.061	0.028		0.508	0.44
		(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.00)		(0.06)	(0.0)
<b>Nanded</b>							
Population	580.2	704.5	671.0	722.1		958.9	1,001
Indian R		632.3	597.9	640.5		856.5	961
		(89.74)	(89.11)	(88.71)		(89.32)	(89.0)
Muslims		72.19	73.02	81.16		102.0	117
		(10.25)	(10.88)	(11.24)		(10.64)	(10.8)
Christians		0.069	0.032	0.398		0.432	0.5
		(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.06)		(0.05)	(0.0)
<b>Osmanabad</b>							
Population	330.6	636.0	615.2	691.1		1,210	1,401
Indian R		576.3	552.7	610.7		1,087	1,301
		(90.61)	(89.83)	(88.37)		(89.85)	(89.8)
Muslims		59.45	62.32	80.31		122.1	149
		(9.35)	(10.13)	(11.62)		(10.09)	(10.1)
Christians		0.252	0.216	0.063		0.674	1.1
		(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.01)		(0.06)	(0.0)

	9	9 1	1	941	9	96	97
istricts formed from Osmanabad							Osmanabad
tion							1,2
R							1,1
							(90.3)
S							122
							(9.5)
ans							0.2
							(0.0)
tion	611.4	669.2	699.4	766.6	820.9	870.2	1,060
R		613.6	639.8	694.1	741.2	787.8	954.2
		(91.68)	(91.47)	(90.54)	(90.29)	(90.53)	(90.02)
S		55.27	59.13	71.77	78.63	80.86	100.0
		(8.26)	(8.45)	(9.36)	(9.58)	(9.29)	(9.44)
ans		0.378	0.520	0.778	1.062	1.516	5.717
		(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.10)	(0.13)	(0.17)	(0.54)
tion	751.2	788.9	798.5	876.4	907.7	951.0	1,189
R		718.1	724.2	785.9	804.6	849.3	1,049
		(91.02)	(90.69)	(89.67)	(88.64)	(89.30)	(88.26)
S		70.15	73.35	89.19	101.9	99.76	137.4
		(8.89)	(9.19)	(10.18)	(11.23)	(10.49)	(11.55)
ans		0.666	0.989	1.321	1.185	1.969	2.227
		(0.08)	(0.12)	(0.15)	(0.13)	(0.21)	(0.19)
tion	809.5	875.9	828.4	941.6	988.5	1,031	1,233
R		801.1	755.4	852.5	886.5	929.8	1,109
		(91.46)	(91.19)	(90.54)	(89.68)	(90.18)	(89.94)
S		73.31	70.77	86.50	98.87	98.44	119.9
		(8.37)	(8.54)	(9.19)	(10.00)	(9.55)	(9.72)
ans		1.489	2.192	2.554	3.164	2.785	4.214
		(0.17)	(0.26)	(0.27)	(0.32)	(0.27)	(0.34)
tion	576.0	723.2	749.0	857.3	887.7	932.0	1,098
R		683.0	706.9	804.3	831.2	873.5	1,027
		(94.44)	(94.38)	(93.82)	(93.63)	(93.73)	(93.57)
S		39.95	41.77	52.23	55.79	57.59	69.41
		(5.52)	(5.58)	(6.09)	(6.28)	(6.18)	(6.32)
ans		0.290	0.346	0.742	0.714	0.877	1.176
		(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.11)
tion	385.1	459.8	463.7	516.3	519.3	538.9	634.3
R		441.5	445.2	495.1	498.2	517.8	611.1
		(96.01)	(96.02)	(95.89)	(95.95)	(96.08)	(96.35)
S		18.17	18.25	20.93	20.71	19.54	22.33
		(3.95)	(3.94)	(4.05)	(3.99)	(3.63)	(3.52)
ans		0.178	0.219	0.278	0.345	1.574	0.843
		(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.29)	(0.13)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
<b>Nagpur</b>							
Population	751.8	809.9	792.5	940.0	1,060	1,235	1,511
Indian R.		765.2 (94.48)	748.5 (94.44)	877.6 (93.37)	988.0 (93.21)	1,151 (93.17)	1,411 (93.27)
Muslims		38.43 (4.75)	37.39 (4.72)	53.81 (5.72)	66.55 (6.28)	70.79 (5.73)	88.0 (5.82)
Christians		6.245 (0.77)	6.635 (0.84)	8.558 (0.91)	5.411 (0.51)	9.803 (0.79)	13.6 (0.90)
<b>Bhandara</b>							
Population	663.1	773.7	717.7	824.5	963.2	1,072	1,281
Indian R.		758.5 (98.03)	704.3 (98.13)	808.6 (98.07)	941.9 (98.10)	1,055 (98.21)	1,241 (98.19)
Muslims		14.71 (1.90)	12.98 (1.81)	15.48 (1.88)	17.76 (1.84)	18.37 (1.71)	22.2 (1.76)
Christians		0.538 (0.07)	0.430 (0.06)	0.395 (0.05)	0.544 (0.06)	0.472 (0.04)	0.72 (0.06)
<b>Chandrapur</b>							
Population	533.9	677.5	660.6	759.7	873.3	977.6	1,231
Indian R.		664.8 (98.12)	648.3 (98.13)	744.9 (98.05)	856.3 (98.06)	959.9 (98.19)	1,211 (97.88)
Muslims		12.17 (1.80)	11.39 (1.72)	13.56 (1.78)	15.41 (1.76)	16.03 (1.64)	24.0 (1.9)
Christians		0.541 (0.08)	0.941 (0.14)	1.243 (0.16)	1.560 (0.18)	1.652 (0.17)	2.6 (0.2)
<b>1991 Districts formed from Chandrapur</b>							<b>Chandrapur</b>
Population							1,991
Indian R.							1,771
Muslims							1,771
Christians							(96.2)
							58
							(3.3)
							77
							(0.4)

*Note:* Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the total population of the district. The data for the period 1901-1941 includes the data for Bombay and Thane districts. Nanded and Osmanabad data from 1951 onwards is for the reconstituted districts. In 1991, Ratnagiri was divided into Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts; Osmanabad into Latur districts, Chandrapur was divided into Chandrapur and Gadchiroli districts; Aurangabad and Parbhani districts. The State had 26 districts in 1961, 1971 and 1981. A vertical line separating the data for different years indicates that the district has changed and data across the line may not be comparable.

*Source:* Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper 1. Religious composition of the population of the districts for 1951 obtained from Census of India 1951, Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch General Report, Hyderabad General Report read along with Census of India 1951, Paper 1 of 1959. Data for 1901-1941 obtained from the Census of India, Summary Figures for Districts for the corresponding years.



## Orissa: Religious Profile of the Districts

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Don	10,303	11,379	11,159	12,491	13,768	14,646	17,549	21,945	26,370	31,660
R			10,951	12,228	13,529	14,328	17,133	21,240	25,467	30,416
			(98.13)	(97.89)	(98.26)	(97.83)	(97.63)	(96.79)	(96.58)	(96.07)
s			138.4	148.7	165.7	176.3	215.3	326.5	422.3	577.8
			(1.24)	(1.19)	(1.20)	(1.20)	(1.23)	(1.49)	(1.60)	(1.83)
ans			69.88	114.3	73.83	141.9	201.0	378.9	480.4	666.2
			(0.63)	(0.92)	(0.54)	(0.97)	(1.15)	(1.73)	(1.82)	(2.10)
our										
tion	789.3	913.9	955.4	1,068	1,203	1,302	1,509	1,845	2,281	2,697
R			948.4	1,059	1,194	1,288	1,491	1,805	2,228	2,618
			(99.26)	(99.14)	(99.28)	(98.92)	(98.81)	(97.83)	(97.67)	(97.09)
s			3,822	4,165	4,571	5,011	6,119	12,70	15,94	23,87
			(0.40)	(0.39)	(0.38)	(0.38)	(0.41)	(0.69)	(0.70)	(0.89)
ans			3,215	5,030	4,083	9,098	11,91	27,28	37,25	54,68
			(0.34)	(0.47)	(0.34)	(0.70)	(0.79)	(1.48)	(1.63)	(2.03)
garh										
tion	277.2	362.1	377.4	436.9	490.7	552.2	758.6	1,031	1,338	1,574
R			336.6	368.6	446.5	475.0	641.7	837.8	1,094	1,273
			(89.19)	(84.36)	(91.00)	(86.03)	(84.59)	(81.26)	(81.77)	(80.89)
s			3,246	4,151	4,613	5,213	10,53	22,57	31,13	41,26
			(0.86)	(0.95)	(0.94)	(0.94)	(1.39)	(2.19)	(2.33)	(2.62)
ans			37.55	64.19	39.54	71.94	106.3	170.6	212.8	259.5
			(9.95)	(14.69)	(8.06)	(13.03)	(14.02)	(16.55)	(15.90)	(16.49)
har										
tion	285.8	364.7	379.5	460.6	529.8	588.4	743.3	955.5	1,115	1,337
R			378.4	459.1	528.1	586.4	739.9	946.0	1,101	1,318
			(99.72)	(99.68)	(99.67)	(99.66)	(99.55)	(99.00)	(98.76)	(98.60)
s			1,025	1,336	1,642	1,783	2,578	6,928	10,42	14,61
			(0.27)	(0.29)	(0.31)	(0.30)	(0.35)	(0.73)	(0.93)	(1.09)
ans			0.049	0.126	0.096	0.241	0.802	2.595	3.416	4.112
			(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.11)	(0.27)	(0.31)	(0.31)
hanj										
tion	610.4	729.3	754.3	889.6	984.7	1,029	1,204	1,434	1,582	1,885
R			749.2	883.4	978.9	1,022	1,196	1,421	1,565	1,860
			(99.32)	(99.30)	(99.41)	(99.35)	(99.30)	(99.07)	(98.90)	(98.65)
s			4,450	5,338	5,810	6,357	7,557	11,36	13,72	19,84
			(0.59)	(0.60)	(0.59)	(0.62)	(0.63)	(0.79)	(0.87)	(1.05)
ans			0.699	0.880	0.030	0.298	0.870	2.610	3.622	5.517
			(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.14)	(0.23)	(0.29)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
<b>Baleshwa</b>								
Population	1,140	1,124	1,046	1,059	1,109	1,106	1,116	1,183
Indian R			1,015	1,026	1,072	1,067	1,069	1,179
			(97.03)	(96.86)	(96.68)	(96.44)	(96.66)	(99.09)
Muslims			29.81	31.77	35.93	37.83	45.40	68.94
			(2.85)	(3.00)	(3.24)	(3.42)	(3.21)	(5.77)
Christians			1,279	1,464	0,871	1,533	1,915	2,641
			(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.08)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.14)
<b>Cuttack</b>								
Population	2,207	2,261	2,198	2,339	2,449	2,529	3,060	3,828
Indian R			2,130	2,269	2,374	2,448	2,963	3,688
			(96.90)	(96.99)	(96.93)	(96.80)	(96.82)	(96.34)
Muslims			65.28	67.13	73.17	77.26	92.72	133.1
			(2.97)	(2.87)	(3.00)	(3.05)	(3.03)	(3.48)
Christians			2,858	3,201	1,632	3,719	4,562	6,844
			(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.07)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.18)
<b>Dhenkanal</b>								
Population	572.1	590.9	515.2	635.6	741.9	839.2	1,029	1,294
Indian R			513.7	635.8	740.0	837.0	1,026	1,290
			(99.72)	(99.72)	(99.74)	(99.74)	(99.75)	(99.70)
Muslims			1,340	1,398	1,781	1,818	2,079	3,091
			(0.26)	(0.22)	(0.24)	(0.22)	(0.20)	(0.24)
Christians			0,112	0,377	0,148	0,397	0,455	0,893
			(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.06)
<b>Balangir</b>								
Population	447.6	624.4	721.2	804.8	871.8	917.9	1,069	1,264
Indian R			712.8	796.1	866.1	911.0	1,062	1,249
			(98.84)	(98.92)	(99.35)	(99.25)	(99.30)	(98.85)
Muslims			1,226	1,520	1,831	1,967	2,364	3,349
			(0.17)	(0.19)	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.22)	(0.26)
Christians			7,149	7,122	3,846	4,897	5,071	11,24
			(0.99)	(0.88)	(0.44)	(0.53)	(0.47)	(0.89)
<b>Phulbani (Baudh Khondmals)</b>								
Population	334.0	378.0	376.4	411.7	450.1	456.9	514.4	621.7
Indian R			375.9	409.9	449.6	445.5	497.7	579.7
			(99.88)	(99.56)	(99.90)	(97.51)	(96.76)	(93.25)
Muslims			0,263	0,329	0,315	0,324	0,440	1,127
			(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.23)
Christians			0,196	1,475	0,140	1,104	16,25	40,56
			(0.05)	(0.36)	(0.03)	(2.42)	(3.16)	(6.52)
<b>Kalahandi</b>								
Population	478.7	576.1	586.6	698.4	794.4	858.8	1,010	1,164
Indian R			585.0	696.4	792.4	855.9	1,006	1,157
			(99.73)	(99.71)	(99.74)	(99.66)	(99.63)	(99.42)
Muslims			1,467	1,676	1,748	1,849	2,202	3,257
			(0.25)	(0.24)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.28)
Christians			0,112	0,354	0,281	1,050	1,498	3,464
			(0.02)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.12)	(0.15)	(0.30)

	1									
								1971	1981	1991
<b>Po pulation</b>	693.2	833.3	805.6	949.7	1,128	1,270	1,498	2,043	2,484	3,013
Indian R			790.1	925.7	1,112	1,245	1,463	1,975	2,406	2,906
			(98.07)	(97.48)	(98.02)	(97.88)	(97.68)	(96.67)	(96.87)	(96.45)
Muslims			1,772	1,994	2,594	3,047	3,655	6,029	9,087	12,96
			(0.22)	(0.21)	(0.23)	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.34)	(0.36)	(0.43)
Christians			13.75	21.92	12.99	23.83	31.16	81.08	67.85	91.91
			(1.71)	(2.31)	(1.13)	(1.88)	(2.05)	(2.99)	(2.73)	(3.12)
<b>Puri</b>										
Population	1,326	1,352	1,215	1,337	1,456	1,572	1,865	2,341	2,921	3,590
Indian R			1,191	1,322	1,428	1,540	1,827	2,291	2,852	3,498
			(98.16)	(98.12)	(98.06)	(97.99)	(97.99)	(97.88)	(97.64)	(97.45)
Muslims			21.02	23.71	27.52	29.87	24.87	40.40	63.27	84.53
			(1.73)	(1.76)	(1.89)	(1.90)	(1.87)	(1.98)	(2.17)	(2.36)
Christians			1,307	1,506	0,679	1,788	2,644	3,275	5,543	6,974
			(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.05)	(0.11)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.19)	(0.19)
<b>Ganjam</b>										
Population	1,142	1,270	1,228	1,391	1,561	1,625	1,875	2,294	2,670	3,159
Indian R			1,223	1,380	1,548	1,609	1,850	2,241	2,584	3,020
			(98.78)	(98.23)	(99.15)	(99.01)	(98.81)	(97.70)	(96.86)	(95.60)
Muslims			3,561	4,034	3,746	4,002	4,892	6,431	7,493	8,068
			(0.29)	(0.29)	(0.24)	(0.25)	(0.26)	(0.28)	(0.28)	(0.26)
Christians			1,007	6,619	9,487	12,09	17,52	46,43	80,12	130,8
			(0.13)	(0.48)	(0.61)	(0.74)	(0.94)	(2.02)	(3.00)	(4.14)

*Note:* Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population. Orissa is one of the few States of the country that have seen no reorganisation of the districts since Independence. The State had the same 13 districts during the censuses of 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991.

*Source:* Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding Census. Total population of the State for 1901-1951 from Census of India 1961, Orissa General Report. Total population of Muslims and Christians in the State for 1921-1951 taken from the Census of India 1951, Paper 2 of 1958, District populations for 1901-1951 as given in Orissa General Report of 1961. This report also gives percentage of Muslims in the population of the districts and distribution of the Christian population at the State across the districts for 1921-1951, from which population of Muslims and Christians for this period has been calculated.

## Punjab: Religious Profile of the Districts

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
<b>Punjab (pre-reorganisation)</b>									
Population	13,267	11,945	12,465	13,667	16,101	16,134	20,307		
Indian R	9,032	8,159	8,485	9,112	10,655	15,711	19,763		
	(68.08)	(68.30)	(68.07)	(66.89)	(66.18)	(97.58)	(97.32)		
Muslims	4,212	3,785	3,983	4,434	5,328	2904	3940		
	(31.75)	(31.27)	(31.23)	(32.42)	(33.09)	(1.80)	(1.94)		
Christians	22.55	51.37	87.25	94.30	117.53	100.0	150.3		
	(0.17)	(0.43)	(0.70)	(0.69)	(0.73)	(0.62)	(0.74)		
<b>Punjab</b>									
Population	7,545	6,732	7,153	8,012	9,600	9,161	11,135	13,551	16,789
Indian R							10,997	13,271	16,130
							(97.95)	(97.90)	(97.90)
Muslims							89.05	111.1	168.1
							(0.80)	(0.84)	(1.00)
Christians							138.9	162.2	184.9
							(1.23)	(1.20)	(1.10)
<b>Sangrur</b>									
Population						1,062	1,425	1,147	1,410
Indian R						1,024	1,368	1,082	1,320
						(96.35)	(96.07)	(94.31)	(93.61)
Muslims						38.36	55.74	61.15	89.44
						(3.61)	(3.91)	(5.62)	(6.34)
Christians						0.425	0.577	0.806	0.611
						(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.04)
<b>Gurdaspur</b>									
Population	705.8	628.3	639.3	723.5	862.0	851.3	988.0	1,229	1,513
Indian R	354.7	303.2	297.4	323.7	382.6	784.5	920.2	1,112	1,101
	(50.25)	(48.42)	(46.52)	(44.74)	(44.39)	(92.15)	(93.14)	(92.95)	(92.80)
Muslims	347.8	305.6	317.2	367.5	440.8	10.47	5,566	6,868	9,362
	(49.28)	(48.79)	(49.62)	(50.80)	(51.14)	(1.23)	(0.56)	(0.70)	(0.62)
Christians	3.317	17.47	24.68	32.27	38.53	76.35	62.23	79.71	99.61
	(0.47)	(2.79)	(3.86)	(4.46)	(4.47)	(0.62)	(0.30)	(0.40)	(0.59)
<b>Amritsar</b>									
Population	1,187	1,021	1,078	1,295	1,621	1,367	1,535	1,836	2,188
Indian R	609.0	519.7	550.4	641.4	805.2	1,347	1,499	1,795	2,150
	(51.30)	(50.89)	(51.08)	(49.52)	(49.55)	(98.51)	(97.65)	(97.78)	(98.26)
Muslims	575.0	493.7	508.3	621.9	783.3	4,511	2,401	3,044	2,243
	(48.44)	(48.35)	(47.17)	(48.63)	(48.32)	(0.33)	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.10)
Christians	3.087	7.761	18.86	23.96	34.53	15.86	33.74	37.70	35.93
	(0.26)	(0.76)	(1.75)	(1.85)	(2.13)	(1.16)	(2.20)	(2.05)	(1.64)

										1981	1991
In											
Population		651.9	503.8	553.2	656.6	801.1	807.4	1,023	1,419	1,819	2,472
Indian R		322.5	331.5	363.0	424.2	501.2	802.8	1,015	1,410	1,800	2,444
		(64.81)	(65.70)	(65.72)	(64.00)	(62.82)	(90.43)	(90.28)	(99.20)	(99.27)	(98.85)
Muslims		228.5	171.5	188.1	230.0	206.6	3.30	4,686	5,620	9,313	21,13
		(35.05)	(34.04)	(34.00)	(35.03)	(36.95)	(0.42)	(0.40)	(0.40)	(0.51)	(0.85)
Christians		0.913	0.850	1,549	2,430	1,843	1,211	2,638	3,027	4,040	7,33±
		(0.14)	(0.17)	(0.28)	(0.37)	(0.23)	(0.15)	(0.26)	(0.21)	(0.22)	(0.30)
Jalmdhar											
Population		918.9	803.0	823.7	945.5	1,129	1,056	1,227	1,455	1,735	2,027
Indian R		495.6	443.1	452.5	520.7	612.1	1,047	1,215	1,441	1,718	2,003
		(53.93)	(55.18)	(54.97)	(55.08)	(54.22)	(99.15)	(99.03)	(99.03)	(99.01)	(98.84)
Muslims		421.6	357.5	367.1	420.3	510.8	2,745	3,184	3,362	5,429	8,699
		(45.88)	(44.52)	(44.57)	(44.46)	(45.23)	(0.26)	(0.26)	(0.23)	(0.31)	(0.43)
Christians		1,746	2,409	4,119	4,549	6,210	6,228	8,713	10,71	11,68	11,84
		(0.19)	(0.30)	(0.50)	(0.46)	(0.55)	(0.59)	(0.71)	(0.74)	(0.67)	(0.71)
Kapurchala											
Population											
Indian R											
Muslims											
Christians											
Kosharpur											
Population		999.1	927.0	936.3	1,042	1,182	1,094	1,233	1,052	1,244	1,455
Indian R		680.2	637.7	634.5	705.0	789.1	1,089	1,219	1,040	1,229	1,487
		(68.08)	(68.79)	(68.20)	(67.65)	(66.74)	(99.50)	(98.84)	(98.85)	(98.78)	(98.76)
Muslims		318.1	286.5	294.0	333.4	387.1	1,422	7,050	3,456	6,442	8,012
		(31.84)	(30.89)	(31.40)	(31.99)	(32.74)	(0.13)	(0.57)	(0.33)	(0.52)	(0.55)
Christians		0,799	2,966	3,745	5,751	6,148	4,048	7,207	8,594	8,706	10,09
		(0.08)	(0.32)	(0.40)	(0.56)	(0.52)	(0.37)	(0.58)	(0.82)	(0.70)	(0.69)
Kamagar											
Population											
Indian R											
Muslims											
Christians											
Kala											
Population											
Indian R											
Muslims											
Christians											

**B. h. d.**

Population	786.5
Indian R.	780.0
	(90.12)
Muslims	5.981
	(0.77)
Christians	0.944
	(0.12)

**Ferozpur**

Population	926.1	930.3	1,062	1,118	1,475	1,275
Indian R.	491.6	521.2	560.3	612.9	713.1	1,239
	(53.08)	(56.03)	(53.57)	(54.83)	(54.04)	(98.71)
Muslims	132.7	405.8	966.8	498.1	619.8	1,718
	(14.72)	(43.62)	(11.94)	(11.36)	(15.07)	(6.47)
Christians	1,852	2,256	5,205	6,818	12,24	11.7
	(0.20)	(0.35)	(0.49)	(0.61)	(0.80)	(0.92)

**Faridkot**

Population

Indian R.

Muslims

Christians

*Note:* Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of total. Older Himachal Pradesh were reorganised into Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and process almost all districts got reorganised. Therefore data before and after 19 most districts. For the districts where the reorganisation has been rather extensive by a vertical line. During 1971-81, Bathinda and Ferozpur districts were again district. Punjab had 17 districts in 1961, including the districts that later formed Pradesh, the reorganised State in 1971 had 11 districts and there were 12 districts.

*Source:* Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Pop. District populations for 1901-1951 calculated from the rates of growth given in General Report. This Report also gives percentages of different religions for the 1951, from which the population of Muslims and Christians for this period has been calculated. Data for Panala, Sangrur and Bathinda are not available.

B F D

## Rajasthan: Religious Profile of the Districts

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
<b>Rajasthan</b>								
Population	10,294	10,984	10,293	11,748	13,864	15,971	20,156	25,766
Indian R						14,969 (93.72)	18,818 (93.36)	23,958 (92.98)
Muslims						991.2 (6.21)	1,315 (6.52)	1,778 (6.90)
Christians						11.42 (0.07)	22.86 (0.11)	30.20 (0.12)
<b>Ganganagar</b>								
Population	143.4	206.1	170.6	345.4	534.0	630.1	1,037	1,394
Indian R						609.7 (96.76)	1,002 (96.56)	1,343 (96.35)
Muslims						20.29 (3.22)	34.89 (3.36)	48.76 (3.50)
Christians						0.126 (0.02)	0.750 (0.07)	2.089 (0.15)
<b>Bikaner</b>								
Population	190.5	206.8	198.7	234.9	315.4	343.1	444.5	573.1
Indian R						304.3 (88.70)	394.0 (88.65)	511.9 (89.32)
Muslims						38.63 (11.26)	50.26 (11.31)	60.82 (10.61)
Christians						0.137 (0.04)	0.211 (0.05)	0.394 (0.07)
<b>Churu</b>								
Population	260.2	299.3	299.1	365.6	455.4	523.6	659.0	874.4
Indian R						480.1 (91.69)	606.0 (91.95)	796.5 (91.09)
Muslims						43.46 (8.30)	52.92 (8.03)	77.72 (8.89)
Christians						0.052 (0.01)	0.096 (0.01)	0.213 (0.02)
<b>Jhunjhunun</b>								
Population	341.6	369.1	353.2	405.5	491.0	588.7	719.7	929.2
Indian R						540.9 (91.87)	671.0 (93.24)	860 (92.54)
Muslims						47.86 (8.13)	48.13 (6.69)	69.09 (7.44)
Christians						- (0.00)	0.520 (0.07)	0.253 (0.03)







<b>J</b>									
Population	271.1	300.4	278.9	322.9	368.8	323.6	347.1	668.0	903.1
Indian R						102.7	130.1	616.3	871.2
						(95.07)	(96.96)	(96.76)	(96.14)
Muslims						20.71	19.96	11.7	1.64
						(1.80)	(1.00)	(1.71)	(0.50)
Christians						0.069	0.021	0.047	0.212
						(0.01)	(0.001)	(0.011)	(0.02)
<b>Barnet</b>									
Population	313.1	291.5	281.1	308.3	394.5	377.3	619.8	751.8	1,119
Indian R						13.1	17.9	68.2	91.7
						(88.71)	(87.86)	(88.01)	(88.73)
Muslims						54.71	91.83	92.49	126.1
						(11.26)	(14.14)	(11.91)	(11.27)
Christians						0.133	0.012	0.158	0.222
						(0.03)	(0.001)	(0.021)	(0.02)
<b>Sirohi</b>									
Population	163.0	189.7	188.8	216.6	235.8	289.8	352.3	424.8	542.0
Indian R						285.1	343.1	412.3	526.5
						(98.39)	(97.39)	(97.29)	(97.13)
Muslims						1.666	8.388	10.50	14.70
						(1.61)	(2.38)	(2.48)	(2.73)
Christians						-	0.898	0.986	0.759
						-	(0.23)	(0.23)	(0.14)
<b>Bhilwara</b>									
Population	352.7	436.1	463.2	530.1	632.1	728.5	865.8	1,055	1,310
Indian R						703.3	831.0	1,010	1,248
						(96.54)	(96.33)	(95.60)	(95.28)
Muslims						25.21	31.11	45.18	61.17
						(3.46)	(3.63)	(4.28)	(4.67)
Christians						-	0.362	0.242	0.000
						-	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.05)
<b>Pilāpur</b>									
Population	566.6	700.6	744.0	851.1	1,015	1,194	1,464	1,804	2,357
Indian R						1,158	1,322	1,717	2,281
						(96.99)	(97.08)	(96.81)	(96.91)
Muslims						34.97	11.59	54.88	69.86
						(2.93)	(2.81)	(3.04)	(2.96)
Christians						0.975	1.094	2.178	2.974
						(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.12)	(0.13)
<b>Dungarpur</b>									
Population	100.1	159.2	189.3	227.5	274.3	308.2	406.9	530.3	682.8
Indian R						300.2	396.7	515.7	664.6
						(97.38)	(97.49)	(97.24)	(97.25)
Muslims						8.045	10.10	14.32	18.12
						(2.61)	(2.48)	(2.70)	(2.65)
Christians						0.091	0.132	0.303	0.641
						(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.09)

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tion	290.6	358.3	382.1	437.0	517.7	584.1	710.1	945.0	1,232	1,484
R						560.1	680.7	900.8	1,172	1,405
						(95.94)	(95.85)	(95.32)	(95.09)	(94.69)
s						23.42	29.41	43.68	59.58	77.86
						(4.01)	(4.14)	(4.62)	(4.84)	(5.25)
ans						0.292	0.071	0.551	0.862	1.005
						(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.07)
a										
tion	165.3	187.5	219.5	260.7	299.9	356.5	475.2	654.6	886.6	1,156
R						315.7	460.8	632.4	852.2	1,113
						(96.96)	(96.96)	(96.61)	(96.12)	(96.27)
s						9.876	12.44	17.29	26.16	35.32
						(2.77)	(2.62)	(2.64)	(2.93)	(3.06)
ans						0.963	2.005	4.928	8.266	7.748
						(0.27)	(0.42)	(0.75)	(0.93)	(0.67)
tion	171.2	218.7	187.1	216.7	249.4	280.5	338.0	449.0	587.0	770.2
R						266.6	320.8	425.0	554.6	726.0
						(95.04)	(94.92)	(94.66)	(94.47)	(94.26)
s						13.89	17.04	23.68	32.24	43.92
						(4.95)	(5.04)	(5.27)	(5.49)	(5.70)
ans						0.028	0.134	0.300	0.196	0.279
						(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.03)	(0.04)
tion	462.2	537.6	522.7	561.9	635.9	670.1	848.4	1,144	1,560	2,031
R						620.6	781.4	1,044	1,420	1,834
						(92.62)	(92.10)	(91.23)	(91.03)	(90.32)
s						48.31	65.43	97.17	136.1	191.5
						(7.21)	(7.71)	(8.49)	(8.72)	(9.43)
ans						1.139	1.609	3.211	3.827	5.016
						(0.17)	(0.19)	(0.28)	(0.25)	(0.25)
r										
tion	253.0	300.7	298.9	329.4	373.7	404.1	490.6	622.0	785.0	957.0
R						382.0	461.0	582.4	735.2	893.3
						(94.52)	(93.96)	(93.63)	(93.66)	(93.34)
s						22.11	29.58	39.42	49.62	63.43
						(5.47)	(6.03)	(6.34)	(6.32)	(6.63)
ans						0.040	0.060	0.178	0.135	0.267
						(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)

population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population. Bharatpur was divided into Bharatpur and Dhaulpur between 1981 and 1991. The State had 26 districts in 1961, 1971 and 1981 and 27 districts in 1991. A vertical line separating the data for different years indicates that the district has undergone a change at that point and data across the line may not be comparable.

Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding Census. District populations for 1901-1951 calculated from the rates of growth in Census of India 1961, Rajasthan District Report. This Report also gives percentages of different religions for the State and the districts for 1951. The population of Muslims and Christians has been calculated.

# Sikkim: Religious Profile of the Districts

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
<b>Sikkim</b>								
Population	59.01	87.92	81.72	109.4	121.5	137.7	162.2	209.1
Indian R	58.85 (99.73)	87.59 (99.63)	81.33 (99.52)	103.1 (99.65)	121.3 (99.90)	137.3 (99.69)	158.2 (97.52)	90.1 (99.1)
Muslims	0.024 (0.04)	0.011 (0.015)	0.020 (0.02)	0.194 (0.09)	0.083 (0.07)	0.123 (0.09)	1.393 (0.74)	0.3 (0.1)
Christians	0.136 (0.23)	0.285 (0.32)	0.470 (0.45)	0.276 (0.25)	0.054 (0.03)	0.391 (0.22)	2.813 (1.73)	1.03 (0.5)
<b>East Sikkim</b>								
Population								85.5
Indian R								84.6 (98.6)
Muslims								0.2 (0.2)
Christians								0.8 (1.0)
<b>South Sikkim</b>								
Population								53.5
Indian R								52.2 (97.2)
Muslims								0.0 (0.0)
Christians								0.3 (0.7)
<b>West Sikkim</b>								
Population								58.5
Indian R								57.3 (97.3)
Muslims								0.0 (0.0)
Christians								0.3 (0.6)
<b>North Sikkim</b>								
Population								13.5
Indian R								12.6 (93.0)
Muslims								0.0 (0.0)
Christians								0.0 (0.0)

*Note:* Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population.  
*Source:* Data for 1951-1991 from the corresponding Census of India, Religion Paper. Data for 1901-1941 from the corresponding Census of India 1981, Sikkim, Paper 3 of 1985. Data for 1911-1941 from the corresponding Census of India 1981, Sikkim, Paper 3 of 1985. Data for 1901 from Census of India 1941, Bengal Report.

# Tamil Nadu: Religious Profile of the Districts

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>							
Population	19,253	20,903	21,629	23,472	26,268	30,119	33,641
Male						27,219	30,306
						(90.47)	(90.14)
Females						1,443	1,706
						(4.79)	(4.65)
Religions						1,427	1,706
						(4.74)	(5.21)
<b>North Arcot</b>							
Population	509.3	518.7	526.9	647.2	777.5	1,416	1,751
Male		417.7	429.6	523.1	636.0	1,166	1,483
		(80.53)	(81.53)	(80.82)	(81.81)	(82.31)	(85.61)
Females		59.17	53.16	70.03	95.70	140.3	129.5
		(11.41)	(10.09)	(10.82)	(12.31)	(9.91)	(7.44)
Religions		41.81	44.14	54.11	45.76	110.2	119.5
		(8.06)	(8.38)	(8.36)	(5.89)	(7.78)	(6.90)
<b>South Arcot</b>							
Population	1,310	1,406	1,493	1,655	1,824	1,854	2,111
Male		1,344	1,427	1,577	1,738	1,772	2,005
		(95.59)	(95.58)	(95.50)	(95.30)	(95.59)	(95.14)
Females		31.60	33.16	37.00	43.31	41.81	48.33
		(2.25)	(2.24)	(2.24)	(2.37)	(2.26)	(2.22)
Religions		30.38	32.53	40.73	42.40	39.90	58.61
		(2.16)	(2.18)	(2.46)	(2.32)	(2.15)	(2.60)
<b>North Arcot</b>							
Population	1,751	1,961	2,056	2,267	2,578	2,859	3,111
Male		1,810	1,902	2,088	2,362	2,617	2,883
		(92.31)	(92.49)	(92.10)	(91.64)	(91.53)	(91.53)
Females		117.9	118.3	136.0	174.3	195.0	198.5
		(6.01)	(5.75)	(6.00)	(6.76)	(6.82)	(6.33)
Religions		32.82	36.02	43.12	41.34	47.24	67.11
		(1.67)	(1.75)	(1.90)	(1.60)	(1.65)	(2.14)
<b>Districts formed from North Arcot</b>							
Population					3,026		
Male					2,671		
					(88.26)		
Females					284.6		
					(9.41)		
Religions					70.65		
					(2.33)		

<b>Salem &amp; A. Co.</b>							
Population	2,106	2,363	2,420	2,435	2,609	2,777	
Indian R.		2,299	2,488	2,506	2,457	2,625	
		(91.31)	(91.32)	(93.97)	(91.18)	(94.55)	
Muslims		66.99	67.06	76.05	81.12	87.71	
		(2.85)	(2.89)	(3.10)	(3.22)	(3.15)	
Christians		67.41	64.65	72.01	65.66	64.25	
		(2.85)	(2.79)	(2.93)	(2.59)	(2.31)	
<b>Salem</b>							
Population	1,699	1,767	2,112	2,434	2,869	3,372	
Indian R.		1,700	2,049	2,348	2,766	3,235	
		(96.69)	(97.04)	(96.49)	(96.40)	(96.71)	
Muslims		13.42	47.48	61.88	79.02	92.07	
		(2.46)	(2.23)	(2.51)	(2.75)	(2.73)	
Christians		15.00	15.58	23.67	24.35	24.18	
		(0.85)	(0.73)	(0.97)	(0.85)	(0.73)	
<b>1971 Districts formed from Salem</b>				<b>Dharmapuri</b>			
				1971	1981	1991	
Population				1,678	1,997	2,129	
Indian R.				1,583	1,883	2,292	
				(94.33)	(94.30)	(94.35)	
Muslims				77.19	77.32	108.9	
				(4.60)	(3.87)	(4.48)	
Christians				17.88	36.41	28.43	
				(1.07)	(1.82)	(1.17)	
<b>Coimbatore</b>							
Population	1,979	2,117	2,220	2,445	2,810	3,154	4
Indian R.		2,054	2,146	2,342	2,668	3,094	3
		(97.04)	(96.65)	(95.78)	(94.96)	(95.25)	(94.4)
Muslims		43.10	66.05	56.36	73.17	78.75	50
		(2.04)	(2.07)	(2.31)	(2.60)	(2.50)	(2.2)
Christians		19.55	28.31	16.84	68.59	70.96	92
		(0.92)	(1.28)	(1.02)	(2.44)	(2.25)	(2.2)
<b>1981 Districts formed from Coimbatore</b>							
Population							15
Indian R.							23
							1.9
Muslims							95.3
							50
Christians							(2.4
							41)
							(2.0)

	0	91	92	19	91	9	96
Population	112.9	118.6	126.5	169.3	209.7	311.7	409.1
Indian R		95.38	99.56	131.7	171.1	244.4	331.9
		(80.12)	(78.70)	(77.81)	(81.50)	(78.39)	(81.09)
Muslims		5.877	6.764	10.96	17.36	24.27	33.51
		(4.96)	(5.35)	(6.17)	(8.37)	(7.79)	(8.19)
Christians		17.34	20.18	26.60	21.02	43.08	43.88
		(11.62)	(15.95)	(15.71)	(10.02)	(13.82)	(10.72)

Madurai							
Population	1,713	1,933	2,007	2,196	2,447	2,892	3,211
Indian R		1,796	1,863	2,022	2,246	2,671	2,938
		(92.91)	(92.81)	(92.06)	(91.78)	(92.34)	(91.48)
Muslims		76.56	78.92	90.59	106.8	119.5	135.9
		(3.96)	(3.93)	(4.13)	(4.36)	(4.13)	(4.23)
Christians		60.31	65.50	83.77	94.30	101.9	137.6
		(3.13)	(3.25)	(3.81)	(3.85)	(3.52)	(4.29)

1991 Districts formed from Madurai

Dr

Population

Indian R

Muslims

Christians

Arachurappalli							
Population	1,965	2,107	1,903	1,913	2,194	2,944	3,190
Indian R		1,954	1,747	1,737	1,994	2,686	2,890
		(92.73)	(91.82)	(90.81)	(90.86)	(91.24)	(90.59)
Muslims		65.75	63.93	72.51	91.67	118.4	128.4
		(3.12)	(3.36)	(3.79)	(4.15)	(4.02)	(4.03)
Christians		87.35	91.73	103.3	108.8	139.4	171.7
		(4.15)	(4.82)	(5.40)	(4.96)	(4.74)	(5.38)
Aranjur							
Population	2,245	2,363	2,326	2,386	2,563	2,983	3,246
Indian R		2,142	2,106	2,149	2,302	2,695	2,921
		(90.66)	(90.73)	(90.06)	(89.82)	(90.35)	(89.99)
Muslims		131.0	130.7	145.6	170.4	189.3	203.6
		(5.54)	(5.62)	(6.10)	(6.65)	(6.35)	(6.27)
Christians		89.81	89.56	91.66	90.42	98.56	121.5
		(3.80)	(3.85)	(3.84)	(3.53)	(3.36)	(3.74)
Akkottai							
Population	380.4	411.9	426.8	400.7	438.3		
Indian R		382.1	393.3	367.6	402.1		
		(92.76)	(92.16)	(91.73)	(91.73)		
Muslims		13.45	15.01	15.19	16.98		
		(3.27)	(3.52)	(3.79)	(3.87)		
Christians		16.39	18.47	17.96	19.26		
		(3.98)	(4.33)	(4.48)	(4.39)		

	1961	1971	1981
<b>Chengam Taluk - Puducherry</b>			
Population	4,590	4,882	4,656
Indian R	1,476	4,210	1,251
Muslims	210.2	237.2	249.7
Christians	195.6	196.8	212.9
<b>Ramanathapuram</b>			
Population	1,519	1,658	1,722
Indian R	1,161	1,121	1,620
Muslims	120.2	116.2	121.3
Christians	76.68	85.16	97.91
<b>1991 Districts formed from Ramanathapuram</b>			
	Pasurum	Ramanathapuram	Bamangar
Population	1,078	1,111	1,365
Indian R	950.9	890.1	1,160
Muslims	50.91	52.1	5.1
Christians	65.11	82.57	12.11
<b>Tirunelveli</b>			
Population	1,658	1,791	1,901
Indian R	1,510	1,600	1,600
Muslims	105.5	109.1	120.7
Christians	175.9	192.4	227.6
<b>1991 Districts formed from Tirunelveli</b>			
	Tirunelveli	Chidambaram	
Population	2,500	1,450	
Indian R	2,021	1,151	
Muslims	225.6	10.50	
Christians	252.7	21.1	
<b>Kanniyakumari</b>			
Population	359.3	422.3	494.1
Indian R	324.9	366.5	430.9
Muslims	17.76	20.61	24.30
Christians	151.5	194.8	221.7



" WASHINGTON AND HANOVER CISTERS

The State of Tamil Nadu and included in Tamil Nadu, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli districts. The boundaries of the State were slightly altered at reorganisation between 1951 and 1961, in that case 1951 data is for the State as it was divided into Salem and Dharmapuri between 1961 and 1971. During 1971-1981, Coimbatore and Periyar districts, and Tirunelveli and Thiruvananthapuram were reorganised into Thiruvananthapuram and Pudukkottai districts. Between 1981 and 1991, North Arcot was divided into North Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts, Madurai into Madurai and Dindigul districts, Ramanathapuram, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli, Thiruvananthapuram and Karaikal districts, and Tirunelveli, Karaikal and Chidambaram districts. The State had 12 districts in 1961, 14 in 1971, divided into 21 districts in 1991. A vertical line separating the data for different years indicates undergone a change at that point and data across the line may not be comparable.

Source: Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from *Census of India: Religion Paper for the 1961*; Religious composition of the population in the districts for 1991 obtained from the figures in *India 1991: Madras and Coorg General Reports read along with Census of India 1991: Paper 1911-1991* for the districts concerned; Census of India: Summary Figures for Districts for years. Data for Kanyakumari for 1921-1931 is obtained by adding the figures for Thevil, Agrish and Vilasankode taluqs of the southern division of Travancore State as given in *Census of Part II* for the corresponding year.

# Uttar Pradesh. Religious Profile of the Districts

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>									
Population	48,191	48,014	46,511	43,615	36,347	31,216	23,446	28,344	440,862
Indian R	41,449	40,929	39,582	37,974	37,223	34,074	32,533	33,333	33,043
	(85.11)	(85.24)	(85.10)	(87.06)	(85.34)	(83.52)	(83.31)	(84.13)	(84.11)
Muslims	6,973	6,905	6,725	6,444	8,302	9,029	10,288	14,671	12,638
	(14.38)	(14.38)	(14.46)	(14.98)	(15.14)	(14.28)	(13.63)	(15.18)	(14.21)
Christians	191.8	179.7	203.2	208.5	131.6	123.9	101.6	136.8	133.1
	(0.21)	(0.37)	(0.44)	(0.42)	(0.29)	(0.20)	(0.14)	(0.15)	(0.05)
<b>Tehri Garhwal</b>									
Population							347.7	397.4	497.7
Indian R							347.7	397.4	495.2
							99.38	99.54	99.56
Muslims							2.17	1.94	2.06
							(0.62)	(0.48)	(0.38)
Christians							0.049	0.036	0.064
							(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
<b>Uttarkashi</b>									
Population							122.8	147.8	190.9
Indian R							122.6	147.2	190.2
							99.80	99.60	99.61
Muslims							0.242	0.355	0.730
							(0.20)	(0.24)	(0.38)
Christians							0.004	0.015	0.015
							(0.001)	(0.01)	(0.01)
<b>Tehri Garhwal-Uttarkashi</b>									
Population	268.9	300.8	318.4	349.6	397.4	412.0	470.6	545.2	688.6
Indian R		294.0	316.6	347.6	395.5	409.8	468.2	542.7	685.4
		(99.41)	(99.44)	(99.42)	(99.41)	(99.40)	(99.49)	(99.53)	(99.40)
Muslims		1.754	1.767	1.999	1.915	2.114	2.303	2.494	3.136
		(0.58)	(0.55)	(0.57)	(0.54)	(0.51)	(0.51)	(0.46)	(0.45)
Christians		0.006	0.006	0.000	0.005	0.151	0.020	0.051	0.076
		(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.01)	(0.001)	(0.03)	(0.001)	(0.01)	(0.01)
<b>Dehradun</b>									
Population	117.9	205.1	212.2	230.2	266.2	362.0	429.0	577.3	761.7
Indian R		172.3	176.7	191.6	222.0	331.4	389.5	524.5	689.9
		(84.00)	(83.25)	(83.23)	(83.23)	(91.46)	(90.79)	(90.86)	(90.58)
Muslims		27.79	29.93	33.79	41.43	26.28	34.90	46.79	63.30
		(13.55)	(14.10)	(14.68)	(15.56)	(7.26)	(8.11)	(8.07)	(8.32)
Christians		5.036	5.606	4.820	2.795	4.641	4.594	6.172	8.302
		(2.46)	(2.64)	(2.09)	(1.05)	(1.28)	(1.07)	(1.07)	(1.10)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
tion							482.3	553.0	637.9	682.5
R							476.3	542.8	623.0	665.4
							(98.75)	(98.15)	(97.67)	(97.49)
s							4.865	8.907	13.47	15.50
							(1.01)	(1.61)	(2.11)	(2.27)
ans							1.183	1.298	1.420	1.639
							(0.25)	(0.23)	(0.22)	(0.24)
tion							253.1	292.6	364.3	454.9
R							252.1	291.5	362.6	451.5
							(99.61)	(99.65)	(99.54)	(99.25)
s							0.967	0.948	1.561	3.274
							(0.38)	(0.32)	(0.43)	(0.72)
ans							0.020	0.086	0.109	0.120
							(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
+Chamoli										
tion	429.9	480.2	485.2	533.9	602.1	639.6	735.5	845.6	1,002	1,137
R		475.7	480.4	528.2	596.0	634.6	728.2	834.4	985.4	1,116
		(99.07)	(99.01)	(98.94)	(98.99)	(99.22)	(99.01)	(98.67)	(98.35)	(98.19)
s		3.614	3.829	4.572	5.220	3.845	5.832	9.855	15.03	18.77
		(0.75)	(0.79)	(0.86)	(0.87)	(0.60)	(0.79)	(1.17)	(1.50)	(1.65)
ans		0.845	0.974	1.089	0.872	1.127	1.454	1.384	1.529	1.759
		(0.18)	(0.20)	(0.20)	(0.14)	(0.18)	(0.20)	(0.16)	(0.15)	(0.15)
tion							633.4	750.0	757.4	836.6
R							629.4	745.0	751.4	829.7
							(99.36)	(99.34)	(99.21)	(99.17)
s							2.838	3.826	4.359	5.307
							(0.45)	(0.51)	(0.58)	(0.63)
ans							1.206	1.161	1.632	1.620
							(0.19)	(0.15)	(0.22)	(0.19)
+Garh										
tion							263.6	313.7	489.3	566.4
R							262.2	311.9	486.4	562.5
							(99.49)	(99.41)	(99.41)	(99.31)
s							0.716	1.204	1.970	2.826
							(0.27)	(0.38)	(0.40)	(0.50)
ans							0.640	0.653	0.920	1.070
							(0.24)	(0.21)	(0.19)	(0.19)
+Pithoragarh										
tion	453.1	525.1	530.3	583.3	687.3	772.9	897.0	1,064	1,247	1,403
R		518.6	525.7	578.2	682.1	768.2	891.6	1,057	1,238	1,392
		(98.77)	(99.14)	(99.13)	(99.24)	(99.40)	(99.40)	(99.36)	(99.29)	(99.23)
s		3.546	3.023	3.158	3.548	2.816	3.554	5.030	6.329	8.133
		(0.68)	(0.57)	(0.54)	(0.52)	(0.36)	(0.40)	(0.47)	(0.51)	(0.58)
ans		2.919	1.547	1.916	1.681	1.859	1.846	1.814	2.552	2.690
		(0.56)	(0.29)	(0.33)	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.21)	(0.17)	(0.20)	(0.19)



901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	197
177.0	808.4	794.3	894.7	1,057	1,222	1,445	1,801
	573.9	561.6	627.4	745.8	887.4	1,040	1,281
	(70.99)	(70.70)	(70.13)	(70.56)	(72.62)	(72.01)	(71.10)
	231.9	226.3	257.1	307.5	334.1	403.9	519.6
	(28.69)	(28.49)	(28.74)	(29.09)	(27.34)	(27.95)	(28.83)
	258.8	6.415	10.155	3.659	0.498	0.625	1.205
	(0.32)	(0.81)	(1.14)	(0.35)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.07)

1,540	1,519	1,499	1,602	1,897	2,281	2,713	3,367
	1,156	1,125	1,213	1,442	1,818	2,139	2,614
	(76.10)	(75.06)	(75.69)	(76.03)	(79.72)	(78.83)	(77.65)
	344.9	342.7	372.5	444.4	456.9	569.0	745.3
	(22.71)	(22.86)	(23.25)	(23.43)	(20.03)	(20.97)	(22.14)
	18.14	31.12	16.91	10.29	5.740	5.327	7.261
	(1.19)	(2.08)	(1.06)	(0.54)	(0.25)	(0.20)	(0.22)

138	1,124	1,067	1,137	1,317	1,500	1,737	2,073
	905.5	855.6	908.4	1,072	1,239	1,452	1,694
	(80.56)	(80.19)	(79.89)	(81.40)	(82.59)	(83.62)	(81.73)
	208.4	199.0	215.1	243.8	258.1	283.5	377.3
	(18.54)	(18.65)	(18.92)	(18.51)	(17.21)	(16.82)	(18.20)
	10.11	12.41	13.50	1.220	3.119	0.926	1.368
	(0.90)	(1.16)	(1.19)	(0.09)	(0.21)	(0.05)	(0.07)

andshahr

78	2,643	2,566	2,739	3,214	3,781	4,450	5,440	6
	2,061	2,009	2,121	2,514	3,057	3,591	4,309	5
	(78.00)	(78.28)	(77.44)	(78.23)	(80.86)	(80.70)	(79.21)	(77.7)
	553.3	541.7	587.5	688.2	715.0	852.5	1,123	1.1
	(20.93)	(21.11)	(21.45)	(21.41)	(18.91)	(19.16)	(20.63)	(22.1)
	28.25	15.53	30.41	11.51	8.859	6.253	8.629	11
	(1.07)	(0.61)	(1.11)	(0.36)	(0.23)	(0.14)	(0.16)	(0.1)
	1,166	1,062	1,172	1,373	1,544	1,765	2,112	2.5
	1,011	914.5	999.3	1,175	1,355	1,558	1,848	2.2
	(86.69)	(86.11)	(85.26)	(85.55)	(87.76)	(88.28)	(87.51)	(86.7
	143.3	132.4	154.5	186.4	184.5	204.4	261.5	389
	(12.29)	(12.47)	(13.18)	(13.58)	(11.95)	(11.58)	(12.38)	(13.1
	11.95	15.12	18.25	11.99	4.519	2.376	2.286	2.28
	(1.02)	(1.42)	(1.56)	(0.87)	(0.29)	(0.13)	(0.11)	(0.09

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
<b>Mathura</b>							
Population	763.1	656.3	619.1	668.1	807.0	912.3	1,071.1
Indian R.		588.5	553.8	604.2	725.3	846.8	994.1
		(89.68)	(89.46)	(90.44)	(89.88)	(92.82)	(92.88)
Muslims		61.76	59.18	58.20	79.22	63.44	75.8
		(9.11)	(9.56)	(8.71)	(9.82)	(6.95)	(7.04)
Christians		5.992	6.087	5.675	2.478	2.043	0.86
		(0.91)	(0.98)	(0.85)	(0.31)	(0.22)	(0.08)
<b>Agra</b>							
Population	1,061	1,022	924.2	1,048	1,290	1,501	1,861
Indian R.		900.2	807.3	901.9	1,088	1,358	1,681
		(88.08)	(87.35)	(86.06)	(84.32)	(90.47)	(90.71)
Muslims		114.6	110.1	137.2	199.8	137.9	167.1
		(11.21)	(11.91)	(13.09)	(15.40)	(9.18)	(9.01)
Christians		7.229	6.818	8.905	2,508	5.182	5.29
		(0.71)	(0.74)	(0.85)	(0.19)	(0.35)	(0.28)
<b>Mampur</b>							
Population	829.4	797.6	748.0	749.6	872.6	993.9	1,111.1
Indian R.		750.7	705.8	705.3	823.2	941.5	1,111.1
		(94.12)	(94.35)	(94.09)	(94.34)	(94.73)	(95.10)
Muslims		44.48	39.29	40.47	44.66	48.66	55.7
		(5.58)	(5.25)	(5.40)	(5.12)	(4.90)	(4.77)
Christians		2.395	2.935	3.829	4.740	3.732	1.4
		(0.30)	(0.39)	(0.51)	(0.54)	(0.38)	(0.13)
<b>Ferozabad</b>							
Population							
Indian R.							
Muslims							
Christians							
<b>Agra+Ferozabad+Mampur</b>							
Population	1,890	1,819	1,672	1,798	2,162	2,495	3,001
Indian R.		1,651	1,513	1,608	1,911	2,300	2,861
		(90.73)	(90.48)	(89.44)	(88.36)	(92.17)	(92.41)
Muslims		159.0	149.4	177.2	244.5	186.5	229.1
		(8.74)	(8.98)	(9.86)	(11.31)	(7.47)	(7.31)
Christians		9.624	9.753	12.73	7.248	8.914	6.7
		(0.53)	(0.58)	(0.71)	(0.34)	(0.36)	(0.22)
<b>Etah</b>							
Population	864.4	872.0	829.8	860.5	984.8	1,124	1,311
Indian R.		769.5	730.9	756.5	864.8	995.2	1,111
		(88.25)	(88.08)	(87.92)	(87.82)	(88.54)	(89.21)
Muslims		91.40	86.91	94.60	109.4	118.8	135.1
		(10.48)	(10.47)	(10.99)	(11.11)	(10.57)	(10.41)
Christians		11.08	12.03	9.356	10.56	9.994	4.8
		(1.27)	(1.45)	(1.09)	(1.07)	(0.89)	(0.37)

1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
1,053	975.3	1,010	1,162	1,251	1,412	1,642
865.3	796.2	815.0	935.9	1,012	1,162	1,342
(2.17)	(81.63)	(80.68)	(80.55)	(80.86)	(82.32)	(81.39)
176.4	166.0	179.7	210.2	225.8	245.3	303.1
(6.75)	(17.02)	(17.79)	(18.09)	(18.05)	(17.37)	(18.43)
11.30	13.14	15.46	15.86	13.60	4.324	2.54
(1.07)	(1.35)	(1.53)	(1.36)	(1.09)	(0.31)	(0.13)
1,095	1,014	1,072	1,176	1,269	1,478	1,732
806.2	737.5	764.6	834.7	915.6	1,030	1,252
(3.63)	(72.73)	(71.30)	(70.98)	(72.15)	(69.71)	(70.43)
276.2	262.8	294.0	334.3	344.5	441.7	519.1
(5.22)	(25.92)	(27.42)	(28.43)	(27.15)	(29.88)	(29.20)
12.59	13.71	13.80	7.003	8.867	5.921	6.56
(1.15)	(1.35)	(1.29)	(0.60)	(0.70)	(0.40)	(0.37)
487.6	431.6	448.8	490.7	504.4	616.2	752.1
399.2	349.9	360.2	385.8	404.1	485.2	588.1
(1.88)	(81.06)	(80.26)	(78.63)	(80.11)	(78.74)	(78.20)
86.27	79.05	86.77	103.5	99.53	129.8	162.1
(7.69)	(18.32)	(19.33)	(21.09)	(19.73)	(21.06)	(21.63)
2.085	2.697	1.807	1.360	0.791	1.178	0.84
(0.43)	(0.62)	(0.40)	(0.28)	(0.16)	(0.19)	(0.13)
945.8	839.1	905.1	983.4	1,004	1,130	1,252
802.7	705.8	758.0	808.1	853.9	954.6	1,072
(4.87)	(84.12)	(83.74)	(82.17)	(85.02)	(84.48)	(83.73)
139.2	129.8	145.3	173.9	149.0	173.5	207.1
(4.72)	(15.47)	(16.05)	(17.68)	(14.84)	(15.35)	(16.13)
3.954	3.455	1.845	1.421	1.434	1.932	1.52
(0.42)	(0.41)	(0.20)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.17)	(0.13)
959.2	913.5	944.5	1,024	1,058	1,258	1,442
819.9	777.8	797.6	856.6	885.6	1,045	1,252
(3.58)	(85.15)	(84.45)	(83.65)	(83.70)	(83.07)	(82.53)
138.3	135.1	146.0	166.7	171.6	212.2	256.1
(4.42)	(14.79)	(15.46)	(16.28)	(16.22)	(16.87)	(17.23)
1.011	0.596	0.873	0.748	0.845	0.836	3.6
(0.11)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.23)
1,139	1,089	1,167	1,294	1,380	1,608	1,842
966.6	923.5	988.5	1,081	1,153	1,345	1,542
(3.87)	(84.80)	(84.71)	(83.55)	(83.56)	(83.64)	(83.53)
171.8	164.9	177.9	212.4	226.5	262.4	310.1
(5.08)	(15.14)	(15.24)	(16.41)	(16.41)	(16.32)	(16.43)
0.569	0.587	0.575	0.449	0.343	0.628	0.7
(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.03)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
<b>Hardoi</b>						
Population	1,093	1,121	1,084	1,128	1,239	1,362
Indian R		1,000	964.5	1,001	1,092	1,220
		(89.24)	(88.98)	(88.76)	(88.15)	(89.56)
Muslims		119.5	118.5	126.1	146.9	141.8
		(10.66)	(10.93)	(11.18)	(11.81)	(10.41)
Christians		1.111	0.988	0.652	0.462	0.379
		(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.03)
<b>Unnao</b>						
Population	976.6	910.9	819.1	855.7	959.5	1,067
Indian R		884.7	748.5	778.2	868.7	971.8
		(91.64)	(91.39)	(90.94)	(90.54)	(91.08)
Muslims		76.03	70.39	77.35	90.67	95.09
		(8.35)	(8.59)	(9.04)	(9.45)	(8.91)
Christians		0.123	0.175	0.196	0.106	0.081
		(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)
<b>Lucknow</b>						
Population	793.2	764.4	724.3	787.5	950.0	1,128
Indian R		595.0	565.1	608.5	724.3	894.0
		(77.84)	(78.02)	(77.27)	(76.24)	(79.26)
Muslims		160.7	151.7	169.3	220.0	227.4
		(21.02)	(20.94)	(21.50)	(23.16)	(20.16)
Christians		8.660	7.530	9.722	5.704	6.554
		(1.13)	(1.04)	(1.23)	(0.60)	(0.58)
<b>Rae Bareilly</b>						
Population	1,034	1,017	936.4	974.1	1,065	1,157
Indian R		929.2	852.5	883.1	962.6	1,049
		(91.37)	(91.04)	(90.66)	(90.39)	(90.63)
Muslims		87.57	83.75	90.77	102.3	108.3
		(8.61)	(8.94)	(9.32)	(9.61)	(9.36)
Christians		0.219	0.170	0.196	0.079	0.104
		(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)
<b>Meerut</b>						
Population	925.7	900.0	856.6	877.4	955.4	1,093
Indian R		798.2	753.9	764.2	829.7	960.8
		(88.13)	(88.01)	(87.10)	(86.85)	(87.91)
Muslims		104.3	99.66	109.0	122.4	129.5
		(11.59)	(11.63)	(12.42)	(12.81)	(11.85)
Christians		2.548	3.016	4.156	3.259	2.685
		(0.28)	(0.35)	(0.47)	(0.34)	(0.25)
<b>Mathura</b>						
Population	806.8	760.1	733.5	746.0	883.3	970.7
Indian R		713.8	689.3	698.9	828.6	913.4
		(93.91)	(93.97)	(93.69)	(93.81)	(94.10)
Muslims		45.63	43.00	45.85	53.23	56.57
		(6.00)	(5.86)	(6.15)	(6.03)	(5.83)
Christians		0.693	1.242	1.239	1.454	0.686
		(0.09)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.16)	(0.07)



	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	19
<b>Kanpur</b>	<b>Composite</b>									
Population	1,259	1,142	1,149	1,212	1,556	1,940	2,381	2,996	3,742	4,511
Indian R		1,033	1,031	1,074	1,350	1,709	2,087	2,619	3,262	3,951
		(90.44)	(89.76)	(88.58)	(86.79)	(88.12)	(87.66)	(87.40)	(87.17)	(86.87)
Muslims		104.0	111.7	133.0	201.4	223.4	286.1	366.7	467.1	578.1
		(9.11)	(9.72)	(10.97)	(12.94)	(11.52)	(12.02)	(12.24)	(12.48)	(12.69)
Christians		5.224	5.929	5.395	4.219	7.135	7.681	10.74	12.88	19.91
		(0.46)	(0.52)	(0.44)	(0.27)	(0.37)	(0.32)	(0.36)	(0.34)	(0.44)
<b>1991 Districts formed from Kanpur</b>							<b>Kanpur Nagar</b>	<b>Kanpur Dehat</b>		
Population							2,418	2,138		
Indian R							1,968	1,990		
							(81.37)	(93.08)		
Muslims							430.5	147.8		
							(17.80)	(6.91)		
Christians							19.88	0.103		
							(0.82)	(0.005)		
<b>Jalaun</b>	<b>Composite</b>									
Population	399.7	404.8	405.4	426.0	482.4	555.2	663.2	813.5	986.2	1,219
Indian R		377.2	378.6	397.0	451.1	514.1	612.8	746.6	905.1	1,106
		(93.18)	(93.38)	(93.19)	(93.52)	(92.59)	(92.40)	(91.77)	(91.77)	(90.72)
Muslims		27.41	26.57	28.88	31.14	41.00	50.27	66.75	80.99	113.0
		(6.77)	(6.55)	(6.78)	(6.46)	(7.39)	(7.58)	(8.21)	(8.21)	(9.27)
Christians		0.195	0.251	0.114	0.111	0.134	0.134	0.174	0.142	0.086
		(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)
<b>Jhansi</b>	<b>Composite</b>									
Population	616.8	680.7	606.5	690.4	773.0	877.6	1,087	1,307	1,715	2,182
Indian R		642.6	569.4	646.5	728.5	834.7	1,034	1,236	1,600	2,033
		(94.40)	(93.88)	(93.64)	(94.24)	(95.11)	(95.16)	(94.53)	(93.33)	(93.19)
Muslims		34.17	32.94	39.40	42.58	39.30	48.24	66.36	107.6	140.9
		(5.02)	(5.43)	(5.71)	(5.51)	(4.48)	(4.44)	(5.08)	(6.28)	(6.46)
Christians		3.970	4.152	4.528	1.939	3.616	4.331	5.077	6.737	7.690
		(0.58)	(0.68)	(0.66)	(0.25)	(0.41)	(0.40)	(0.39)	(0.39)	(0.35)
<b>81 Districts formed from Jhansi</b>							<b>Lalitpur</b>	<b>Jhansi</b>		
							1981	1991	1981	1991
Population							577.6	752.0	1,137	1,430
Indian R							565.1	730.8	1,035	1,303
							(97.84)	(97.18)	(91.04)	(91.09)
Muslims							12.17	20.57	95.46	120.3
							(2.11)	(2.74)	(8.40)	(8.41)
Christians							0.335	0.619	6.402	7.071
							(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.56)	(0.49)

continued...

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
<b>Hamirpur</b>						
Population	458.5	465.2	440.2	502.7	575.5	665.4
Indian R		494.1	410.9	469.5	537.8	623.5
		(93.37)	(93.35)	(93.39)	(93.14)	(93.70)
Muslims		30.46	28.50	32.80	37.46	41.74
		(6.55)	(6.50)	(6.52)	(6.51)	(6.24)
Christians		0.363	0.664	0.423	0.283	0.359
		(0.08)	(0.15)	(0.08)	(0.05)	(0.05)
<b>Banda</b>						
Population	631.1	657.2	613.1	625.8	722.6	790.2
Indian R		619.9	577.0	589.1	680.3	746.8
		(94.39)	(94.12)	(94.14)	(94.15)	(94.51)
Muslims		37.07	35.90	36.50	42.09	42.91
		(5.64)	(5.86)	(5.83)	(5.82)	(5.43)
Christians		0.198	0.167	0.195	0.176	0.456
		(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.06)
<b>Fatehpur</b>						
Population	686.4	676.9	652.4	688.8	806.9	909.0
Indian R		598.4	576.2	605.6	708.0	810.1
		(88.41)	(88.32)	(87.93)	(87.75)	(89.12)
Muslims		78.31	75.82	82.91	98.63	98.67
		(11.57)	(11.62)	(12.04)	(12.22)	(10.85)
Christians		0.142	0.399	0.260	0.253	0.186
		(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.02)
<b>Pratapgarh</b>						
Population	912.8	900.0	855.1	906.2	1,041	1,111
Indian R		806.3	761.6	804.0	911.2	992.0
		(89.59)	(89.06)	(88.73)	(87.53)	(89.29)
Muslims		93.61	93.53	102.0	127.8	118.9
		(10.40)	(10.94)	(11.26)	(12.28)	(10.70)
Christians		0.072	0.019	0.173	2.005	0.111
		(0.01)	(0.002)	(0.02)	(0.19)	(0.01)
<b>Lahabad</b>						
Population	1,490	1,467	1,404	1,492	1,813	2,048
Indian R		1,262	1,218	1,280	1,550	1,780
		(86.05)	(86.76)	(85.77)	(85.49)	(86.94)
Muslims		197.6	179.0	204.8	259.9	261.8
		(13.47)	(12.75)	(13.73)	(14.34)	(12.78)
Christians		7.055	6.873	7.451	3.207	5.739
		(0.48)	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.18)	(0.28)
<b>Meerut</b>						
Population	1,051	1,048	1,065	1,136	1,241	1,346
Indian R		846.2	847.9	889.2	957.8	1,025
		(80.74)	(79.61)	(78.27)	(77.18)	(76.17)
Muslims		201.5	216.9	246.5	283.1	320.6
		(19.23)	(20.37)	(21.70)	(22.81)	(23.82)
Christians		0.348	0.250	0.332	0.116	0.183
		(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)



	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
<b>Gorakhpur</b>							
Population						2,239	2,566
Indian R						2,029	2,300
						(90.62)	(89.83)
Muslims						207.6	257.6
						(9.27)	(10.04)
Christians						2,398	3,150
						(0.11)	(0.12)
<b>1991 Districts formed from Gorakhpur</b>							<b>Gorakhpur</b>
Population							3,066
Indian R							2,811
							(91.75)
Muslims							248
							(8.09)
Christians							480
							(0.16)
<b>Deoria</b>							
Population						2,103	2,377
Indian R						1,885	2,100
						(89.62)	(88.52)
Muslims						217.7	272.7
						(10.35)	(11.46)
Christians						0.677	0.43
						(0.03)	(0.02)
<b>Gorakhpur+Maharajganj+Deoria</b>							
Population	2,939	3,201	3,267	3,568	3,964	4,341	4,940
Indian R		2,876	2,936	3,192	3,531	3,913	4,400
		(89.86)	(89.85)	(89.46)	(89.08)	(90.13)	(89.20)
Muslims		322.9	330.6	373.6	430.3	425.3	529.9
		(10.09)	(10.12)	(10.47)	(10.86)	(9.80)	(10.72)
Christians		1.608	0.853	2.365	2.403	3.075	3.599
		(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.07)
<b>Azamgarh</b>							
Population	1,548	1,493	1,529	1,572	1,823	2,102	2,440
Indian R		1,306	1,345	1,381	1,602	1,849	2,100
		(87.48)	(88.00)	(87.87)	(87.88)	(87.97)	(87.33)
Muslims		186.8	183.4	190.5	220.7	252.7	304.9
		(12.51)	(11.99)	(12.12)	(12.11)	(12.02)	(12.60)
Christians		0.143	0.117	0.236	0.315	0.152	0.27
		(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)
<b>1991 Districts formed from Azamgarh</b>							<b>Maharajganj</b>
Population							1,440
Indian R							1,110
							(81.33)
Muslims							258
							(17.99)
Christians							10.0
							(0.70)

9	1 F	1	4	9 1	96
1,156	1,155	1,236	1,387	1,517	1,72
1,055	1,053	1,125	1,265	1,398	1,58
(91.23)	(91.19)	(91.06)	(91.22)	(92.12)	(91.64)
101.3	101.6	110.4	121.6	119.4	144
(8.76)	(8.80)	(8.93)	(8.77)	(7.87)	(8.34)
0.117	0.121	0.127	0.161	0.066	0.21
(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.004)	(0.01)
845.4	831.0	913.1	1,054	1,195	1,33
791.7	777.8	853.1	983.4	1,130	1,25
(93.65)	(93.59)	(93.43)	(93.30)	(94.53)	(94.27)
52.68	52.29	58.85	69.85	64.23	75.6
(6.23)	(6.29)	(6.45)	(6.63)	(5.37)	(5.66)
1.008	0.947	1.106	0.796	1.142	0.90
(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.07)
839.7	832.3	825.0	985.4	1,141	1,32
762.6	756.1	746.3	895.3	1,045	1,21
(90.81)	(90.85)	(90.46)	(90.86)	(91.61)	(91.78)
76.56	75.78	78.27	89.59	95.37	108
(9.12)	(9.10)	(9.49)	(9.09)	(8.36)	(8.19)
0.568	0.374	0.441	0.473	0.328	0.30
(0.07)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.02)
897.0	1,264	1,408	1,670	1,979	2,30
798.2	1,140	1,262	1,494	1,783	2,11
(88.99)	(90.15)	(89.66)	(89.48)	(90.10)	(89.64)
96.86	122.6	143.1	174.3	194.9	243
(10.80)	(9.70)	(10.17)	(10.44)	(9.85)	(10.30)
1.930	1.890	2.405	1.423	0.913	1.56
(0.22)	(0.15)	(0.17)	(0.09)	(0.05)	(0.07)
1,071	724.2	788.4	900.0	1,017	1,25
1,002	680.2	740.9	848.0	961.6	1,18
(93.53)	(93.92)	(93.97)	(94.22)	(94.56)	(94.60)
68.51	43.24	46.83	51.51	54.84	66.5
(6.40)	(5.97)	(5.94)	(5.72)	(5.39)	(5.82)
0.735	0.796	0.705	0.522	0.532	0.97
(0.07)	(0.11)	(0.09)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.08)
n Mirzapur					Mirzap
					1,65
					1,54
					(92.92)
					115
					(6.92)
					0.71
					(0.04)

	1		3	14	1961	1961	197	
<b>Varanasi, Mirzapur+Sonbhadra</b>								
Population	1,964	1,968	1,988	2,196	2,570	2,996	3,612	4,399
Indian R		1,800	1,819	2,003	2,342	2,744	3,299	4,000
		(91.46)	(91.52)	(91.21)	(91.14)	(91.62)	(91.35)	(91.06)
Muslims		165.4	165.8	189.9	225.8	249.8	309.7	388.5
		(8.40)	(8.34)	(8.65)	(8.79)	(8.34)	(8.58)	(8.85)
Christians		2.665	2.686	3.110	4.045	4.445	5.535	6.959
		(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.10)

*Note:* Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant pop district was divided into Gorakhpur and Deoria between 1941 and 1951. During 1951-1961, divided into Tehri Garhwal and Uttarkashi; Garhwal into Garhwal and Chamoli, and Almora, Pithoragarh districts. During 1971-1981, Ghazabad was carved out of Meerut and Bulandshahr divided into Jhansi and Lalitpur. During 1981-1991, Saharanpur was divided into Saharanpur and Enzabad district was carved out of Agra and Mainpuri, Kanpur was divided into Kanpur & Dehat, Basti into Basti and Siddharthnagar, Gorakhpur into Gorakhpur and Mahraganj, Azamgarh, and Mau, and Mirzapur into Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts. The State had 51 districts in 1951, 56 in 1971, 56 in 1981 and 63 in 1991. A vertical line separating the data for different years indicates that the district has undergone a change at that point and data across the line may not be comparable.

*Source:* Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the census. Total population of the State for 1901-1941 and religious composition for 1911-1941 from census of India, Summary Figures for Districts. Religious breakup for 1901 calculated from percentages of India 1951, Paper 2 of 1953. Religious composition of the State and the districts for 1951 of figures given in Census of India 1951, Uttar Pradesh General Report. Data for 1911 to 1941 for the districts from the Census of India, Summary Figures for Districts for the corresponding years. Benaras & Mirzapur in 1901 and 1911 censuses, it has been added to Varanasi district for the later period.

West Bengal: Religious Profile of the Distric

1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
16,940	17,999	17,474	18,897	23,230	26,300	34,926
11,888	12,583	12,228	13,094	16,287	21,000	27,737
(70.18)	(69.91)	(69.98)	(69.29)	(70.11)	(79.85)	(79.42)
4,979	5,328	5,148	5,684	6,848	5,118	6,985
(29.39)	(29.60)	(29.46)	(30.08)	(29.48)	(19.46)	(20.00)
72.84	88.20	97.85	119.1	95.24	181.8	204.5
(0.43)	(0.49)	(0.56)	(0.63)	(0.41)	(0.69)	(0.59)
565.1	591.0	590.6	589.0	638.7	668.9	1,020
397.3	408.9	398.0	380.7	396.6	475.1	776.8
(70.30)	(69.20)	(67.40)	(64.64)	(62.10)	(71.02)	(76.17)
167.7	182.0	192.4	208.1	241.9	193.6	242.4
(29.67)	(30.79)	(32.58)	(35.33)	(37.87)	(28.94)	(28.76)
0.170	0.059	0.118	0.177	0.192	0.268	0.745
(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.07)
546.8	663.3	696.0	741.0	847.8	916.8	1,359
386.4	484.7	517.2	552.1	649.8	801.9	1,181
(70.66)	(73.08)	(74.32)	(74.51)	(76.64)	(87.47)	(86.88)
158.7	174.5	172.3	177.8	195.7	89.29	129.8
(9.02)	(26.31)	(24.75)	(23.99)	(23.08)	(9.74)	(9.55)
1,750	4,046	6,472	11,11	2,374	25.58	48.57
(0.32)	(0.61)	(0.93)	(1.50)	(0.28)	(2.79)	(3.57)
741.3	791.6	695.6	745.8	834.7	976.9	1,324
(73.5)	(404.0)	(352.2)	(366.1)	(415.0)	(680.0)	(793.5)
(38)	(51.04)	(50.64)	(49.09)	(49.72)	(69.61)	(59.94)
67.5	386.6	341.3	376.7	419.0	292.5	521.8
(57)	(48.84)	(49.07)	(50.51)	(50.20)	(29.94)	(39.42)
371	0.950	2.017	2.983	0.668	4.396	8.491
(05)	(0.12)	(0.29)	(0.40)	(0.08)	(0.45)	(0.64)
13.7	698.6	686.2	720.4	844.3	937.6	1,222
(3.4)	(346.7)	(332.3)	(328.6)	(364.6)	(590.1)	(655.6)
(11)	(49.63)	(48.43)	(45.61)	(43.18)	(62.94)	(58.65)
(12)	351.6	353.5	391.0	479.4	346.6	564.3
(7)	(50.33)	(51.51)	(54.28)	(56.78)	(36.97)	(46.18)
21	0.279	0.412	0.792	0.338	0.844	2.040
(2)	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.11)	(0.04)	(0.09)	(0.17)

	1901	11	1					
<b>Murshadabad</b>								
Population	1,322	1,345	1,224	1,371	1,640	1,716	2,290	
Indian R	650.6	645.6	567.8	608.7	712.3	767.1	1,010	
	(49.20)	(48.00)	(46.39)	(44.41)	(43.42)	(44.71)	(44.12)	
Muslims	671.4	699.0	655.7	761.5	927.7	947.8	1,279	
	(50.77)	(51.97)	(53.57)	(55.50)	(56.55)	(55.24)	(55.86)	
Christians	0.397	0.403	0.190	0.411	0.192	0.858	0.191	
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.02)	
<b>Nadia</b>								
Population	772.4	775.2	711.1	721.7	840.2	1,144	1,713	
Indian R	313.3	309.3	279.1	271.1	320.2	882.3	1,287	
	(40.56)	(39.90)	(39.25)	(37.57)	(38.11)	(77.13)	(74.99)	
Muslims	455.8	461.5	428.0	445.8	514.7	255.8	417.7	
	(58.95)	(59.53)	(60.18)	(61.77)	(61.26)	(22.36)	(24.38)	
Christians	3.785	4.419	4.954	4.763	5.293	5.834	10.84	
	(0.49)	(0.57)	(0.57)	(0.66)	(0.63)	(0.51)	(0.63)	
<b>Twenty Four Parganas</b>								
Population	2,143	2,460	2,615	2,864	3,611	4,460	6,281	
Indian R	1,352	1,555	1,691	1,879	2,414	3,301	4,778	
	(63.09)	(63.21)	(64.08)	(65.61)	(66.85)	(74.03)	(76.07)	
Muslims	776.7	888.7	905.3	963.8	1,172	1,131	1,469	
	(36.24)	(36.18)	(34.62)	(33.65)	(32.47)	(25.35)	(23.39)	
Christians	14.36	16.24	18.31	21.20	24.55	27.65	33.77	
	(0.67)	(0.66)	(0.70)	(0.74)	(0.68)	(0.62)	(0.54)	
<b>1991 Districts formed from Twenty Four Parganas</b>						<b>North 24 Parganas</b>		
Population							7,282	
Indian R							5,507	
							(75.63)	
Muslims							1,760	
							(24.17)	
Christians							14.65	
							(0.20)	
<b>Medinipur</b>								
Population	933.7	1,016	1,053	1,165	2,167	2,698	2,927	3,1
Indian R	616.7	697.6	765.4	816.1	1,618	2,294	2,540	2,6
	(66.05)	(68.69)	(72.67)	(70.03)	(74.67)	(85.02)	(85.40)	(84.4
Muslims	275.3	274.0	242.6	303.0	511.3	323.8	374.1	446
	(29.48)	(26.96)	(23.03)	(26.00)	(23.59)	(12.00)	(12.78)	(14.15
Christians	41.74	44.82	45.29	46.26	37.71	80.41	53.23	41.6
	(4.47)	(4.41)	(4.30)	(3.97)	(1.74)	(2.98)	(1.82)	(1.46)
<b>Baranagar</b>								
Population	850.6	943.6	997.4	1,099	1,490	1,611	2,038	2,41
Indian R	672.9	744.9	791.8	861.5	1,190	1,347	1,702	1,984
	(79.11)	(78.94)	(79.38)	(78.40)	(79.85)	(83.58)	(83.49)	(81.91
Muslims	175.1	195.6	202.5	233.6	296.3	261.4	333.5	435.2
	(20.59)	(20.73)	(20.30)	(21.26)	(19.88)	(16.22)	(16.36)	(18.01)
Christians	2.552	3.114	3.192	3.736	4.024	3.223	3.170	1.974
	(0.30)	(0.33)	(0.32)	(0.34)	(0.27)	(0.20)	(0.16)	(0.08)



1911	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	
1,077	1,116	1,106	1,142	1,416	1,605	2,231	
886.3	926.8	927.3	956.0	1,202	1,391	1,946	
(82.33)	(83.04)	(83.84)	(83.74)	(84.89)	(86.65)	(87.20)	
189.5	188.4	177.8	184.6	212.8	213.0	282.4	
(17.60)	(16.88)	(16.08)	(16.17)	(15.03)	(13.27)	(12.66)	
0.754	0.893	0.885	1.027	1.183	1.284	3.216	
(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.14)	
2,789	2,821	2,666	2,799	3,191	3,359	4,342	
2,602	2,623	2,480	2,580	2,938	3,109	4,009	
(93.29)	(92.99)	(93.00)	(92.19)	(92.07)	(92.56)	(92.32)	
185.2	193.5	180.8	212.4	246.6	240.8	330.0	
(6.64)	(6.86)	(6.78)	(7.59)	(7.73)	(7.17)	(7.60)	
1.952	4.232	5.866	6.158	6.381	9.069	8.298	
(0.07)	(0.15)	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.20)	(0.27)	(0.08)	
1,116	1,139	1,020	1,112	1,290	1,319	1,665	
1,065	1,086	972	1,059	1,233	1,260	1,589	
(95.39)	(95.37)	(95.29)	(95.26)	(95.59)	(95.50)	(95.49)	(
51.13	51.70	46.61	51.03	55.58	58.05	73.01	
(4.58)	(4.54)	(4.57)	(4.59)	(4.31)	(4.40)	(4.39)	
0.335	1.025	1.428	1.668	1.290	1.319	2.090	
(0.03)	(0.09)	(0.14)	(0.15)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.13)	(
777.8	884.4	831.5	972.1	1,088	1,169	1,360	
					1,109	1,274	
					(94.90)	(93.69)	(9)
					53.19	81.52	7
					(4.55)	(5.99)	(4
					6.430	4.335	5
					(0.55)	(0.32)	(0
1,528	1,534	1,435	1,576	1,891	2,192	3,083	3,
239	1,241	1,165	1,278	1,547	1,844	2,607	3,
.06)	(80.87)	(81.20)	(81.10)	(81.83)	(84.12)	(84.57)	(82.)
36.6	289.6	265.6	292.5	336.8	341.9	467.7	67
75)	(18.88)	(18.51)	(18.56)	(17.81)	(15.60)	(15.17)	(17.)
904	3.835	4.161	5.358	6.807	6.137	7.963	10.
19)	(0.25)	(0.29)	(0.34)	(0.36)	(0.28)	(0.26)	(0.2
7.0	940.2	851.8	947.6	1,048	1,067	1,446	1.7
3.4	715.4	637.8	694.0	760.6	779.7	1,045	1.25
6)	(76.09)	(74.88)	(73.24)	(72.55)	(73.08)	(72.25)	(70.65
7	224.0	213.5	252.9	287.5	286.6	399.5	518.
5)	(23.82)	(25.07)	(26.69)	(27.42)	(26.86)	(27.62)	(29.19
16	0.846	0.426	0.663	0.314	0.640	1.804	3.26
9)	(0.09)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.12)	(0.18

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
<b>Dargiling</b>										
Population	265.8	279.9	294.3	332.1	390.9	459.6	624.6	781.8	1,092.1	1,409.2
Indian R.	251.2	261.8	277.0	311.7	376.6	440.3	585.0	739.7	999.7	1,299.7
	(94.50)	(93.51)	(94.12)	(94.78)	(96.73)	(95.79)	(93.63)	(93.46)	(91.71)	(92.17)
Muslims	9.835	9.965	8.857	8.73	9.46	8.62	19.21	21.32	37.59	57.59
	(3.70)	(3.56)	(3.01)	(2.63)	(2.42)	(1.88)	(3.08)	(2.73)	(3.44)	(4.09)
Christians	4.785	8.118	8.445	8.601	4.886	12.732	20.48	28.04	47.11	64.61
	(1.80)	(2.90)	(2.87)	(2.59)	(1.25)	(2.77)	(3.28)	(3.59)	(4.34)	(4.61)

*Note* Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population. In this district, data for the period 1901 to 1941 is not available. Between 1981 and 1991, 24 Parganas was split into North 24 Parganas and South 24 Parganas. The State had 16 districts in 1961, 1971 and 1981 and 17 in 1991. For Nadia, Maldah, West Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri districts, the religious profile for the period 1901-1951 is based on the relative proportions of different religions in the pre-Partition districts. A vertical line separates data for different years indicating that the district has undergone a change at that point and data across the line is not be comparable.

*Source:* Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding years. Total population of the State for 1901-1951 from Census of India, 1971, West Bengal General Report. Muslim and Christian populations for 1901-1951 calculated from the rates of growth given in the same Report. Christian and Muslim population of the State and the districts for 1901-1951 is calculated from the percentages given in Census of India, 1951, West Bengal General Report. The Report remarks that the "Proportions for 1901-1941 for the districts of Nadia, Maldah, West Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri are based on the pre-partition (1947) figures of these districts."

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1981 & 1991 Districts formed from Kameng						Tawang	West Kameng		East Ka
						1991	1981	1991	1981
Population						28.29	63.30	56.42	42.74
Indian R						27.93	62.38	55.01	42.18
						(98.74)	(98.51)	(97.50)	(98.70)
Muslims						0.153	0.391	0.688	0.121
						(0.54)	(0.62)	(1.22)	(0.28)
Christians						0.204	0.511	0.723	0.436
						(0.72)	(0.84)	(1.28)	(1.02)
Siang									Compo
Population								121.9	144.6
Indian R								121.1	135.6
								(99.31)	(95.18)
Muslims								0.313	1.317
								(0.26)	(0.99)
Christians								0.523	5.530
								(0.43)	(3.82)
1981 Districts formed from Siang						East Siang			West Si
						1981	1991		1981
Population						70.45	99.64		74.16
Indian R						66.84	88.71		70.80
						(94.88)	(89.03)		(95.47)
Muslims						0.897	1.884		0.540
						(1.27)	(1.89)		(0.73)
Christians						2.710	9.046		2.820
						(3.85)	(9.08)		(3.80)
Lohit									Compo
Population								62.87	100.5
Indian R								61.11	94.00
								(97.20)	(93.55)
Muslims								0.254	1.176
								(0.40)	(1.17)
Christians								1.504	5.806
								(2.39)	(5.28)
1981 Districts formed from Lohit						Lohit			Dibang V
						1981	1991		1981
Population						69.50	109.7		30.98
Indian R						65.82	102.5		28.18
						(94.70)	(93.40)		(90.90)
Muslims						0.731	2.023		0.445
						(1.05)	(1.84)		(1.41)
Christians						2.951	5.217		2.355
						(4.25)	(4.76)		(7.60)

contin

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
									Composition	
Population								97.47	128.7	181.1
Religion								96.83	121.3	154.1
								(99.35)	(94.21)	(85.10)
Sex								0.050	0.487	1.07
								(0.05)	(0.38)	(0.59)
Animals								0.588	6.962	25.9
								(0.60)	(5.41)	(14.31)
Districts formed from Tripura							Tripura	Changlang		
Population							85.51	95.53		
Religion							69.58	84.48		
							(81.37)	(88.43)		
Sex							0.460	0.617		
							(0.54)	(0.63)		
Animals							15.47	10.43		
							(18.09)	(10.92)		

Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population. Between 1961 and 1981, Subansiri was divided into Upper Subansiri and Lower Subansiri, Kameng into East Kameng and West Kameng, Siang into East Siang and West Siang, Lohit into Lohit and Dibang Valley. During 1981-1991, West Kameng was again divided into West Kameng and Tawang, and Tripura was divided into Tripura and Changlang. There were 5 districts in 1971, 9 in 1981 and 11 in 1991. A vertical line separating the data for different years indicates that the district has undergone a change at that point and data across the line may not be comparable. Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding Census. Census was conducted prior to 1961. In 1961, an abridged Census was conducted, from which the total population of 1 is taken. Religious composition for 1961 is based on estimates in Census of India 1961, Demographic and Economic Profiles of Hill Areas of North East India (mimeo).

## MANIPUR

Population	284.5	346.2	384.0	445.6	512.1	577.6	780.0	1,073	1,421	1,831
Religion	274.1	331.6	362.5	412.3	456.8	472.0	579.4	722.6	900.0	1,071
	(96.83)	(95.77)	(94.39)	(92.54)	(89.20)	(81.72)	(74.28)	(67.36)	(63.33)	(58.65)
Sex	10.38	14.51	17.49	22.86	29.56	37.20	48.59	70.97	99.33	133.1
	(3.65)	(4.19)	(4.55)	(5.13)	(5.77)	(6.44)	(6.23)	(6.62)	(6.99)	(7.22)
Animals	0.045	0.132	4.050	10.40	25.73	68.39	152.0	279.2	421.7	626.1
	(0.016)	(0.038)	(1.05)	(2.33)	(5.02)	(11.84)	(19.49)	(26.03)	(29.68)	(34.11)
District (Manipur North)										
Population								104.2	155.4	208.1
Religion								45.36	50.31	54.8
								(43.53)	(32.37)	(16.7)
Sex								0.874	0.092	0.07
								(0.36)	(0.06)	(0.0)
Animals								58.47	105.0	178.1
								(56.11)	(67.57)	(88.2)

1  
Tame glong Man-poo Wana

Population

Indian R

Muslims

Christians

Churachandpur (Manipur South)

Population

Indian R

Muslims

Christians

Ukhrul (Manipur East)

Population

Indian R

Muslims

Christians

Manipur Central

Population

Indian R

Muslims

Christians

1991 Districts formed from Manipur Central

Bishnupur 1991

Population

180.8 7

Indian R

160.1 62

(88.5%) (87.1)

Muslims

11.02 62

(6.1%) (8.7)

Christians

9.717 28

(5.37) (4.6)

Note: Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant 1971 and 1991. Manipur Central district was divided into Bishnupur, Imphal, Thoubal and had 5 districts in 1971 and 8 in 1991. A vertical line separating the data indicates that there is a change at that point and data across the line may not be comparable.

Source: Data for 1951 to 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding years; for 1901-1941 and religious composition for 1911-1941 from the Census of India, Summary Number of Christians and percentage of Muslims for 1901 from Census of India 1931, Assam.

**MFCHALAYA**

	190	1	1921	193	1941	1951	1961	1971
<b>Meghalaya</b>								
Population	340.5	394.0	422.4	480.8	555.8	605.7	769.4	1,012
Indian R	310.6	347.5	362.9	392.6	540.7	442.4	475.5	510.1
	(91.29)	(88.21)	(86.91)	(81.66)	(97.28)	(73.03)	(61.80)	(50.42)
Muslims	8.913	9.748	10.79	12.67	14.06	13.95	23.02	26.35
	(2.62)	(2.47)	(2.55)	(2.64)	(2.53)	(2.30)	(2.99)	(2.60)
Christians	20.97	36.70	48.73	75.52	1.06	149.4	270.9	475.3
	(6.16)	(9.31)	(11.54)	(15.71)	(0.19)	(24.66)	(35.21)	(46.98)
<b>United Khasi &amp; Jaintia Hills</b>								
Population	202.2	235.1	243.3	289.9	332.2	363.6	462.2	605.1
Indian R	183.8	202.3	200.7	227.7	327.5	250.3	272.7	291.1
	(90.89)	(86.05)	(82.52)	(78.55)	(98.58)	(68.85)	(59.01)	(48.10)
Muslims	1.113	1.528	1.401	2.620	3.655	3.168	5.856	4.418
	(0.55)	(0.65)	(0.58)	(0.90)	(1.10)	(0.87)	(1.27)	(0.73)
Christians	17.32	31.26	41.12	59.57	1.055	110.3	183.6	309.6
	(8.56)	(13.30)	(16.90)	(20.55)	(0.32)	(30.28)	(39.73)	(51.17)

**1981 Districts formed from K & J Hills**

	<b>Jaintia Hills</b>		<b>East Khasi Hills</b>	
	1981	1991	1981	1991
Population	156.4	220.5	311.4	665.2
Indian R	68.74	81.48	256.2	255.3
	(43.95)	(36.95)	(50.10)	(38.37)
Muslims	0.176	0.722	6.707	8.043
	(0.11)	(0.33)	(1.31)	(1.21)
Christians	87.48	138.3	248.5	401.9
	(55.93)	(62.72)	(48.59)	(60.42)

**Garo Hills**

Population	138.3	158.9	179.1	190.9	223.6	242.1	307.2	406.6
Indian R	126.8	145.3	162.1	164.9	213.2	192.0	202.8	219.0
	(91.72)	(91.41)	(90.51)	(86.38)	(95.35)	(79.32)	(65.99)	(53.85)
Muslims	7.800	8.220	9.388	10.05	10.40	10.78	17.16	21.93
	(5.64)	(5.17)	(5.24)	(5.26)	(4.65)	(4.45)	(5.59)	(5.39)
Christians	3.647	5.439	7.608	15.96	0.001	39.29	87.31	165.7
	(2.64)	(3.42)	(4.25)	(8.36)	(0.00)	(16.28)	(28.42)	(40.75)

**81 Districts formed from Garo Hill**

	<b>West Garo Hills</b>		<b>E</b>
	1981	1991	
Population	369.9	480.1	11
Indian R	184.6	174.2	41
	(49.89)	(36.28)	(30.1)
Muslims	33.34	51.33	10
	(9.01)	(10.69)	(0.8)
Christians	152.0	254.6	94
	(41.09)	(53.03)	(69.1)

Population in thousands; numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population. The K&J Hills district includes that for Khasi state up to 1941. Between 1971 and 1981, United K&J was divided into Jaintia, East Khasi and West Khasi Hills districts, and Garo Hills district was divided into West Garo Hills and East Garo Hills. The State had 2 districts in 1971 and 5 in 1981 and 1991. A vertical line separates data for the period before and after the district has undergone a change at that point and data across the line may not be comparable.

This Report also gives percentage of different religions for the districts for the period 1901-1941. Population of Muslims and Christians for these years has been calculated. Total population for the State obtained by adding the data for the districts.

	MIZORAM							
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
<b>Mizoram</b>								
Population	82.43	91.20	98.41	124.1	152.8	196.2	266.1	332.1
Indian R.	82.18 (99.70)	88.43 (96.96)	70.13 (71.46)	65.13 (52.35)	152.69 (99.93)	18.47 (9.41)	35.36 (13.29)	44.12 (13.36)
Muslims	0.206 (0.25)	0.307 (0.34)	0.365 (0.37)	0.155 (0.12)	0.101 (0.07)	0.131 (0.07)	0.203 (0.08)	1.881 (0.57)
Christians	0.045 (0.05)	2.461 (2.70)	27.72 (28.17)	59.12 (47.52)	0.00 (0.00)	177.6 (90.52)	230.5 (86.63)	286.1 (86.07)
<b>Aizawl</b>								
Population								
Indian R.								
Muslims								
Christians								
<b>Lunglei</b>								
Population								
Indian R.								
Muslims								
Christians								
<b>Chhittanipui</b>								
Population								
Indian R.								
Muslims								
Christians								

*Note:* Population in thousands; numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population.  
*Source:* Data for 1961 to 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding year. Data for Census of India 1951, Assam General Report. Total population for 1901-1941 and religious composition 1941 from the corresponding Census of India, Summary Figures for Districts. Number of Christians and of Muslims for 1901 from Census of India 1931, Assam Report.

NAGALAND

	1961	1971	1981	1991	1961	1971	1981	1991				
<b>Nagaland</b>												
Population	102.4	149.6	160.9	178.8	189.6	213.0	369.2	516.4	774.9	1,210		
Indian R	101.7	146.0	151.5	155.2	189.1	114.4	172.7	168.6	141.5	130.9		
	(99.27)	(97.58)	(94.14)	(86.80)	(99.72)	(53.71)	(46.78)	(32.66)	(18.26)	(10.82)		
Muslims	0.143	0.318	0.694	0.698	0.531	0.520	0.891	2.966	11.81	20.64		
	(0.14)	(0.21)	(0.43)	(0.39)	(0.28)	(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.57)	(1.32)	(1.71)		
Christians	0.601	3.308	8.734	22.91	0.009	98.07	195.6	344.8	621.6	1,058		
	(0.59)	(2.21)	(5.43)	(12.81)	(0.005)	(46.05)	(52.98)	(66.77)	(80.22)	(87.47)		
<b>Kohima</b>									Composite			
Population							108.9	175.2	320.7	489.7		
Indian R							66.53	75.54	98.45	97.56		
							(61.10)	(43.12)	(30.70)	(19.92)		
Muslims							0.676	1.877	9.498	16.85		
							(0.62)	(1.07)	(2.96)	(3.44)		
Christians							41.69	97.78	212.8	375.3		
							(38.28)	(55.81)	(66.34)	(76.64)		
1981 Districts formed from Kohima									Kohima	Phek		
							1981	1991	1981	1991		
Population							250.1	387.6	70.62	102.2		
Indian R							91.53	91.55	6.924	6.074		
							(36.60)	(23.62)	(9.80)	(5.94)		
Muslims							9.272	16.45	0.226	0.396		
							(3.71)	(4.24)	(0.32)	(0.39)		
Christians							149.3	279.6	63.47	95.73		
							(59.70)	(72.14)	(89.88)	(93.67)		
<b>Mokokchung</b>									Composite			
Population							126.0	168.2	222.9	337.2		
Indian R							17.68	18.46	14.10	14.73		
							(14.03)	(10.98)	(6.32)	(4.37)		
Muslims							0.053	0.647	1.232	2.029		
							(0.04)	(0.38)	(0.53)	(0.60)		
Christians							108.3	149.1	207.6	320.5		
							(85.93)	(88.64)	(93.12)	(95.03)		
1981 Districts formed from Mokokchung									Mokokchung	Wokha	Zunheboto	
							1981	1991	1981	1991		
Population							104.2	158.4	57.58	82.61	61.16	96.22
Indian R							7.011	8.753	4.480	3.569	2.607	2.409
							(6.731)	(5.53)	(7.78)	(4.32)	(4.26)	(2.50)
Muslims							0.829	1.347	0.200	0.441	0.203	0.241
							(0.80)	(0.85)	(0.35)	(0.53)	(0.33)	(0.25)
Christians							96.36	148.3	52.90	78.60	58.35	93.57
							(92.48)	(93.62)	(91.87)	(95.15)	(95.41)	(97.25)

continued



			1991	
Tuensang				
Population	133.3	173.0		
Indian R	88.52	71.03		
	(65.91)	(40.73)		
Muslims	0.20	0.14		
	(0.12)	(0.20)		
Christians	43.63	95.02		
	(32.98)	(55.07)		
1991 Districts formed from Tuensang			Tuensang	
			1951	1991
Population	152.3	232.9		
Indian R	15.31	30.12		
	(10.05)	(13.11)		
Muslims	0.49	0.08		
	(0.32)	(0.12)		
Christians	130.5	221.8		
	(86.13)	(95.23)		

Note: Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant pop. 1971-1981. Kohima district was divided into Kohima and Phek, Mokokchung into Mokokchung, Zunheboto, and Tuensang into Tuensang and Mon. The State had 5 districts in 1971 and 7 districts in 1991. A vertical line separating the data for different years indicates that the district has undergone that point and data across the line may not be compatible.

Source: Data for 1951 to 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding Census, 1 for 1901-1941 and religious composition for 1911-1941 from the corresponding Census of India, Sex for Districts. Number of Christians and percentage of Muslims for 1901 from Census of India 1931.

## TRIPURA

Tripura									
Population	173.3	229.6	304.4	382.5	513.0	639.0	1,162	1,556	2
Indian R	127.8	164.5	220.3	276.2	389.1	496.7	902.0	1,436	1
	(73.77)	(71.65)	(72.36)	(72.21)	(75.84)	(77.73)	(78.08)	(92.33)	(92)
Muslims	45.32	64.95	82.29	103.7	123.6	137.0	230.0	104.0	13
	(26.15)	(28.29)	(27.03)	(27.11)	(24.09)	(21.44)	(20.14)	(6.68)	(6)
Christians	0.138	0.138	1.860	2.596	0.316	5.266	10.04	15.71	24
	(0.08)	(0.06)	(0.61)	(0.68)	(0.06)	(0.82)	(0.88)	(1.01)	(1.1)
North Tripura									
Population							405.0	54	
Indian R							355.5	470	
							(87.78)	(87.9)	
Muslims							37.98	19.	
							(9.38)	(9.1)	
Christians							11.50	15.6	
							(2.84)	(2.8)	

	1961	1971	1981	1991
Tripura				
Population	75	70	93	48
Religion	70	70	93	48
Others	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Others	1	1	1	1
Tripura				
Population	3	37	94	17
Religion	37	37	94	17
Others	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Others	2	2	2	2

Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population.

Data for 1971, 1981 and 1991 from Census of India, Religion Paper for the corresponding years.

Data for 1961 from Census of India 1961, Tripura General Report.

## Union Territories: Religious Profile of the Districts

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS									
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
<b>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</b>									
Population	24.65	26.46	27.09	29.46	33.77	30.97	63.55	145.4	188.7
Indian R		21.31	21.40	21.28	24.73	16.69	38.18	73.10	121.2
		(80.55)	(78.99)	(72.24)	(73.24)	(53.90)	(60.08)	(50.33)	(64.84)
Muslims		4.580	4.404	6.719	8.005	4.785	7.498	11.66	16.19
		(17.31)	(15.15)	(22.80)	(25.71)	(15.44)	(11.64)	(8.03)	(8.58)
Christians		0.566	1.586	1.461	1.032	9.494	17.97	30.34	48.27
		(2.14)	(5.86)	(4.96)	(3.06)	(30.65)	(28.28)	(20.86)	(25.58)
<b>Andamans</b>									
Population	18.14	17.64	17.81	19.22	21.32		48.99	93.43	158.3
Indian R		12.78	12.38	11.66	12.55		24.55	68.46	116.4
		(72.46)	(69.47)	(60.68)	(58.88)		(70.53)	(72.90)	(73.54)
Muslims		4.399	3.914	6.434	7.738		7.020	11.10	15.20
		(24.94)	(21.97)	(33.48)	(36.30)		(11.33)	(11.88)	(9.66)
Christians		0.459	1.525	1.123	1.028		7.416	14.17	26.66
		(2.60)	(8.56)	(5.84)	(4.82)		(15.14)	(15.17)	(16.89)
<b>Nicobars</b>									
Population	6.511	8.818	9.272	10.24	12.45		14.56	21.67	30.45
Indian R		8.530	9.021	9.62	12.18		3.622	1.645	7.87
		(96.73)	(97.29)	(93.92)	(97.82)		(24.88)	(22.82)	(25.86)
Muslims		0.181	0.190	0.285	0.267		0.378	0.552	0.895
		(2.05)	(2.05)	(2.78)	(2.14)		(2.60)	(2.55)	(2.95)
Christians		0.107	0.061	0.338	0.004		10.56	16.47	21.68
		(1.21)	(0.66)	(3.30)	(0.03)		(72.53)	(74.63)	(71.20)

*Note:* Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population.

*Source:* Data for 1981 and 1991 from the corresponding Census of India, Religion Paper. Data for 1971 from Census of India 1971, Andaman and Nicobar Islands General Report. Total population for 1961 for the districts from Census of India 1961, Andaman and Nicobar Islands General Report. This report shows the distribution of the population of different religions over the two districts, from which the numbers of Muslims and Christians in the districts has been calculated. Data for 1951 from Census of India 1961, Religion Paper. District-wise break-up of the population is not available for 1951. Data for 1911-1941 from corresponding Census of India, Summary Figures for Districts. Total population for 1901 from Census of India 1911, Summary Figures for Districts.

CHANDIGARH								
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Population	21.97	18.44	18.13	19.78	22.57	24.26	119.9	251.9
Religion							117.6	251.9
							(98.05)	(97.5)
Muslims							1.467	3.7
							(1.22)	(1.4)
Christians							0.867	2.5
							(0.72)	(0.9)

Population in thousands; numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population.

Data for 1971, 1981 and 1991 from the corresponding Census of India, Religion Paper. Data for 1901-1951 from Census of India 1951, Religion Paper. Total population for 1901-1951 from Census of India 1951.

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI								
	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1962	1971
Population	24.28	29.02	31.05	38.26	40.44	41.53	57.96	74.1
Religion	23.94	28.81	30.65	37.66	39.26	40.50	56.72	71.1
	(98.59)	(99.26)	(98.71)	(98.42)	(97.08)	(97.52)	(97.86)	(96.4)
Muslims	0.107	0.078	0.129	0.201	0.175	0.159	0.443	0.7
	(0.44)	(0.27)	(0.42)	(0.53)	(0.43)	(0.38)	(0.76)	(1.0)
Christians	0.235	0.135	0.271	0.400	1.009	0.870	0.799	1.9
	(0.97)	(0.47)	(0.87)	(1.05)	(2.49)	(2.09)	(1.38)	(2.5)

Population in thousands; numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population.

Data for 1962, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from the corresponding Census of India, Religion Paper. Data for 1900-1941 from Census of India 1941, Religion Paper. Total population for 1900-1941 from Census of India 1941. Religious composition of the population for 1900-1941 from the Census of India 1941 (General Report).

DAMAN & DIU								
	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1971
Population	32.01	32.47	31.41	36.43	42.81	48.61	36.67	62.3
Religion	26.50	26.85	25.95	30.54	35.50	41.20	31.08	54.1
	(82.79)	(82.68)	(82.61)	(83.82)	(82.92)	(84.76)	(84.74)	(86.9)
Muslims	3.855	3.875	3.748	3.974	5.107	5.194	3.013	5.7
	(12.04)	(11.93)	(11.93)	(10.91)	(11.93)	(10.69)	(8.22)	(9.2)
Christians	1.655	1.749	1.713	1.920	2.204	2.216	2.585	2.3
	(5.17)	(5.39)	(5.45)	(5.27)	(5.15)	(4.56)	(7.05)	(3.8)

Population in thousands; numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population.

Data for 1962, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from the corresponding Census of India, Religion Paper. Data for 1900-1941 from Census of India 1941, Religion Paper. Total population for 1900-1941 from Census of India 1941. Religious composition of the population for 1900-1941 from the Census of India 1941 (General Report).

	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1971	1981
Population	14.61	14.17	13.84	16.69	19.73	21.14	11.28	23.91	30.42
Indian R	13.18	12.84	12.70	15.25	18.10	19.78	12.98	22.20	28.15
	(90.24)	(90.64)	(92.32)	(91.38)	(91.72)	(93.58)	(90.02)	(92.86)	(92.54)
Muslims	1.083	1.056	0.821	1.188	1.328	0.943	1.000	1.117	1.874
	(7.41)	(7.45)	(5.93)	(7.12)	(6.73)	(4.46)	(7.00)	(4.67)	(6.16)
Christians	0.343	0.271	0.228	0.250	0.306	0.411	0.296	0.280	0.450
	(2.35)	(1.91)	(1.65)	(1.50)	(1.55)	(1.96)	(2.67)	(1.21)	(1.49)

Note: Population in thousands; numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population.

Source: Data for 1960, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from the corresponding Census of India, Religion Paper. Total population for 1900-1950 from Census of India 1991, Paper 2 of 1992. Christian and Muslim population for 1900-1960 calculated from the percentages given in Census of India 1971, Goa General Report.

## DELHI

Delhi									
Population	405.8	413.9	488.5	636.2	917.9	1,714	2,659	4,066	6,220
Indian R			333.3	412.3	595.5	1,020	2,474	3,750	5,677
			(68.23)	(64.80)	(64.88)	(60.22)	(93.03)	(92.46)	(91.26)
Muslims			141.9	207.0	304.9	99.50	155.5	263.0	381.8
			(29.04)	(32.53)	(33.22)	(5.71)	(5.85)	(6.47)	(6.15)
Christians			13.34	16.99	17.14	18.60	20.27	43.72	61.64
			(2.73)	(2.67)	(1.90)	(1.07)	(1.10)	(1.08)	(1.00)

Note: Population in thousands; numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population.

Source: Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from the corresponding Census of India, Religion Paper. Total population for 1901-1951 from Census of India 1991, Paper 2 of 1992. Christian and Muslim population for 1921-1951 calculated from the percentages given in Census of India 1971, Delhi General Report.

## LAKSHADWEEP

Lakshadweep									
Population	13.88	14.56	13.64	16.04	18.36	21.04	24.11	31.81	40.25
Indian R	0.025	0.025	0.029	0.012	0.077	0.015	0.263	1.552	1.810
	(0.18)	(0.17)	(0.21)	(0.07)	(0.42)	(0.07)	(1.09)	(4.88)	(4.50)
Muslims	13.86	14.53	13.61	16.03	18.28	21.02	23.79	30.02	38.17
	(99.82)	(99.81)	(99.77)	(99.91)	(99.57)	(99.92)	(98.68)	(94.37)	(94.84)
Christians	-	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.002	0.056	0.239	0.266
	-	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.23)	(0.75)	(0.66)

Note: Population in thousands; numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population.

Source: Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from the corresponding Census of India, Religion Paper. Data for 1951 from Census of India 1961, Religion Paper. Total population for 1901-1941 from Census of India 1991, Paper 2 of 1992. Christian and Muslim population for 1901-1941 calculated from the growth rates given in Census of India 1981, A Portrait of the Population of Lakshadweep.

		DNI CHERRY						
		1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Pondicherry								
Population	246.4	257.2	244.2	258.6	285.0	317.3	369.1	471.1
Indian R							311.7	401.5
							(84.44)	(85.07)
Muslims							23.47	29.14
							(6.86)	(6.18)
Christians							33.95	41.30
							(9.20)	(8.76)
Karaikal								
Population	56.59	56.58	54.35	57.39	60.55	70.54	84.00	100.0
Indian R								76.20
								(76.16)
Muslims								13.56
								(13.56)
Christians								10.28
								(10.28)
Mahe								
Population	10.80	10.73	10.83	12.43	14.09	18.29	19.48	23.13
Indian R								16.93
								(73.18)
Muslims								5.655
								(24.44)
Christians								0.550
								(2.38)
Pondicherry (District)								
Population	177.4	184.8	174.3	183.5	204.6	222.5	258.5	340.2
Indian R								300.4
								(88.30)
Muslims								9.524
								(2.80)
Christians								30.29
								(8.90)
Namam								
Population	5,005	5,033	4,630	5,249	5,711	5,853	7,032	8,291
Indian R								7,720
								(93.11)
Muslims								0.401
								(4.84)
Christians								0.170
								(2.05)

Population in thousands, numbers in parentheses indicate percentage of the relevant population.  
 Data for 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 from the corresponding Census of India, Religion Paper, Union Territory for 1901 to 1951 from Census of India 1991, Paper 2 of 1992

## Rural Urban Distribution of Population for the States and

	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>India</b>			
Population	838,581,988	622,812,376	215,769,612
Indian R	717,317,647	513,763,420	173,554,227
Muslims	101,596,957	65,565,695	36,031,262
Christians	19,640,281	13,485,261	6,155,020
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
Population	66,508,008	48,620,882	17,887,126
Indian R	59,367,706	45,407,210	13,960,496
Muslims	5,923,954	2,478,065	3,445,889
Christians	1,216,348	735,607	480,741
<b>Assam</b>			
Population	22,414,322	19,926,527	2,487,795
Indian R	15,296,751	13,175,719	2,121,032
Muslims	6,373,204	6,036,072	337,132
Christians	744,367	714,736	29,631
<b>Bihar</b>			
Population	86,974,465	75,021,453	11,953,012
Indian R	72,742,763	63,524,117	9,218,646
Muslims	12,787,985	10,796,567	1,991,418
Christians	843,717	700,769	142,948
<b>Goa</b>			
Population	1,169,793	890,041	279,752
Indian R	759,113	472,299	286,814
Muslims	61,455	16,913	44,542
Christians	349,225	200,829	148,396
<b>Gujarat</b>			
Population	41,309,582	27,063,521	14,246,061
Indian R	37,520,909	25,482,049	12,038,860
Muslims	3,606,920	1,497,895	2,109,025
Christians	181,753	83,577	98,176
<b>Haryana</b>			
Population	16,463,648	12,408,904	4,054,744
Indian R	15,684,174	11,715,352	3,968,822
Muslims	763,775	687,953	75,822
Christians	15,699	5,599	10,100
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>			
Population	5,170,877	4,721,681	449,196
Indian R	5,077,308	4,640,907	436,401
Muslims	89,134	78,618	10,516
Christians	4,435	2,156	2,279

		k	l b
<b>&amp; Kashmir</b>			
tion	5,987,389	4,726,986	1,260
R	2,135,457	1,664,718	470
s	3,843,151	3,059,455	783
ms	8,481	2,813	5
<b>ka</b>			
tion	44,977,201	31,069,413	13,907
R	38,883,700	28,412,580	10,471
s	5,231,023	2,329,321	2,904
ms	859,478	327,512	531
<b>Pradesh</b>			
tion	29,098,518	21,418,224	7,680
R	16,688,644	12,153,241	4,535
s	6,788,364	4,984,572	1,803
ms	5,621,510	4,280,411	1,341
<b>Pradesh</b>			
tion	66,181,170	50,842,333	15,338
R	62,471,772	49,388,851	13,082
s	3,282,800	1,185,978	2,096
ms	426,598	267,504	159
<b>Pradesh</b>			
tion	78,937,187	48,395,601	30,541
R	70,423,402	45,745,774	24,677
s	7,628,755	2,521,561	5,107
ms	885,030	128,266	756
<b>Pradesh</b>			
tion	31,659,736	27,424,753	4,234
R	30,415,741	26,515,188	3,900
s	577,775	350,870	226
ms	666,220	558,695	107
<b>Pradesh</b>			
tion	20,281,969	14,288,744	5,993
R	19,817,405	13,965,029	5,852
s	239,401	144,850	94
ms	225,163	178,865	46
<b>Pradesh</b>			
tion	44,005,990	33,938,877	10,067
R	40,432,662	32,132,918	8,299
s	3,525,339	1,789,947	1,735
ms	47,989	16,012	31
<b>Pradesh</b>			
tion	406,457	369,451	37
R	389,195	355,409	33
s	3,849	2,252	1
ms	13,413	11,790	1



<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
Population	55,858,946	36,784,114	19.07
Indian R	49,626,819	33,705,816	11.99
Muslims	3,052,717	1,128,949	1.92
Christians	3,179,410	1,946,604	1.23
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
Population	139,112,287	111,506,352	27.60
Indian R	114,803,028	95,914,773	18.88
Muslims	21,109,684	15,515,255	8.59
Christians	199,575	76,344	.42
<b>West Bengal</b>			
Population	68,077,965	49,370,464	18.70
Indian R	51,618,652	35,546,929	16.08
Muslims	16,075,836	13,545,929	2.52
Christians	383,477	287,506	.9
<b>Northeastern States (excluding Assam)</b>			
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>			
Population	864,558	753,930	11
Indian R	763,623	663,116	11
Muslims	11,922	6,395	
Christians	89,013	84,419	
<b>Manipur</b>			
Population	1,837,149	1,351,504	50
Indian R	1,076,945	660,047	41
Muslims	133,535	94,236	7
Christians	626,669	577,221	32
<b>Meghalaya</b>			
Population	1,774,778	1,444,731	33
Indian R	567,224	426,076	1
Muslims	61,462	53,470	
Christians	1,146,092	965,185	18
<b>Mizoram</b>			
Population	689,756	371,810	3
Indian R	93,876	72,741	
Muslims	4,538	732	
Christians	591,342	298,337	20
<b>Nagaland</b>			
Population	1,209,546	1,001,323	20
Indian R	130,964	67,660	1
Muslims	20,642	12,438	
Christians	1,057,940	921,225	17
<b>Tripura</b>			
Population	2,757,205	2,335,484	4
Indian R	2,514,238	2,105,572	40
Muslims	196,495	184,647	
Christians	46,472	45,265	

		K	U b
Territories			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands			
Population	280,661	205,706	74,955
Religion	192,096	131,891	57,205
Sex	21,354	12,484	8,870
Ans	67,211	58,531	8,880
Jammu & Kashmir			
Population	6,12,015	66,186	575,829
Religion	6,19,508	63,327	556,181
Sex	17,477	2,660	14,817
Ans	5,030	199	4,831
Lakshadweep			
Population	138,477	126,752	11,725
Religion	133,044	123,237	9,807
Sex	3,341	2,265	1,076
Ans	2,092	1,250	842
National Capital Territory of Delhi			
Population	1,01,586	54,043	47,543
Religion	89,634	51,525	38,109
Sex	9,048	2,334	6,714
Ans	2,904	184	2,720
Total			
Population	9,420,644	949,019	8,471,625
Religion	8,447,851	878,853	7,568,998
Sex	889,641	67,972	821,669
Ans	83,152	2,194	80,958
Total (excluding Jammu & Kashmir)			
Population	51,707	22,593	29,114
Religion	2,344	657	1,687
Sex	48,765	21,704	27,061
Ans	598	232	366
Total (including Jammu & Kashmir)			
Population	807,785	290,800	516,985
Religion	696,556	271,563	424,993
Sex	52,867	10,800	42,067
Ans	58,362	8,437	49,925

Population of India does not include that for Jammu & Kashmir & Kashmir are for 1981

Census of India 1991, Part IV-B(u) Religion 1996, Jammu & Kashmir Census of India 1981, Paper 3 of 1984

## Cities, Towns and Urban Areas: Religious Profile, 1991

City	Total	IR	M	C	City	Total	IR	M
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>								
Hyderabad U.A.	4,344	2,830	1,403	110.7	Chittoor	133.5	112.2	17.47
		(65.15)	(32.30)	(2.55)			(81.02)	(13.06)
Vijayawada U.A.	845.8	714	38.94	42.66	Cuddalore District			
		(84.44)	(10.52)	(5.04)	Cuddalore U.A.	215.9	139.9	76.42
Vizianagaram District							(64.20)	(13.62)
Vizianagaram	177.0	169.4	6.057	1.572	Proddann	113.9	96.33	17.50
U.A.		(95.69)	(3.42)	(0.89)			(71.94)	(25.94)
Visakhapatnam District					Anantapur District			
Visakhapatnam	1,057	990.9	38.06	28.07	Anantapur	174.9	129.5	45.01
U.A.		(93.74)	(3.60)	(2.66)			(73.07)	(21.02)
E. Godavari District					Guntakal	107.6	75.42	32.06
Rajahmundry	401.4	376.2	14.90	10.27			(70.00)	(25.00)
U.A.		(93.73)	(3.71)	(2.56)	Hindupur	104.7	68	36.27
Kakinada U.A.	327.5	308.2	13.42	5.881			(66.28)	(33.00)
		(94.11)	(4.10)	(1.80)	Kurnool District			
W. Godavari District					Kurnool U.A.	275.4	178.0	87.73
Eluru	212.9	190.9	15.68	6.877			(64.64)	(31.86)
		(89.40)	(7.36)	(3.23)	Adoni	136.2	95.02	48.91
Bheemavarani	121.3	106.4	5.102	7.838			(69.77)	(28.57)
		(89.33)	(4.21)	(6.46)	Nandyal	119.8	72.92	46.88
Krishna District							(60.87)	(34.34)
Gudvada	101.7	87.45	9.281	4.972	Mahabubnagar District			
		(85.99)	(9.13)	(4.89)	Mahabubnagar	118.8	72.57	46.24
Machilipatnam	159.1	135.7	18.06	5.363			(62.13)	(36.05)
		(85.28)	(11.35)	(3.37)	Vizianagaram District			
Guntur District					Nizamabad	241.0	158.0	80.90
Guntur	471.1	355.8	86.55	26.75			(65.58)	(33.92)
		(75.53)	(18.37)	(6.10)	Karimnagar District			
Tenali	143.7	117.7	17.99	7.974	Karimnagar	148.6	111.0	35.32
		(81.93)	(12.52)	(5.55)			(74.70)	(23.77)
Prakasam District					Ramagundam	214.1	193.5	18.04
Ongole U.A.	128.6	108.2	14.60	5.820			(90.27)	(8.41)
		(84.12)	(11.35)	(4.53)	Warangal District			
Chirala U.A.	142.8	126.1	11.38	5.322	Warangal U.A.	467.8	385.5	74.05
		(88.30)	(7.97)	(3.73)			(82.46)	(15.83)
Nellore District					Khammam District			
Nellore	316.6	247.9	57.12	11.56	Khammam U.A.	149.1	118.3	26.92
		(78.31)	(18.04)	(3.65)			(79.31)	(18.05)
Chittoor District					Kothagudem U.A.	102.1	83.70	14.10
Tirupati U.A.	188.9	175.0	11.99	1.871			(81.98)	(13.81)
		(92.66)	(6.35)	(0.99)				(4.21)

City	Total	IR	M	C	City	Total	J
<b>Assam</b>					<i>Dhanbad District</i>		
<i>Kamrup District</i>					Dhanbad U.A.	815.0	698
Guwahati City	584.3	514.8	65.17	4.377			(85.0)
		(88.10)	(11.15)	(0.75)	Bokaro Steel City	398.9	353
<i>Jorhat District</i>					U.A.		(88.4)
Jorhat U.A.	112.0	100.9	9.899	1.225	<i>Gardah District</i>		
		(90.07)	(8.84)	(1.09)	Phusro U.A.	142.6	127.
<i>Dibrugarh District</i>							(89.15)
Dibrugarh U.A.	125.7	105.7	18.71	1.246	<i>Hazarnbag District</i>		
		(84.12)	(14.88)	(0.99)	Patratu U.A.	109.8	97.6
<i>Cachar District</i>							(88.91)
Silchar	115.5	102.9	11.79	0.822	<i>Ranchi District</i>		
		(89.08)	(10.21)	(0.71)	Ranchi U.A.	614.8	460.4
<b>Bihar</b>							(74.89)
Jamshedpur U.A.	829.2	701.9	110.2	17.13	<i>Patna District</i>		
		(84.64)	(13.29)	(2.07)	Patna U.A.	1,100	936.5
<i>Nalanda District</i>							(85.13)
Bihar (Sharif)	201.3	117.1	84.10	0.102	<b>Gujarat</b>		
		(58.17)	(41.78)	(0.05)	<i>Jamnagar District</i>		
<i>Bhoppur District</i>					Jamnagar U.A.	381.6	303.41
Arrah	157.1	127.1	29.82	0.227			(79.51)
		(80.87)	(18.98)	(0.14)	<i>Rajkot District</i>		
<i>Gaya District</i>					Rajkot U.A.	654.5	603.3
Gaya U.A.	294.4	239.1	54.84	0.412			(92.17)
		(81.23)	(18.63)	(0.14)	Morvi U.A.	120.1	104.3
<i>Varanasi District</i>							(86.83)
Varanasi	136.9	112.7	24.13	0.044	<i>Surendranagar District</i>		
		(82.34)	(17.63)	(0.03)	Wadhwan U.A.	166.5	144.8
<i>Fatehgarh District</i>							(86.96)
Fatehgarh	241.1	192.1	48.08	0.969	<i>Bhavnagar District</i>		
		(79.66)	(19.94)	(0.40)	Bhavnagar U.A.	405.2	356.58
<i>Ujjain District</i>							(88.00)
Ujjain	218.4	159.1	59.23	0.100	<i>Junagadh District</i>		
		(72.83)	(27.12)	(0.05)	Junagadh U.A.	167.1	137.1
<i>Surat District</i>							(82.05)
Surat U.A.	136.9	108.4	27.95	0.513	Patan U.A.	120.2	87.25
		(79.21)	(20.42)	(0.37)			(72.59)
<i>Amreli District</i>					Porbandar U.A.	160.2	147.3
Amreli	154.4	126.3	27.82	0.260			(91.96)
		(81.81)	(18.02)	(0.17)	<i>Kachchh District</i>		
<i>Navsari District</i>					Gandhidham	104.6	99.6
Navsari	150.1	123.5	26.44	0.208			(95.19)
		(82.25)	(17.61)	(0.14)	Bhuj U.A.	121.0	91.81
<i>Surat District</i>							(75.88)
Surat U.A.	260.1	183.1	76.59	0.442	<i>Mahesana District</i>		
		(70.38)	(29.45)	(0.17)	Mahesana U.A.	110.0	100.5
							(91.32)

City	1981			1990	1991	M
Gujarat (continued)						
				Baruch	230.1	13.7 0.031
						(93.62) (10.1) (0.03)
Gandhinagar District				Gandhinagar District		
Gandhinagar	123.1	115.5	6.578	1.299	617	13.9 3.30
		(93.62)	(5.33)	(1.05)		(93.62) (10.1) (3.30)
Ahmadabad District				Ahmadabad District		
Ahmadabad U.A.	3,312	2,805	11.9	32.62	1,000	1,000 1,000
		(86.52)	(12.50)	(0.98)		98.40 (1.06) (1.06)
Kheda District				Kheda District		
Nadiad U.A.	170.2	140.3	24.04	6.836	123.6	123.6 0.106
		(82.15)	(15.51)	(1.02)		99.00 (0.10) (0.10)
Anand U.A.				Anand U.A.		
	171.5	146.9	17.80	9.792	181.3	180.4 0.000
		(81.19)	(10.20)	(5.61)		(99.00) (0.20) (0.20)
Panch Mahals District				Panch Mahals District		
Godhra U.A.	100.7	59.47	10.13	0.798	Sirsa	112.8 112.0 0.100
		(59.06)	(40.15)	(0.79)		0.000 (0.10) (0.10)
Vadodara District				Vadodara District		
Vadodara U.A.	1,127	996.5	115.8	14.68		0.000 (0.10) (0.10)
		(88.12)	(10.28)	(1.30)	Himachal Pradesh	
Bharuch District				Shimla District		
Bharuch U.A.	139.0	98.29	39.77	1.141	Shimla U.A.	110.1 108.1 1.619
		(70.71)	(28.47)	(0.82)		(97.94) (1.39) (0.75)
Surat District				Jammu & Kashmir (1981)		
Surat U.A.	1,519	1,309	205.9	1.107	Srinagar District	
		(86.17)	(13.55)	(0.27)	Srinagar U.A.	
Valsad District				Srinagar U.A.		
Navsari U.A.	190.9	174.1	16.19	0.631	606.0	70.1 5.57
		(91.19)	(8.48)	(0.33)		(11.50) (88.10) (0.04)
Valsad U.A.				Jammu District		
	111.8	99.29	10.75	1.759	Jammu U.A.	223.4 214.0 8.960
		(88.81)	(9.62)	(1.77)		(94.40) (1.01) (1.54)
Haryana				Karnataka		
Ambala District				Bangalore District		
Ambala U.A.	139.9	137.8	0.979	1.119	Bangalore U.A.	1,140 1,278 20.46
		(98.50)	(0.70)	(0.80)		(59.37) (11.35) (0.18)
Yamunanagar District				Belgaum District		
Yamunanagar U.A.	219.8	213.5	5.284	0.979	Belgaum U.A.	102.4 327.9 67.42
		(97.15)	(2.40)	(0.15)		(81.49) (16.75) (1.76)
Karnal District				Bellary District		
Karnal U.A.	176.1	174.7	1.036	0.337	Hospet U.A.	144.8 101 30.93
		(99.22)	(0.59)	(0.19)		(75.06) (22.95) (2.00)
Panipat District				Bellary		
Panipat	191.2	181.0	10.10	0.121		215.1 171.6 15.59
		(94.65)	(5.28)	(0.06)		(71.11) (26.73) (2.10)
Sonapat District				Bidar District		
Sonapat	143.9	140.4	3.278	0.223	Bidar U.A.	132.4 71.82 51.20
		(97.57)	(2.28)	(0.15)		(54.24) (38.67) (7.08)

K e r a l a	T r a d i t i o n a l M e t h o d s				T o t a l I R M C			
	T	R	M	C	Total	I R	M	C
<b>Kerala</b>								
<i>Kannur District</i>								
Kannur U.A.	118.2	85.93	30.43	1.840	(72.70)	(25.74)	(1.56)	
<i>Kannur District</i>								
Kannur U.A.	464.0	300.3	151.0	12.74	(64.71)	(82.54)	(2.75)	
<i>Kozhikode District</i>								
Kozhikode U.A.	801.2	462.4	313.0	25.78	(57.72)	(39.07)	(3.22)	
Vadakkara U.A.	102.4	68.18	33.55	0.674	(66.58)	(32.76)	(0.66)	
<i>Malappuram District</i>								
Malappuram U.A.	112.2	40.94	98.79	2.467	(28.79)	(69.47)	(1.73)	
<i>Palakkad District</i>								
Palakkad U.A.	180.0	132.1	39.84	8.059	(73.39)	(22.13)	(4.48)	
<i>Thrissur District</i>								
Guruvayoor U.A.	118.6	59.95	39.88	18.77	(50.55)	(33.63)	(13.83)	
Thrissur U.A.	275.1	147.3	12.93	114.8	(53.53)	(4.70)	(41.77)	
<i>Ernakulam District</i>								
Kochi U.A.	1,141	544.8	210.8	385.4	(47.75)	(18.48)	(33.78)	
<i>Kottayam District</i>								
Kottayam U.A.	166.6	82.78	8.971	74.85	(49.69)	(5.38)	(44.93)	
<i>Alappuzha District</i>								
Cherthala U.A.	132.9	109.3	3.347	20.25	(82.24)	(2.52)	(15.24)	
Alappuzha U.A.	265.0	147.5	53.37	64.17	(55.65)	(20.14)	(24.22)	
<i>Kollam District</i>								
Kollam U.A.	362.6	212.4	77.83	72.40	(58.57)	(21.46)	(19.97)	
<i>Thiruvananthapuram District</i>								
Trivandrum U.A.	826.2	598.6	95.70	131.9	(72.45)	(11.58)	(15.96)	
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>								
<i>Morena District</i>								
Morena	147.1	136.6	10.51	0.039	(92.83)	(7.14)	(0.03)	
<i>Bhind District</i>								
Bhind	109.8	102.6	7.124	0.059	(93.46)	(6.49)	(0.05)	



City	Population	IR	M	C	City	Total	
<b>Maharashtra</b>					<b>Orissa</b>		
<i>Kolhapur District</i>					<i>Cuttack District</i>		
Kolhapur U.A.	418.5	374.1	39.76	4.656	Cuttack U.A.	440.3	391
		(89.39)	(9.50)	(1.11)			(89.7)
<i>Ichalkaranji U.A.</i>	236.0	199.1	36.14	0.717	<i>Sundergarh District</i>		
		(84.38)	(15.31)	(0.30)	Raurkela U.A.	398.9	350
							(87.7)
<i>Aurangabad District</i>					<i>Sambalpur District</i>		
Aurangabad U.A.	592.7	413.3	170.1	9.292	Sambalpur U.A.	193.3	178
		(69.73)	(28.70)	(1.57)			(92.44)
<i>Jalna District</i>					<i>Baleshwar District</i>		
Jalna	175.0	124.5	44.48	6.002	Baleshwar U.A.	101.8	85.5
		(71.15)	(25.42)	(3.43)			(84.07)
<i>Parbhani District</i>					<i>Puri District</i>		
Parbhani	190.3	121.4	68.53	0.405	Bhubaneswar	411.5	395.5
		(63.78)	(36.01)	(0.21)			(96.10)
<i>Bid District</i>					Puri	125.2	123.4
Bid	112.4	74.78	37.42	0.223			(98.57)
		(66.53)	(33.27)	(0.20)	<i>Canyam District</i>		
<i>Nanded District</i>					Brahmapur	210.4	204.4
Nanded U.A.	309.3	207.7	100.6	1.004			(97.15)
		(67.15)	(32.53)	(0.32)			
<i>Latur District</i>					<b>Punjab</b>		
Latur	197.4	152.7	44.41	0.267	<i>Gurdaspur District</i>		
		(77.37)	(22.50)	(0.14)	Pathankot U.A.	128.2	125.9
<i>Akola District</i>							(98.18)
Akola	328.0	247.2	79.30	1.495	Batala U.A.	103.4	100.8
		(75.37)	(24.18)	(0.46)			(97.53)
<i>Amravati District</i>					<i>Amritsar District</i>		
Amravati	421.6	338.6	81.43	1.569	Amritsar	708.8	700.4
		(80.31)	(19.31)	(0.37)			(98.81)
<i>Yavatmal District</i>					<i>Ferozpur District</i>		
Yavatmal U.A.	121.8	107.8	13.17	0.820	Abohar	107.2	106.4
		(88.51)	(10.81)	(0.67)			(99.26)
<i>Wardha District</i>					<i>Ludhiana District</i>		
Wardha	103.0	95.30	7.333	0.366	Ludhiana	1,043	1,028
		(92.53)	(7.12)	(0.36)			(98.56)
<i>Nagpur District</i>					<i>Jalandhar District</i>		
Nagpur U.A.	1,664	1,481	163.1	19.97	Jalandhar	509.5	503.7
		(89.00)	(9.80)	(1.20)			(98.85)
Kamptee U.A.	127.2	94.89	31.18	1.130			
		(74.60)	(24.51)	(0.89)	<i>Hoshiarpur District</i>		
<i>Bhandara District</i>					Hoshiarpur	122.7	121.7
Gondiya	109.5	100.2	8.740	0.542			(99.20)
		(91.52)	(7.98)	(0.49)	<i>Patiala District</i>		
<i>Chandrapur District</i>					Patiala U.A.	253.7	251.8
Chandrapur	226.1	204.9	19.36	1.874			(99.25)
		(90.61)	(8.56)	(0.83)			



C		I		II		III		IV	
Punjab (continued)		Karnataka		Kerala		Madhya Pradesh		Maharashtra	
Bathinda District		Bathinda		Bathinda		Bathinda		Bathinda	
Bathinda		159.0	158.0	0.007	0.020	Bathinda		Bathinda	
		(98.38)	(0.12)	(0.20)					
Ferozpur District		Ferozpur		Ferozpur		Ferozpur		Ferozpur	
Ferozpur		111.0	101.3	0.005	1.580	Ferozpur		Ferozpur	
		(98.17)	(0.27)	(1.20)					
Rajasthan		Rajasthan		Rajasthan		Rajasthan		Rajasthan	
Ganganagar District		Ganganagar		Ganganagar		Ganganagar		Ganganagar	
Ganganagar		161.5	157.1	1.137	0.222	Ganganagar		Ganganagar	
		(97.29)	(2.57)	(0.11)					
Bikaner District		Bikaner		Bikaner		Bikaner		Bikaner	
Bikaner		416.3	348.1	67.01	0.852	Bikaner		Bikaner	
		(83.70)	(10.10)	(0.20)					
Alwar District		Alwar U.A.		Alwar U.A.		Alwar U.A.		Alwar U.A.	
Alwar U.A.		210.1	201.8	4.775	0.557	Alwar U.A.		Alwar U.A.	
		(97.46)	(2.28)	(0.27)					
Bharatpur District		Bharatpur U.A.		Bharatpur U.A.		Bharatpur U.A.		Bharatpur U.A.	
Bharatpur U.A.		156.9	151.1	5.173	0.305	Bharatpur U.A.		Bharatpur U.A.	
		(96.32)	(3.19)	(0.19)					
Jaipur District		Jaipur U.A.		Jaipur U.A.		Jaipur U.A.		Jaipur U.A.	
Jaipur U.A.		1,518	1,221	288.8	5.281	Jaipur U.A.		Jaipur U.A.	
		(80.63)	(19.03)	(0.35)					
Sikar District		Sikar		Sikar		Sikar		Sikar	
Sikar		148.3	85.18	63.07	0.050	Sikar		Sikar	
		(57.44)	(42.53)	(0.03)					
Ajmer District		Ajmer		Ajmer		Ajmer		Ajmer	
Ajmer		402.7	361.2	35.87	5.638	Ajmer		Ajmer	
		(89.69)	(8.91)	(1.40)					
Beawar U.A.		106.7	99.0	7.095	0.645	Beawar U.A.		Beawar U.A.	
		(92.75)	(6.65)	(0.60)					
Tonk District		Tonk U.A.		Tonk U.A.		Tonk U.A.		Tonk U.A.	
Tonk U.A.		100.2	52.70	47.43	0.074	Tonk U.A.		Tonk U.A.	
		(52.59)	(17.34)	(0.07)					
Jodhpur District		Jodhpur		Jodhpur		Jodhpur		Jodhpur	
Jodhpur		666.3	540.6	122.5	3.196	Jodhpur		Jodhpur	
		(81.14)	(18.39)	(0.48)					
Pali District		Pali		Pali		Pali		Pali	
Pali		136.8	111.9	24.66	0.192	Pali		Pali	
		(81.83)	(18.03)	(0.14)					
Bhilwara District		Bhilwara		Bhilwara		Bhilwara		Bhilwara	
Bhilwara		184.0	157.7	25.80	0.505	Bhilwara		Bhilwara	
		(85.70)	(14.02)	(0.27)					
Udaipur District		Udaipur		Udaipur		Udaipur		Udaipur	
Udaipur		308.6	259.1	47.73	1.770	Udaipur		Udaipur	
		(83.96)	(15.47)	(0.57)					
Karnataka		Karnataka		Karnataka		Karnataka		Karnataka	
Karnataka		111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	Karnataka		Karnataka	
		(111.4)	(111.4)	(111.4)	(111.4)				
Kerala		Kerala		Kerala		Kerala		Kerala	
Kerala		111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	Kerala		Kerala	
		(111.4)	(111.4)	(111.4)	(111.4)				
Madhya Pradesh		Madhya Pradesh		Madhya Pradesh		Madhya Pradesh		Madhya Pradesh	
Madhya Pradesh		111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	Madhya Pradesh		Madhya Pradesh	
		(111.4)	(111.4)	(111.4)	(111.4)				
Maharashtra		Maharashtra		Maharashtra		Maharashtra		Maharashtra	
Maharashtra		111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	Maharashtra		Maharashtra	
		(111.4)	(111.4)	(111.4)	(111.4)				

T	R	A	C	Total	R	M	C	
Tamil Nadu								
Thangum District				Hardwar District				
Kumbakonam U.A.	170.5	132.7	11.87	5.897	187.4	164.4	22.17	0.578
		(88.19)	(7.89)	(3.92)		(87.70)	(11.99)	(0.81)
Thangavar				Muzaffarnagar District				
	202.0	170.6	14.67	16.78	217.6	163.2	83.94	0.420
		(84.13)	(7.26)	(8.31)		(65.93)	(33.90)	(0.17)
Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thiruv District				Morut District				
Kataikkudi U.A.	110.9	98.00	9.638	3.262	849.8	555.9	282.1	11.77
		(88.37)	(8.69)	(2.94)		(65.42)	(33.20)	(1.39)
Madurai District				Ghazabad District				
Madurai U.A.	1.086	951.5	75.96	58.50	511.8	444.1	65.13	2.526
		(87.62)	(6.99)	(5.39)		(86.78)	(12.73)	(0.19)
Kannur District				Hapur				
Rajapalaivam	114.20	108.24	3.591	2.318	146.3	106.2	39.56	0.584
		(94.83)	(3.14)	(2.03)		(72.56)	(27.04)	(0.40)
Sivakasi U.A.				Modinagar U.A.				
	102.2	91.02	5.805	5.377	123.3	115.8	7.201	0.254
		(89.06)	(5.68)	(5.26)		(93.95)	(5.84)	(0.21)
Cladambanur District				Noida				
Tuticorin U.A.	280.1	199.2	11.77	69.18	146.5	134.2	10.78	1.510
		(71.10)	(4.20)	(24.70)		(91.61)	(7.36)	(1.03)
Tirunelveli-Kattabomman District				Bulandshahr District				
Tirunelveli U.A.	366.9	261.5	72.69	32.72	127.2	84.91	12.02	0.275
		(71.27)	(19.81)	(8.42)		(66.75)	(33.03)	(0.22)
Kanniyakumari District				Aligarh District				
Nagercoil	190.1	125.0	14.67	50.41	480.5	298.7	179.8	2.044
		(65.77)	(7.72)	(26.52)		(62.16)	(37.42)	(0.43)
Uttar Pradesh				Hathras				
Dehradun District					113.3	98.7	14.46	0.109
Dehradun U.A.	368.1	336.0	27.52	4.574		(87.14)	(12.76)	(0.10)
		(91.28)	(7.48)	(1.24)	Mathura District			
Nainital District				Mathura U.A.				
Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam	104.2	71.29	32.29	0.617	235.9	190.0	44.96	0.952
		(68.42)	(30.99)	(0.59)		(80.54)	(19.06)	(0.40)
Moradabad District				Agra District				
Moradabad U.A.	443.7	197.0	243.6	3.051	948.1	737.6	204.6	5.884
		(44.41)	(54.90)	(0.69)		(77.80)	(21.58)	(0.62)
Sambhal				Ferozabad District				
	150.9	39.08	111.8	0.021	270.5	173.7	96.68	0.078
		(25.90)	(74.09)	(0.01)		(64.23)	(35.74)	(0.08)
Amroha				Budaun District				
	137.1	39.78	97.19	0.126	116.7	64.67	51.43	0.598
		(29.02)	(70.89)	(0.09)		(55.42)	(44.07)	(0.51)
Rampur District				Bareilly District				
Rampur	243.7	69.93	172.9	0.872	617.4	383.2	228.4	5.322
		(28.69)	(70.95)	(0.36)		(62.06)	(36.99)	(0.94)
Saharanpur District				Pilibhit District				
Saharanpur	374.9	222.2	151.4	1.386	106.6	68.40	38.00	0.196
		(59.26)	(40.38)	(0.36)		(64.17)	(35.65)	(0.18)
				Shahjahanpur District				
				Shahjahanpur U.A.				
				260.4	150.8	109.1	0.982	
					(57.73)	(41.90)	(0.88)	